

THE
BENGAL ALMANAC,
FOR
1854.

WITH
A COMPANION AND APPENDIX;

CONTAINING
CELESTIAL AND TERRESTRIAL PHENOMENA, CHRONOLOGICAL INFORMATION,
EXTRACTS FROM ACTS OF PARLIAMENT RELATING TO INDIA,
ACTS OF THE SUPREME GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
CIVIL, MILITARY AND COMMERCIAL REGULATIONS,
REGULATIONS OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS,
&c., &c.

COMPILED AND ARRANGED

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·LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

PART I.



BENGAL ALMANAC.



LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

JANUARY.

This is one of the most pleasant months in the year; its temperature is cool and refreshing, and extremely congenial to all but the victim of gout and rheumatism. The air at mid day is generally clear and wholesome, but the mornings and evenings are sometimes damp and foggy.

The thermometer ranges, in the shade, from 52° in the morning to 65° in the afternoon.

A northerly wind prevails during this month, but seldom blows with much strength: when it does, and is accompanied with rain, the cold is very disagreeable.

In the meat market there is a plentiful supply of beef, mutton, veal, lamb, pork, kid, poultry, etc., of the most superior kinds.

Game also is to be had in great abundance—snipe, duck, teal, etc.

The fish market is well supplied at this season, with becks, or cockup, (the salmon of the East,) moonice, rooe, cutlah, quoye, sowie, sellah, bholah, eels, soles, and many others of inferior descriptions.

Vegetables of all kinds are now in the highest state of perfection: the markets abound with green peas, cauliflowers, cabbages, turnips, potatoes, asparagus, yams, carrots, spinage, greens, cucumbers, radishes, celery, lettuces, young onions, kuol-khole, kutchoon. French-beans, seem, brinjals, red and white beet, etc., etc.

Fruit trees, in general, begin to show their buds and blossoms this month; mangoe, peach, pumplenose (shaddock), rose-apples, etc.

The fruits in season are Sylhet and Chuna oranges, loquats, plantains, pine apples, long and round plums, large guavas, pumplenose, tipparah and a few others.

N. B.—The following fruits and vegetables, are procurable not only in this month but throughout the whole year, viz.—plantains, sugar-canes, cocoanuts, guavas, pine apples, papiahs, custard-apples, jack, country almonds, tamarinds, ourah, burbutty, mint, sage, parsley, onions, radishes, lettuce, etc.

FEBRUARY.

This month is generally cool and comfortable, particularly if the northerly wind prevails, the weather afterwards becomes disagreeable, till a change of season takes place about the end of the month.

When the weather is variable, the wind blows principally from the N. W., veering round occasionally to the N. E. attended with clouds and drizzling rain, this continues till about the 20th, when the southerly wind sets in. The weather now becomes mild and genial; the days, however, sometimes rather hot, and the nights cold, with heavy dews.

The thermometer, in the shade, ranges on a medium, from 58° to 75°.

The measles in children, are very prevalent during the whole of this month.

Rheumatism and gout become less troublesome after the southerly winds have set in. Warm clothing becomes rather unpleasant to new comers, but not so to old Indians, whose blood is not so easily heated. Sometimes this month is rather showery, which protracts the cold season until the middle of the following month.

Meat continues good and abundant.

The fish market has the addition of the small hilsah, (the Indian mackerel.)

The additional vegetables are pumpkin and young cucumbers; and the fruits custard-apples, mulberries, and small water-melons.

MARCH.

The thermometer ranges in the shade from 68° in the morning to 82° in the afternoon.

Various operations of husbandry, generally commence this month, so soon as the ground is moistened by rain; thus, however, sometimes happens at the latter end of February, and then it is occasioned by an unusual quantity of rain.

The meat market continues good.

Fish to be had in abundance, and the market has the addition of the gooteesh, a small but well flavored fish.

Green peas and turnips disappear at the end of this month; salad, cabbages, carrots and celery are on the decline, but asparagus and potatoes continue excellent—green mangoes and unripe musk-melons are to be had, also omtah, greens and water-cresses.

Fruit is also plentiful—large water-melons appear about the middle of the month, and continue in perfection till the middle of June.

The north-westers with thunder and lightning, and rain, generally appear towards the end of this month.

APRIL.

The beginning of this month is sometimes pleasant, particularly if the north-westers are frequent; but the middle and latter part are disagreeable in the extreme, it is one of the worst months in the year.

The thermometer ranges in the shade from 80° in the morning to 90° in the afternoon, but when exposed to the sun, it rises to 110°.

The wind blows from the south, and is very strong throughout the month, and when the wind is hot, from the absence of rain, it becomes oppressive. This state of the weather is very unfavorable to vegetation.

The north-westers are at times attended with dreadful storms of thunder and lightning, during which rain and hail fall in torrents: these storms sometimes occasion much damage. The north-westers continue at intervals till the beginning, and sometimes till the middle of May.

This is an unfavorable season for meat, which begins to be flabby and poor, the fat spungy and yellow.

The fish market has the addition of the mangoe fish, so called from its annual visit to all the Bengal rivers, at this (the mangoe) season, to spawn: it appears as soon as the mangoe is formed on the tree, and disappears at the close of the season, that is about the middle of July. This fish has, perhaps, the most agreeable flavor of any in the world, and is so much sought after, (by natives as well as Europeans) that, although not so large as a middle sized whiting, they are sold at the beginning of the month, at five rupees per score. Before the end of May the best of the fish is sold at one rupee per score; and in June, two to three score may be had for a rupee. The fish market has also the addition of the carp and maseoor.

Potatoes, asparagus, onions, cucumbers and a few cabbage sprouts are the only vegetables to be procured.

Water-melons and musk-melons are in great perfection; but there is not much fruit now to be had in the market. Green mangoes for pickling, and corinda for tarts are in great abundance.

MAY.

The weather, during this month is most oppressive, especially the latter half of the month: the wind continues southerly, and the heat is scarcely bearable. Of all months in the year, the present is the most trying, particularly to those whose avocations compel them to be much out of doors. To be exposed to the sun without a covering, is extremely dangerous at any hour, from 10 to 5 o'clock, it would be ruin to any constitution, except to that of a native, inured to the climate by birth and practice, and even natives sometimes fall a sacrifice to the powerful influence of the sun. The heat in the first half of the month is sometimes relieved by north-westers, accompanied by refreshing showers; vivid lightning and loud thunder at times attend the north-westers.

The thermometer ranges in the shade, on a medium, from 85° in the morning to 98° in the afternoon. If exposed to the full influence of the sunbeams, it will rise to 140° and sometimes higher.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

v

Grapes of the largest size, peaches, pine-apples, limes, rose-apples, lichees, jambrules, wampees, mangoes, jack, water-melons, musk-melons, pomegranates, custard-apples and a great variety of inferior fruits, are in season.

The meat market is very inferior to that of last month.

Fish continues good and abundant, the becky excepted, which, from the difficulty of its reaching the market in a firm state, becomes scarce. Mangoe fish is in great perfection this month.

Asparagus, potatoes, and cabbage sprouts, with indifferent turnips, sweet potatoes, cucumbers and onions, are nearly all the vegetables now in the market. Pumpkins and several roots are however procurable.

JUNE.

The periodical rains set in about the middle of this month. Refreshing showers, fall occasionally, which cool the air and encourage vegetation.

The thermometer during the first half of this month, frequently rises to 90°, in the shade, at noon, but, in general, the rains, which commence about the 15th, keep the temperature much below this.

The weather throughout the whole of this month, is oppressive, in proportion to the quantity of rain which falls, if the weather be dry the heat is scarcely bearable, it is, generally very close, not a breath of air from any quarter.

Meat, as must be expected, is now very indifferent.

The fish market is much the same as during last month.

Mangoes are in great abundance and perfection. The Maldah mangoes arrive in Calcutta about the middle or latter end of this month, and they are considered to be the best that can be procured in Bengal. Grapes, peaches, lichees, etc., disappear towards the end of this month. Custard apples, pine-apples, and guavas are in great perfection.

Asparagus, potatoes and onions, are the principal vegetables that remain.

JULY.

This month is attended with much rain, the winds are light and variable—the weather frequently gloomy, and sometimes stormy, with heavy falls of rain, whilst at intervals it is fair and mild.

The thermometer ranges in the shade from 80° in the morning to 89° in the afternoon.

The showery weather of the present and preceding month, is productive of the most beneficial effects to the grain.

Meat continues lean and poor.

The fish market continues good. The mooniee, rooe, cutlah, duove, sowle, mngoor, chinnice, timgah, and choonah, are procurable in this month, and indeed all the year round. The hilsa (exsable) fish now makes its appearance. This fish is delicious, either boiled, baked, or fried—but it is generally considered very unwholesome. The natives devour it in such quantities, as to occasion great mortality among them. The fish, on being cured with tamarinds, forms a good substitute for herrings. It is then known by the appellation of the tamarind fish.

Mangoes and mangoe fish disappear this month.

Pine apples, custard-apples, and guavas continue in season.

The vegetable market is very indifferent—asparagus is in perfection, but potatoes become poor and watery. Young lettuces, cucumbers and sweet potatoes are now procurable, also the cumtunga and corinda.

AUGUST.

In the present month also there is abundance of rain,—the weather continues much the same as last. This and the preceding month are remarkable for heavy falls of rain, being the wettest in the whole year.

The thermometer ranges in the shade from 80° in the morning to 90° in the afternoon.

Light and variable winds and cloudy weather, with smart and light rain, prevail at the beginning of the month; the middle is sometimes fair, and tolerably cool, the remainder variable, attended, at times, with strong winds and heavy rain.

From the combined heat and moisture in this month and the preceding, vegetation springs up and spreads with astonishing rapidity.

The meat and fish markets are much the same as last month.

The pumplenose (shaddock) appears this month; pine apples, custard-apples, and guavas continue in perfection.

The vegetables procurable are salad, asparagus, cucumber, brinjals, kidney beans, radishes, turnips, cabbage sprouts, and indifferent potatoes. Indian corn, cucumbers, and spinnage, are to be had now and all the year round, but they are tasteless, except at this season, when they become firm, good, and very palatable. The avigato pear is sometimes procurable at this period.

SEPTEMBER.

The rains subside considerably during this month.

The wind continues light and variable, attended with occasional cloudy weather. The days are sometimes fair, mild, and bright,—and the temperature agreeable.

The thermometer ranges from 78° in the morning to 85° in the afternoon.

The meat market is much the same as in last month.

The fish market experiences but slight improvement, for although there is abundance of fish, yet it is not always firm and good, except the beekty, which becomes larger and better flavoured. The following are also in the market:—the bholoh, deessy tangrah, kouteh, bhengirs, gangtorah, kowell, toonice, pya in chondan, and crawfish.

Vegetables and potatoes are very indifferent. Yams come in season about this time.

In the fruit market, small oranges make their appearance, but they are very acid. Custard-apples, pine-apples, guavas, and pumple-nose continue in season.

OCTOBER.

The first half of this month generally yields a good supply of rain, and introduces the powerful influence of a second spring season upon all vegetating bodies.

The rainy season breaks up generally between the 10th and 20th of this month; sometimes, however, it continues a little longer, but this is seldom the case; the concluding showers are frequently heavy, continued from six to twenty-four hours, incessantly, after which the weather becomes fair, calm, and settled.

The thermometer ranges, in the shade, from 75° in the morning to 80° in the afternoon.

The winds are in general light and variable during this month, veering from south to north-west thence to north and north-east.

The monsoon changes about the 21st of this month, after which, light breezes set in from the north and north-east.

As soon as the weather sets in fair, the season becomes propitious for preparing the kitchen garden.

The meat markets begin to revive, and the fish market to improve; the beekty becomes firm, and the other fish proportionably good; snipes make their appearance.

Vegetables and fruit continue much the same as last month, till the latter end of the present month, when, if the season is favorable, both experience a considerable improvement. Oranges become larger and better flavoured, and custard-apples are in great perfection.

Young potatoes, sometimes, make their appearance this month, but they have very little flavour;—they are small and watery. Pomegranates are procurable, also sour wood-apples.

NOVEMBER.

The weather is clear and settled and the temperature temperate. Sometimes the days are warm, but the mornings and evenings are cool and agreeable.

If the rains cease early in October, and the cold weather follows shortly after, November becomes a beautiful and delightful month. Nothing can be more favorable than this season for the renovation of the health of the valetudinarian, after having experienced the debilitating effects of the hot weather.

Light northerly winds prevail this month.

The thermometer ranges from 70° in the morning to 75° in the afternoon.

The seeds committed to the soil during the last and present month start into life, with a vigour unknown to other climes.

The meat market looks wholesome; beef, mutton, veal, pork and poultry, become firm and good.

• Game comes in also this month, in considerable quantities, wild ducks, snipe, teal, &c.

Abundance of fish is procurable, also firm and good, such as beekty, banapatah, gungtorah, mugal, carp, and mangoe-fish without roes.

The vegetable market begins afresh this month by the introduction of green peas, new potatoes, lettuces, greens of different kinds, spinach, radishes, and turnips.

In the fruit market may be had oranges, limes, lemons, pumplenose, pine-apples, custard-apples, papmb, plantains, cocoanuts, country almonds, pomegranates, sour wood apples, etc.

DECEMBER.

• The weather continues fair, cool, and, on the whole, extremely fine, throughout the month, with a light northerly wind.

The days and nights are cold and clear, and the mornings and evenings foggy, particularly at the latter end of the month.

The thermometer ranges from 58° in the morning to 65° in the afternoon.

The meat and fish markets are in great perfection, both as to quantity and quality; game of all kinds in abundance.

The vegetable market is excellent, yielding green peas, young potatoes, lettuces, young onions, radishes, small salad, sweet potatoes, French beans, seem, brinjalls, yam, carrots, turnips, greens, young cabbages and cauliflowers.

The fruit market continues much the same as last month—Brazilian gooseberries (Uppareahs) make their appearance this month, together with wood-apples and other fruits.

GARDENER'S CALENDAR.

January.

The season is too far advanced to sow the generality of vegetables with much prospect of success, but turnips, carrots, love-apples, vegetable marrow, all sorts of pumpkins, lettuce, endive, radish, mustard and cress, spinach and Nepal spinach may be sown during all this month, also successive crops of late cabbage and knoll-hole every fortnight. Turnips are said to succeed best when placed in rows they should be thinned to a distance of six inches from each other. Carrots rarely succeed well when planted at this season; they should be thinned, but not transplanted, except when required for seed. Love apples, when two or three inches high, should be planted out in beds at five inches apart afterwards transplant in rows two feet from each other, with a frame work to run upon. Vegetable marrow should be sown in rich light soil earth up the stems as they increase, and peg down the leading branches at a joint. Lettuce and endive should be planted in boxes or beds, and transplanted at one foot apart from each other; they may also be sown in beds, and thinned to the proper distance—a few days before use they should be blanched by tying the tops of the outer leaves over the rest. Radish, mustard and cress may be sown every week or ten days the two last throughout the year. Spinage, to be sown in beds and thinned until the plants are one foot apart. Nepal spinage should be planted in rows, with trellis work to run over this vegetable continues to flower and bring forth fresh leaves throughout the year, and requires no care. Cabbage and knoll-hole should be planted in boxes or beds, and transplanted into other beds about three or four inches apart in three weeks or a month they may be transplanted a second or third time, especially the latter. when transplanted for the last time they should be put in well manured trenches at two feet from each other. Horse marrow and crowd bones are strongly recommended for all the cabbage tribe. With care common cabbage and knoll-hole may be procured during every month in the year, but those produced from the end of October to the middle of February, are far superior to any others.

Potatoes may be planted during the first week of this month also, and if the season prove cool they may be expected to arrive at considerable perfection. From the middle of July to the early part of September, is the most favorable time for planting potatoes.

In this month the following vegetables and fruits are procurable in the market, in large quantities and at very cheap prices,—carrots, turnips, cabbage, knoll-hole, beets Bombay and country onions, country double French, white and Windsor beans, and peas, Pumplenose, Syllaet and country oranges, pomegranates, guavas, custard apples, limes, plantain, long plums, tippareah or Brazilian gooseberries, and several other kinds of common fruits and vegetables.

Peach trees should be slightly pruned during this month, and the small fruit thinned, where too thick.

The finest flowers are now in bloom, and at the end of the month the collection of flower seeds should commence. Indeed early magnonette and larkspur seeds may be collected in the beginning of the month. Sow early melon and water melon seeds, also the last crop of red pumpkins.

February.

The remarks on last month apply generally to this; but there is less chance of success in rearing vegetables, as they seldom acquire much strength before the hot winds set in. Turnips and carrots rarely succeed, but radish, mustard and cress, lettuce, endive, spinach and some of the cabbage tribe, may all be planted in this month and throughout the year. Throughout this month the collection of flower seeds is carried on rapidly.

All the fruits, vegetables, and flowers, mentioned as procurable in the market in January, may be had in as great perfection and as cheap or cheaper during this month.

In this month peas are plentiful, and the following may be obtained of good quality,—Jerusalem artichokes, asparagus, dufin and French beans, scarlet runners, beets, brocoli, cabbage, carrots, cauliflowers, celer, endive, lettuce, knoll-hole, onions, parsnips, spinage, turnips, and yams. Also the following fruits,—custard apples, Brazil gooseberries, guavas, lemons, mulberries, pumplenose, raspberries,

strawberries, peaches, pine-apples, and a few other kinds. Melons and cucumbers should be sown during this month. Gather winter flower seeds. Lay bare, for a fortnight or three weeks, the roots of peach trees, to harden, and preserve them from being destroyed by white ants. Use house-plaster rubbish, as manure when closing the roots.

March.

But few vegetables come to any perfection that are sown in this month; but it is desirable to sow successive crops of cabbage and lettuce which may be planted in beds which are partly protected from the sun, and transplanted into rows as required.

In the market, brinjal, carrots and turnips may be procured in considerable quantities and pretty good. Turnips are generally very stringy towards the end of March. Country radish and all kinds of country greens may be had in large quantities, and all the kinds of fruit procurable in February are obtainable with the addition of green mangoes and jakes, loquots, a few dates and blackberries. Young plants should be weeded in this month, and encircled with a slight embankment, to retain the water which they must be afforded during the greater part of this and the two succeeding months. Melons and cucumbers, should be sown during this month also as well as grape and apple seeds, Indian corn and sugar-cane. Still gather winter flower seeds.

April.

The remarks on March apply equally to this month, but as the hot season advances the chances of success in rearing most kinds of vegetables diminish. Late melons and cucumbers may be sown during this month likewise. Sow melons in rich light soil, giving the plants plenty of room to run. When they have thrown out four leaves stop them by pinching off the leading bud - they will then produce two lateral shoots, which stop in a similar manner; and so continue to treat each new formed shoot, stopping it at the second or third joint. When the plants begin to show fruit, stop the fruiting branches two joints before the fruit. Cover the ground with leaves or straw to keep the roots cool, and to prevent the fruit from becoming spotted.

In this month plantains, pine apples, pumplenose, black berries, ripe mangoes, peaches, lichees and all the other fruits procurable in March are abundant in the market. Carrots, turnips, beans and cabbages are reduced in quantity, and their prices are considerably increased, when good. Brinjal, radish, water pumpkins, and greens in plenty are to be had. Mus-melons, and several other country melons, come into season about the middle of this month.

In the latter part of this month plant all the amaryllis or lily tribe, and in fact all bulbous roots and plants, should be sown or planted. Sow early cucumbers, okra, Indian corn, sugar-cane, grape, apple, and all country fruit seeds, so that the plants may have the advantage of the rain to grow up vigorously. Gather winter flower seeds and commence grafting and budding. Plentifully water young plants.

May.

Mangoes, pine-apples, pumplenose, plantains, and all the fruits procurable last month are supplied abundantly. Brinjals, greens, and summer flowers of almost all sorts are to be had plentifully in the market. Musk and water-melons, etc., are plentifully supplied to the market about the end of this month.

Grafting and budding, of all kinds, should be performed during this month, which is the most favorable for such operations. And the gathering of the seeds of winter flowers, should be finished at its end. Water young plants. Lichees and peaches get scarce at the end of this month, but wampres, wild lichees and melons, continue plentiful. Sow long cucumbers and white pumpkin seeds, grape seeds, peach stones and fruit seeds generally.

June.

Asparagus seed should be sown in boxes towards the latter end of the month, and transplanted in November, in rows two feet apart, and the plants one foot from each other. The soil should be mixed with a large portion of rotten horse manure it is scarcely possible to make the ground too rich for asparagus. Fresh asparagus seed should be sown whenever procurable, and especially between the end of June and the beginning of December.

In this month mangoes, oranges, pine-apples, pumplenoses, plantains, pomegranates, cucumbers, melons, limes, wild-lichees, jake, monkey-jake, and a great variety of berries and other fruits are abundantly supplied at low prices in the market. Carrots, turnips, cabbage, and other European vegetables, are very scarce and dear; but

country greens and brinjals, are procurable in small quantities. About the end of the month melons disappear.

Young and tender plants should be carefully watered every evening during this month, and chillies, okra, Indian corn, pea-sticks, jute, red and China sprauge and the common native greens in general, including pulbul, kurrala, shingah, barbuttee and chichingah, should be sown. The planting of cuttings of all kinds of fruits and flowers, should be commenced at the end of this month. Sow peach stones and fruit seeds generally. Sow long cucumber seeds at the end of the month.

July.

At the end of this month it is desirable to sow seeds for early parsley, beats, knob-hole, cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli, asparagus, endive, lettuce, carrots, turnips and other winter vegetables.

Celery.—Sow in boxes in this and the five following months. Remove to beds when about three inches high, and into trenches, as required, after being a month in the beds. The trenches should be 2½ feet deep, filled up with a foot of light soil and stable manure, and afterwards gradually, as the plant grows, with light soil, till within about six inches of the top. Water for the first two months with the hand, after which they may be occasionally flooded.

Another way.—Having sown and transplanted as above, remove into trenches four feet apart, and about 18 inches deep, nearly filled with horse manure and rich earth. As the plant grows, bank up into ridges with light soil. By this method the root of the plant, and not the stem, is watered when flooded.

Knob-hole, cabbage, cauliflower, and broccoli.—Sow in boxes during this and five following months. Remove to beds when two inches high, and transplant the cabbage and knob hole twice, and cauliflower and broccoli at least three times, allowing the growth of a couple of new leaves between each planting.

Asparagus.—Sow in beds in July, and remove the plants in November, into raised beds of one or two rows. When the berries become red, cut the plants two inches above the ground and top dress, when they will be ready to cut in ten days. By dressing the beds in succession, asparagus may be produced for the table all the year.—stable manure is the best, and the plant should invariably be watered by the hand, and never flooded except in very hot weather. Plants if taken care of will produce for eight or ten years. They should, however, be wintered (roots cleared of the earth and exposed for some days) and the ground dressed every second year.

Lettuce and endive.—Sow in boxes or pots surrounded with water, till the plants appear, otherwise the small red ant will destroy them. Plant out as required, and tie up a few days before you cut for use.

Carrots.—Sow in a light deep sandy soil

Turnips.—Sow in a rich soil, well manured.

In the market all Europe vegetables are very scarce and dear this month. Brinjal, greens, and other native vegetables are supplied. Pine apples, and melons are getting out of season. Plantains, pumpkins and cucumbers, are plentiful.

Mangoes continue till towards the end of the month. Pine apples, jakes, monkey-jakes, bonch, and guavas are very abundant. Young plants and grafts should all be planted out during this month, and the trees pruned as soon as they have done bearing, as that is the only time when it can be done with benefit to them. Cuttings of all trees and shrubs should be put in this month, as well as slips of artichokes, which, as soon as they have established themselves, should be cut down close to the ground. Stand ard flower and dahlia seeds should be sown. Balsam seeds should be sown in the beginning of the month and until the end of October.

All grafting and budding should be finished this month, so that the rains of the two succeeding months may cause them to shoot up with vigor when planted out. Wumpers, blackberries and wild-lichees go out of season during the early part of this month. Sow mangoe, jake, blackberry, date, and all kinds of summer fruit seeds during this month—they will thrive well—likewise sow gooseberries. Expose the roots of young plants from the middle of this month to the middle of September, to harden then, or they may fall sacrifices to white ants. Sow the irregular early crop of potatoes.

August.

Successive crops of all the vegetables sown in July should be planted at the end of this month, more especially celery and beet, which should be fit to transplant a second time before the monsoon. These two vegetables are less likely to suffer by excessive rain than most others. Artichokes should be sown in beds during this month, three

inches between each seed, so as to allow the removal of the plants in November, without, disturbing the roots. To propagate by suckers—take off the suckers, and prick them out six inches apart, and when they become well rooted, transplant into deep rich soil setting them two feet apart. If large, suckers may be planted at once where they are intended to remain.

To prevent artichokes running to leaf, and producing small heads, when the plants are from ten to fifteen inches high, cut them off close to the ground, and cover them over with light dry old manure when they have advanced a few inches repeat the operation. If the young plants are tied up for a few days before being cut off, they will become blanched and may be eaten as salad.

THE FIRST REGULAR CROP OF POTATOES.

Mangoes are very scarce. Plantains, pine-apples and guavas continue in abundance, and custard-apples, kumringus, panna's, avigato-pears, and corrodas, come into season.

Insects are excessively numerous and destructive. The orange tribe should be huddled and mached, and propagated by seeds. Continue grafting mangoes. Transplant cotton. Propagate carnations and pinks by layers. Finish cutting peach and lichee grafts. About the end of this month sow dahlia, balsam, early magnonette, sun-flower, cox-comb, polyanthus, hybiscus, holyhock, lark spur, lupin, poppy, sweet-sultan onion, cabbage, salsafy, cauliflower, lettuce, and all the other seeds sown last month.

September.

Continue to sow all the vegetables mentioned for August. Transplant early cabbage, cauliflower, brocoli, beet, celery, endive, and lettuce. Two or three crops of peas may be sown during this month, if the weather is favourable, but not with much prospect of success unless sown at the latter end.

Peas should be planted in trenches, in double rows, about two feet apart. They should be watered by hand for the first fortnight and afterwards flooded until they are two or three feet high, by which time the winter dews will be sufficient to separate them. Peas require no manure, but should be planted in good soil. Sun flower seeds for the winter should be planted now; but this flower grows all the year round. Coxcomb, larkspur and mignonette seeds might be sown.

Avigato-pears still continue, and early loquots, and sour oranges begin to make their appearance about the end of this month. A species of hard, tasteless musk melon is procurable in abundance. Sow avigato-pear stones. Young potatoes in season. The American cotton sown early in full fruit. Plant Cape bulbs, either in the ground, or in very deep pots well drained. The turnips and cabbages are much infested by a small dark caterpillar which may be destroyed by sprinkling the plants with powdered lime. The rice begins to flower. Put down cuttings of geraniums, roses violets, hearts-ease, etc. Flowers in great perfection. As most of the peach trees will have lost their leaves, the roots should be opened and exposed for 14 days, and then strongly manured. Potatoes should be sown during this month. The whole of the grafts should be cut this month, if possible, so that they might still benefit by the showers of rain that fall at this time.

October.

The remarks on last month apply equally to this. Continue to sow all kinds of vegetable seeds in boxes, transplant from the boxes into beds, and immediately after the first heavy fall of rain remove into beds, rows and trenches, more particularly celery, beet, cabbage, knol-khole, cauliflower, and brocoli. Care should be taken in finally transplanting all the cabbage tribe this month, to provide against heavy falls of rain, by making trenches to carry off the water. Crops of peas should be sown every week or ten days from the beginning of this month until the end of December—peas sown after that time seldom pod.

Onions and leeks should be sown during this month also, in light rich earth, carefully covering the seed. When leeks are a few inches high, plant them in drills, eighteen inches apart, and nine inches, from plant to plant. As they increase in size draw up the earth to their stems, in order to blanch them, as leeks are much improved by blanching.

Sow parsnips in rich deep soil. Trench the ground two feet deep, sow the seeds in drills one foot apart, and thin the plants so as to leave eight inches from each other.

The main beds for strawberries should be planted. Oranges begin to get palatable this month, and the cutting of the sugar-cane commences. Brinjals and native greens become plentiful, and the last crop of Indian corn is gathered. The last of the grafts should positively be cut, and suckers transplanted. Plant larkspur, marigold sweet-sultan, mignonette pinks, carnation, asters, and all annual plants during this month. Propagate geraniums by slips; and sow all kinds of vegetable and flower seeds every six or eight days, throughout the month.

November.

This is the month for activity in the vegetable gardens, as but few things arrive at much perfection which are not planted before the end of this month. The principal crops of peas should be sown during the first week; and continued every six days during the month; also scarlet runners French, Broad and Windsor beans. Sow beet, knol-khole, cabbage, brocoli, and cauliflowers, in beds, and remove from beds into rows. Transplant celery and remove into trenches. Plant out artichokes and asparagus.

The middle crop of potatoes should be sown about the middle of this month. They should be planted in light soil, in which no horse dung is mixed. The potatoe should be cut according to the number of eyes, taking care that each piece is of sufficient size to nourish the eye, until it roots—twice the size of a man's thumb nail round the eye, will do well. When planted, not more than one inch, or one and a half inch, of soil should be placed over it, and it should not be watered oftener than once in four days, even during the hottest weather. As it grows up, the soil should be banked up to the stalk. Great care should be taken not to give too much water, and not to put too much soil upon the potatoe when first planted.

This is the last month in which the generality of vegetables can be sown with advantage. Sow winter fruit seeds of all kinds, except oranges. Oranges, guavas and plantains and all European and Cape vegetables are abundant.

December.

In the beginning of the month sow French beans, scarlet-runners, broad and Windsor beans. Peas sown in this month produce scantily. Plant out late celery from boxes to beds, and remove from beds to trenches. Sow late cabbages and knol-khole; and transplant as above. Vegetable marrow may be sown in the early part of this month in light rich soil. Earth up the stems of the plants as they increase in growth, and peg the leading branches down at a joint, and they will strike root.

Potatoes may be planted until the end of this month; but those sown during the first fortnight are most likely to succeed. When potatoes are planted whole, the produce is finer than when they are divided into two or three pieces; but the same number of potatoes yield a far larger crop by the latter than by the former method. Potatoes should be planted in beds fully exposed to the sun. In rather shady places the crop is small, and when altogether excluded from the direct rays of the sun, they produce nothing.

Europe and native vegetables are plentiful during this month; and also all sorts of brinjals, sweet-potatoe, yams. Fruits are scarce, except plantains, plums, gooseberries, guavas and oranges. Flowers of all kinds are abundant.

A good month for sowing early musk-melon and dwarf cucumber seeds, as well as peas, radish, and spinach; but very few other vegetable seeds. Most of the exotic plants will also now be flowering.

Strawberries come in at the middle of this month, and last through all the next.

BENGAL ALMANAC.

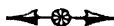
PART II.

Memoranda

FOR THE

COMMENCEMENT OF THE YEAR.

JANUARY XXXI DAYS.—1854.



Remarkable Days.

- 1 A.CIRCUMCISION.
- 2 Monday, ...
- 3 Tuesday,.. ..
- 4 Wednesday,
- 5 Thursday, ..
- 6 Friday,.....EPIPHANY.
- 7 Saturday,.. .Supreme Court Term and Sessions commence.
- 8 A.1st Sunday after Epiphany.
- 9 Monday, ...
- 10 Tuesday,....*Cape of Good Hope captured, 1806.*
- 11 Wednesday,.
- 12 Thursday...
- 13 Friday,
- 14 Saturday,...
- 15 A.2d Sunday after Epiphany.
- 16 Monday,....
- 17 Tuesday, ...*Capture of Bharutpur 1826.*
- 18 Wednesday,.
- 19 Thursday, ..
- 20 Friday,
- 21 Saturday, ..
- 22 A.3d Sunday after Epiphany.
- 23 Monday, ...
- 24 Tuesday, ...
- 25 Wednesday,.
- 26 Thursday, ..
- 27 Friday,
- 28 Saturday,...
- 29 A.4th Sunday after Epiphany.
- 30 Monday,. ..*Charles 1st beheaded, 1649.*
- 31 Tuesday, ...

JANUARY XXXI DAYS.—1854.



PHASES OF THE MOON.

D. H. M.

- ☾ First Quarter,..... 6 9 40: 9 After Midnight.
 ○ Full Moon,..... 14 3 4: 6 After Noon.
 ☾ Last Quarter,..... 22 7 16: 0 After Midnight.
 ● New Moon,..... 28 11 5: 3 After Noon.
 ☾ Apogee 11d 5h After Noon. | ☾ Perigee 27d 8h After Midnight.
 On the 2d ♀ ☾ —On the 9th ♀ ☾ —On the 18th ♂ ☾ —
 On the 27th ♀ ☾ —On the 28th ♀ ☾ —On the 31st ♀ ☾ .
 Venus, Evening Star. Mars, Morning Star. Jupiter, Morning Star.
 Saturn, Evening Star.

About New Moon, there will be slight Bores.

Barometer { Highest 30. 09 Inches | Thermometer { Highest 77°. 8
 Lowest 29. 96 „ „ | Lowest 59°. 5
 Thermometer exposed to the Sun's Rays, 97°. 3

ENGLISH.		SUN.					MOON.					HIGH WATER.		HIN-DOO.
Dev of Month.	Day of Week.	Rises.					Declination at Noon.	Sets.	On Meridian.		Asc.	4ft. Midnight.	After Noon.	Dev of Month.
		On Meridian							At noon					
		h. m.	h. m.	s.	° "	h. m.			h. m.	l. h.					h. m.	h. m.
1 A.	6 4	12 3	41	42	23	2 15	5 2	2 11	7	1 12	3 25	3 40	18	
2 Mon.	4	4 12	41	22	57	10	0	26	3 9	1 2	12	4 0	19	
3 Tues.	43	40	90		51	37	1	26	4 14	3 12	4 45	5 0	20	
4 Wed.	42	5 8	55		45	36	9	26	4 49	3	4	5 20	21	
5 Thur.	43	35	73		39	9	7	27	5 34	1	5	12	22	
6 Fri.	44	6	2	51	32	15	5	27	6 17	0	6	12	23	
7 Sat.	44	28	81		24	54	6	28	6 59	7	12	7 5	24	
8 A.	44	51	53		17	7	2	27	7 42	2	8	12	25	
9 Mon.	44	7	19	81	8	53	5	30	8 26	4	9	12	26	
10 Tues.	44	41	47		0	13	9	3	9 12	4	10	12	27	
11 Wed.	44	8	8	54	21	51	8	3	10 0	4	11	12	28	
12 Thur.	4	32	01		41	37	8	3	10 59	1	12	12	29	
13 Fri.	45	51	86		31	41	9	35	11 40	7	13	12	30	
14 Sat.	45	9	17	06	21	21	0	51	12 8	11	12	1	31	
15 A.	45	38	60		10	35	5	35	0 31	1	15	12	3	
16 Mon.	45	59	48	20	59	25	7	3	1 20	0	16	2	4	
17 Tues.	45	10	19	67	47	52	0	36	2 8	5	17	2	5	
18 Wed.	45	39	18		35	51	5	37	2 51	7	18	2	6	
19 Thur.	45	57	93		23	33	6	39	3 39	7	19	12	7	
20 Fri.	45	11	16	05	10	49	7	38	4 24	0	20	12	8	
21 Sat.	41	33	37	19	57	43	0	3	5 9	9	21	2	9	
22 A.	41	49	96		44	14	0	46	5 56	1	22	12	10	
23 Mon.	44	12	5	71	30	23	0	10	6 46	0	23	12	11	
24 Tues.	44	20	87		16	10	2	41	7 40	6	24	12	12	
25 Wed.	41	35	16		1	36	3	42	8 38	7	25	12	13	
26 Thur.	43	43	66	18	46	41	3	43	9 41	0	26	12	14	
27 Fri.	43	13	1	37	31	25	9	4	10 46	2	27	1	15	
28 Sat.	43	13	25		15	50	2	44	11 59	1	28	1	16	
29 A.	42	24	35	17	50	54	8	45	0 59	7	0	1	17	
30 Mon.	42	34	60		43	40	1	46	1 46	6	1	1	18	
31 Tues.	41	44	02		27	0	5	47	2 37	8	2	1	19	

FOCUS 1260.

MARCH 1260.

FULL 1200.

MARCH 1200.

FEBRUARY XXVIII DAYS.—1854.



Remarkable Days.

- 1 Wednesday,.
- 2 Thursday.. .
- 3 Friday,.. ..
- 4 Saturday,...Supreme Court Sittings commence.
- 5 A. .,
- 6 Monday, ...
- 7 Tuesday, ...
- 8 Wednesday,.
- 9 Thursday. . .
- 10 Friday,*Queen Victoria married, 1840.*
- 11 Saturday, ..
- 12 A.*Septuagesima Sunday.*
- 13 Monday, ...
- 14 Tuesday, ...*British Army crossed the Indus, 1839.*
- 15 Wednesday,.
- 16 Thursday, ..
- 17 Friday,
- 18 Saturday, ..
- 19 A.
- 20 Monday, ...
- 21 Tuesday, ...
- 22 Wednesday,.[*Calcutta, '852.*
- 23 Thursday, ..*Roy Harro Chunder Ghose, 1st Native Magistrate of*
- 24 Friday,*French Revolution of 1848.*
- 25 Saturday, ..
- 26 A.*Quinquagesima or Shrove Sunday.*
- 27 Monday, ...
- 28 Tuesday, ...

FEBRUARY XXVIII DAYS—1854.



PHASES OF THE MOON.

D. H. M

- ☾ First Quarter,..... 5 4 30 0 After Midnight.
 ○ Full Moon,..... 13 8 50 3 After Midnight.
 ☾ Last Quarter,..... 20 4 37 2 After Noon.
 ● New Moon,..... 27 10 32 2 After Midnight.
 ☾ Apogee 8d 7h After Midnight. | ☾ Perigee 24d 8h After Midnight
 . On the 5th ♀ ☾ — On the 14th ♂ ☾ — On the 23d ♀ ☾ —
 On the 27th ♀ ☾ — On the 28th ♂ ☾ .

Venus, Evening Star. Mars, Morning Star. Jupiter, Morning Star.
Saturn, Evening Star.

About New Moon, there may be Small Bores.

Barometer { Highest 30. 04 Inches | Thermometer { Highest 82°. 6
 { Lowest 29. 91 " { Lowest 64°. 5

Thermometer exposed to the Sun's Rays, 103°. 3

ENGLISH.		SUN.				MOON.			HIGH WATER.		HIN-DOO.
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Lines.	On Meridian.	Declination at Noon.	Lines.	On Meridian.	Age.	At Midnight.	After Noon.	Day of Month.	Months.
		<i>h m s</i>		<i>South</i>		<i>h. m. a. p.</i>		<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>		
1	Wed.	6 41	12 13 52 61	17 0 14 1	5 46	3 25 3	3	1 4 5	4 25 20		
2	Thur.	40	11 0 36	16 53 4 1	46	4 10 4	4	1 4 50	5 10 21		
3	Fri.	59	7 29	35 36 3	47	4 54 1	5	1 5 35	5 55 22		
4	Sat.	36	13 36	17 51 3	47	5 37 6	6	1 6 15	6 35 23		
5	S.	38	18 59	15 59 49 3	48	6 21 9	7	1 7 8	7 30 24		
6	Mon.	36	23 00	41 31 1	49	7 7 5	8	1 7 55	8 30 25		
7	Tues.	37	26 57	22 56 8	49	7 54 1	9	1 9 10	9 50 26		
8	Wed.	37	29 32	4 7 1	50	8 41 1	10	1 10 2	11 00 27		
9	Thur.	36	31 26	14 45 2 2	50	9 34 5	11	1 11 40	— 28		
10	Fri.	36	32 39	25 42 7	51	10 25 2	12	1 0 20	0 40 29		
11	Sat.	35	32 59	6 8 8	51	11 15 3	13	1 1 6	1 20 1		
12	S.	35	32 31	13 46 21 0	52	—	14	1 1 4	2 0 2		
13	Mon.	34	31 12	26 19 7	53	0 4 3	15	1 2 26	2 40 3		
14	Tues.	34	29 17	6 5 4	54	0 51 6	16	1 3 0	3 18 4		
15	Wed.	34	26 49	12 45 38 2	54	1 37 6	17	1 3 35	3 55 5		
16	Thur.	33	23 09	21 58 9	55	2 22 8	18	1 4 10	4 30 6		
17	Fri.	33	18 99	4 7 6	55	3 7 9	19	1 4 56	5 12 7		
18	Sat.	32	14 18	11 43 4 8	56	3 54 1	20	1 5 25	5 48 8		
19	S.	32	8 71	21 50 9	57	4 42 5	21	1 6 5	6 25 9		
20	Mon.	31	2 58	0 26 3	57	5 34 0	22	1 6 50	7 10 10		
21	Tues.	31	13 55 81	10 38 51 2	58	6 29 6	23	1 7 45	8 15 11		
22	Wed.	30	48 40	17 6 3	59	7 28 9	24	1 8 45	9 25 12		
23	Thur.	29	40 38	9 55 11 8	59	8 30 9	25	1 10 5	10 45 13		
24	Fri.	28	31 75	33 8 3 6	0	9 33 5	26	1 11 20	11 50 14		
25	Sat.	27	22 53	10 56 0	0	10 34 1	27	1 —	0 40 15		
26	S.	26	12 73	8 48 35 5	1	11 31 1	28	1 1 20	1 40 16		
27	Mon.	25	2 37	26 7 1	2	0 24 2	29	1 2 0	2 20 17		
28	Tues.	24	12 51 45	3 31 4	2	1 13 7	0 13	2 40	2 55 18		

MAUGH 1200.

FALGON 1200.

MARCH XXXI DAYS.—1854.



Remarkable Days.

- 1 Wednesday, ..ASH WEDNESDAY—Supreme Court Term and Sessions
- 2 Thursday, .. [commence.
- 3 Friday,
- 4 Saturday, ..
- 5 A. 1st Sunday in Lent.
- 6 Monday, ...
- 7 Tuesday, ...
- 8 Wednesday, ..
- 9 Thursday, ..*Treaty of Lahore, 1846.*
- 10 Friday,
- 11 Saturday, ...
- 12 A. 2d Sunday in Lent.
- 13 Monday, ...
- 14 Tuesday, ...
- 15 Wednesday, ..*English took possession of Chandernagore, 1757.*
- 16 Thursday, ..
- 17 Friday,*St. Patrick.*
- 18 Saturday, ..
- 19 A. 3d Sunday in Lent
- 20 Monday, ...
- 21 Tuesday, ..
- 22 Wednesday, ..
- 23 Thursday, ..
- 24 Friday,
- 25 Saturday, ..*Annunciation—Lady Day.*
- 26 A. 4th Sunday in Lent.
- 27 Monday, ..*Defeat of Tippee 1799.*
- 28 Tuesday, ...
- 29 Wednesday, ..Supreme Court Sittings commence.
- 30 Thursday, ..
- 31 Friday,

MARCH XXXI DAYS—1854.



PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D.	H.	M.	
☾ First Quarter.....	7	1	2.9	After Midnight.
☾ Full Moon.....	14	11	46 0	After Noon.
☾ Last Quarter.....	21	11	55 1	After Noon.
☾ New Moon.....	28	10	44.9	After Ngon.

☾ Apogee 8d 2h After Midnight. | ☾ Perigee 22d 10h After Midnight.

Day and Night equal on the 21st.

On the 5th ♀ ☾ — On the 13th ♂ ☾ — On the 23d ♀ ☾ —
On the 26th ♀ ☾ — On the 23th ♂ ☾

☼ Sun enters ♈ Aries, Spring commences 21d 4h 13m 24s After Midnight
Venus, Morning Star. Mars, Evening Star. Jupiter, Morning Star.

Saturn, Evening Star.

About New Moon, Day and Night Bares

Barometer { Highest 29.86. Inches | The nometer { Highest 91°. 9
Lowest 29.79. „ | Lowest 73°. 0

Thermometer exposed to the Sun's Rays, 110°. 9

ENGLISH		SUN.				MOON.		HIGH WATER.		CHINESE
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Rises.	On Meridian.	Declination at Noon.	Sets.	On Meridian.	Age.	At Night.	After Noon.	Day of Month.
		<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>South.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>d. h.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>Months.</i>
1	Wed.	5 24	12 12 39	99 9	7 40 48	6 2	2 0 4	1 13	3 8	3 20
2	Thur.	23	28 02	17 59	2	2 45 4	2 13	3 40	3 55	20
3	Fri.	23	15 55	6 55	3 7	2 3 29	9 3 1	4 15	4 30	21
4	Sat.	22	2 58	32 2	3	4 14 6	4 1	4 50	5 0	22
5	A.	21	11 49	13	8 55	7	5 0 4	5 1	5 20	5 40
6	Mon.	20	35 22	5 45	44 1	3	5 47 7	6 1	6 5	6 30
7	Tues.	19	20 87	22 28	0	4	6 36 5	7 1	6 58	7 3
8	Wed.	18	6 11	4 59	7 7	4	7 26 6	8 1	8 5	8 45
9	Thur.	18	10 50	95	35 43	7	8 17 2	9 13	9 24	10 2
10	Fri.	17	35 42	12 16	3	5 9 7	5 10	10 13	10 3	11 10
11	Sat.	16	19 53	3 48	45 9	5	9 56 8	11 13	11 40	—
12	A.	15	3 31	25 12	8	10 45 0	12 13	0 20	0 40	30
13	Mon.	14	9 46	78	1 37	5	6 11 32	9 13	1 8	1 25
14	Tues.	13	29 97	2 38	0 1	6	8 14 13	1 50	2 5	2
15	Wed.	12	12 89	14 21	2	7	0 17 7	15 1	2 20	2 35
16	Thur.	11	8 55	5	1 50	41 1	7	1 3 7	16 1	3 0
17	Fri.	10	38 06	27 0	1	8	1 50 5	17 1	3 40	3 55
18	Sat.	9	20 35	3 18	4	8	2 39 0	18 13	4 18	4 32
19	A.	8	2 48	0 39	36 4	9	3 30 3	19 13	4 45	5 0
20	Mon.	6	7 44	46	15 51	8	4 25 1	20 13	5 15	5 35
21	Tues.	5	26 33	0 7	46 6	10	5 23 2	21 13	6 0	6 20
22	Wed.	4	8 09	31 27	0	11	6 23 9	22 13	7 0	7 30
23	Thur.	3	6 49	78	55 6	5	11 7 25	23 13	8 25	9 5
24	Fri.	2	31 40	1 18	44 3	12	8 25 0	24 13	9 45	10 25
25	Sat.	1	12 98	42 2	3	12	9 21 8	25 13	11 0	11 40
26	A.	5 59	5 54	55	2 5	54 1	12	10 14 9	26 13	—
27	Mon.	58	36 09	29 25	1	12	11 4 5	27 13	0 35	0 55
28	Tues.	57	17 65	52 53	2	13	11 51 5	28 13	1 40	2 0
29	Wed.	57	4 59	24	3 16	17 9	13	0 36 9	0 1	2 20
30	Thur.	56	40 86	39 38	9	13	1 21 6	1 1	2 55	3 5
31	Fri.	1 55	22 55	4 2	55 8	13	2 6 5	2 1	3 25	3 35

FALGUN 1260.

CHOLIRO 1260.

APRIL XXX DAYS.—1854.



Remarkable Days.

- 1 Saturday,...
- 2 A.5th Sunday in Lent.
- 3 Monday, ...
- 4 Tuesday, ...
- 5 Wednesday, ..*Martaban taken, 1852.*
- 6 Thursday, ..
- 7 Friday,
- 8 Saturday, ..
- 9 A.PALM SUNDAY.
- 10 Monday, ...
- 11 Tuesday, ...
- 12 Wednesday, *Bengal expedition against Ava embarked, 1824.*
- 13 Thursday, ..
- 14 Friday,GOOD FRIDAY.
- 15 Saturday, ..
- 16 A... ..EASTER SUNDAY.
- 17 MondaySupreme Court Sessions commence.
- 18 Tuesday, ...
- 19 Wednesday, ..
- 20 Thursday, ..*Prince Louis Napoleon born, 1808.*
- 21 Friday,
- 22 Saturday, ..
- 23 A.*Low Sunday or 1st Sunday after Easter.*
- 24 Monday, ...
- 25 Tuesday, ...
- 26 Wednesday,
- 27 Thursday, ..*Gibbon born, 1737.*
- 28 Friday,.....
- 29 Saturday, ..
- 30 A.2d Sunday after Easter.

APRIL XXX DAYS.—1854.



PHASES OF THE MOON.

D. H. M.

- ☽ First Quarter,..... 5 9 15 7 After Noon.
 ○ Full Moon..... 13 11 50 0 After Midnight.
 ☾ Last Quarter,..... 20 6 7 3 After Midnight.
 ● New Moon,..... 27 0 7 4 After Noon.

☾ Apogee 4d 11h After Noon. | ☾ Aperi gee 16d 11h After Noon.

On the 1st ♀ ☾ — On the 9th ♂ ☾ — On the 19th ♀ ☾ —

On the 23d ♀ ☾ — On the 25th ♂ ☾ — On the 29th ♀ ☾

Venus, Morning Star. Mars, Evening Star. Jupiter, Morning Star.
Saturn, Evening Star.

About Full Moon, Strong Bores.

Barometer { Highest 29. 76 Inches | Thermometer { Highest 94°. 0
 { Lowest 29. 68 „ | { Lowest 78°. 5

Thermometer exposed to the Sun's Rays, 111°. 8

ENGLISH		SUN.				MOON.				HIGH WATER.		HIN-DOO.
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Rises.	On Meridian.	Declination at Noon.	Sets.	On Meridian.	Age.	Aft. Midnight.	After Noon.	Day of Month	Months.	
		<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m. s.</i>	<i>North.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>aft noon</i>	<i>d. h.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>			
1	Sat.	5 55	12 4 4 30	4 26 8 1	6 1	2 52 3	3 1	3 55	4 15	20		
2	A.	55	3 46 15	49 15 6	13	3 39 4	4 1	4 30	4 45	21		
3	Mon.	54	28 11	5 12 17 5	14	4 28 1	5 1	5 0	5 15	22		
4	Tues.	53	10 20	35 14 5	14	5 18 0	6 1	5 40	6 0	23		
5	Wed.	52	2 52 42	58 5 2	14	6 8 4	7 1	6 25	6 50	24		
6	Thui.	51	34 8 9	6 20 49 5	15	6 58 7	8 1	7 20	7 58	25		
7	Fri.	50	17 36	43 27 2	15	7 48 1	9 1	8 28	9 0	26		
8	Sat.	49	0 13	7 5 57 9	16	8 36 5	10 1	9 35	10 5	27		
9	A.	48	1 43 11	28 21 4	16	9 23 2	11 1	10 43	11 15	28		
10	Mon.	47	26 33	50 37 1	17	10 9 4	12 1	11 45	—	29		
11	Tues.	46	9 80	8 12 44 9	17	0 55 4	13 1	0 25	0 45	30		
12	Wed.	45	0 53 55	34 41 4	17	11 42 2	14 1	1 10	1 30	31		
13	Thur.	44	37 60	56 35 3	18	0 15 1	15 1	1 55	2 15	1		
14	Fri.	43	21 97	9 18 17 4	18	0 30 8	16 1	2 35	2 55	2		
15	Sat.	42	6 68	39 50 2	18	1 22 3	17 1	3 15	3 35	3		
16	A.	41	11 59 51 74	10 1 13 4	18	2 17 4	18 1	3 50	4 8	4		
17	Mon.	41	37 18	22 27 0	18	3 16 0	19 1	4 25	4 40	5		
18	Tues.	40	23 02	43 30 3	19	4 17 4	20 1	5 0	5 15	6		
19	Wed.	39	9 27 11	4 23 3	18	5 19 6	21 1	5 35	5 55	7		
20	Thur.	38	58 55 94	25 5 5	19	6 20 2	22 1	6 30	7 0	8		
21	Fri.	37	43 04	45 36 5	20	7 17 6	23 1	7 40	8 15	9		
22	Sat.	36	30 59 12	5 56 1	20	8 11 0	24 1	9 5	9 40	10		
23	A.	35	18 62	26 3 9	21	9 0 6	25 1	10 25	11 5	11		
24	Mon.	34	7 11	45 59 7	21	9 17 3	26 1	11 40	—	12		
25	Tues.	33	57 56 08	13 5 42 4	21	10 31 1	27 1	0 30	0 55	13		
26	Wed.	33	45 56	25 13 4	22	1 16 2	28 1	1 20	1 35	14		
27	Thur.	32	35 52	44 30 7	22	0 0 4	29 1	1 55	2 15	15		
28	Fri.	31	25 96	14 3 34 6	24	0 45 6	0 1	2 25	2 35	16		
29	Sat.	31	16 95	22 24 7	24	1 52 2	1 1	2 55	3 15	17		
30	A.	30	8 43	41 0 3	24	2 20 5	2 12	3 40	4 0	18		

CHOITRO 1280.

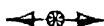
CHOITRO 1261.

CHOITRO 1261.

CHOITRO 1260.

BOISHAUNH 1261.

MAY XXXI DAYS.—1854.



Remarkable Days.

- 1 Monday, ...
- 2 Tuesday, ... *Hindu Metropolitan College established 1853.*
- 3 Wednesday, ..
- 4 Thursday, .. *Tippoo killed, 1799.*
- 5 Friday,
- 6 Saturday, ..
- 7 A. *3d Sunday after Easter.*
- 8 Monday, .. *Installation of Shah Soojah-ool-Moolk, 1839.*
- 9 Tuesday,
- 10 Wednesday, ..
- 11 Thursday, ..
- 12 Friday,
- 13 Saturday, ..
- 14 A... *A dreadful gale and hurricane in Calcutta, 1852.*
- 15 Monday,
- 16 Tuesday, ..
- 17 Wednesday, ..
- 18 Thursday, ..
- 19 Friday,
- 20 Saturday, ..
- 21 A. *Rogation Sunday.*
- 22 Monday,
- 23 Tuesday, ...
- 24 Wednesday, .. *Birth-day of Queen Victoria, 1819.*
- 25 Thursday, .. *ASCENSION DAY—Holy Thursday.*
- 26 Friday,
- 27 Saturday, ...
- 28 A.
- 29 Monday, .. *Restoration of King Charles II.*
- 30 Tuesday, ...
- 31 Wednesday, ..

MAY XXXI DAYS.—1854.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D.	H.	M.	
☾ First Quarter,	5	3	23	0 After Noon.
☾ Full Moon,	12	9	29	8 After Noon.
☾ Last Quarter,	19	0	25	9 After Noon.
☾ New Moon,	27	2	40	5 After Midnight.

☾ Apogee 2d 5h After Noon | ☾ Perigee 14d 5h After Noon.

☾ Apogee 30d 6h After Midnight.

On the 6th ☾ ☾ ☾ — On the 12th ☾ ☾ ☾ Moon Eclipsed Visible at Calcutta.

On the 17th ☾ ☾ ☾ — On the 23d ☾ ☾ ☾ — On the 26th ☾ ☾ ☾ —

On the 27th ☼ Sun Eclipsed Invisible at Calcutta—On the 27th ☿ ☾ ☾ Venus, Morning Star. Mars, Evening Star. Jupiter, Morning Star.

Saturn, Invisible.

About Full Moon, there will be Strong Bore.

Barmeter { Highest 29. 70 Inches | The. mometer { Highest 94°. 7
Lowest 29. 60 „ „ Lowest 81°. 2

Thermometer exposed to the Sun's Rays, 110°. 3

English	SUN.				MOON.				HIGH WATER.		HIND-DO.
	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Rises.	On Meridian.	Declination at Noon.	Sets.	On Meridian.	Age.	Aft. Midnight.	After Noon.	
			h. m.	h. m. s.	° ' "	h. m.	h. m.	d. h.	h. m.	h. m.	Day of Month.
					North.						Months.
	1	Mon.	5 30	11 57 0	41 14 59	21 6 6	3 10 2	3 1	4 20	4 3	19
	2	Tues.	29	56 52	97 15 17	27 9 25	4 0 6	4 12	4 55	5 15	20
	3	Wed.	29	46 03	35 19 1	25 4 50	5 12	5 30	5 45	6 1	21
	4	Thur.	28	39 60	52 54 7	20 5 40	3 6	12	6 5	6 25	22
	5	Fri.	28	33 73	16 10 11	4 26 6	28 4	7 12	6 48	7 20	23
	6	Sat.	27	28 40	27 18 0	27 7 15	0 8	12	7 50	8 30	24
	7	Sun.	26	23 61	41 5 2	27 8 0	5 9	12	9 10	9 45	25
	8	Mon.	25	19 38	17 0 35	6 28 4	5 10	12	10 25	11 0	26
	9	Tues.	25	15 70	16 49 0	20 9 31	3 11	12	11 25	11 50	27
	10	Wed.	24	12 54	32 45 0	24 10 18	7 12	12	—	0 20	28
	11	Thur.	23	10 04	48 23 5	29 11 9	1 13	12	0 40	1 6	29
	12	Fri.	22	8 06	18 3 44	1 30 8	14 12	1	1 25	1 45	30
	13	Sat.	22	6 66	18 46 6	30 0 3	3 15	12	2	2 26	1
	14	Sun.	21	5 83	33 50 7	30 1 1	9 16	12	2 4	2 55	2
	15	Mon.	21	5 66	47 56 1	31 2 4	4 17	12	3	3 20	3
	16	Tues.	21	5 9	19 2 2 6	31 3 8	8 18	12	3 4	4 1	4
	17	Wed.	20	6 67	15 49 3	32 4 12	2 19	12	4 20	4 40	5
	18	Thur.	20	8 37	29 17 7	32 5 12	3 20	12	5	5 25	6
	19	Fri.	20	10 46	42 25 9	33 6 7	8 21	12	5 5	6 20	7
	20	Sat.	20	13 11	55 14 1	33 6 58	9 22	12	7	7 40	8
	21	Sun.	19	16 33	20 7 42	34 7 46	1 23	12	8 2	9 0	9
	22	Mon.	19	20 13	19 49 4	34 8 30	9 24	12	9 40	10 25	10
	23	Tues.	19	24 46	31 36 2	35 9 14	5 25	12	11 5	11 40	11
	24	Wed.	19	29 3	43 1 9	35 9 57	9 26	12	—	0 25	12
	25	Thur.	18	34 73	54 6 3	35 10 42	1 27	12	0 50	1 10	13
	26	Fri.	18	40 6	21 4 49	36 11 27	7 28	12	1 30	1 50	14
	27	Sat.	18	47 04	15 10 4	36 0 15	1 29	12	2 10	2 25	15
	28	Sun.	18	53 92	25 9 6	37 1 4	3 0	21	2 45	3 5	16
	29	Mon.	18	57 1 27	34 46 4	37 1 54	5 1	21	3 25	3 40	17
	30	Tues.	17	9 05	44 0 9	37 2 45	0 2	21	4 0	4 15	18
	31	Wed.	17	17 27	52 52 8	38 3 34	7 3	21	4 40	5 0	19

JUNE XXX DAYS.—1854.



Remarkable Days.

- 1 Thursday, .. *David Hare died, 1842.*
- 2 Friday,.. ..
- 3 Saturday, .. *A dreadful gale and Hurricane in Calcutta, 1842.*
- 4 A. PENTECOST—WHIT SUNDAY.
- 5 Monday
- 6 Tuesday, ..
- 7 Wednesday,.
- 8 Thursday, ..
- 9 Friday,
- 10 Saturday, ..
- 11 A. TRINITY SUNDAY.
- 12 Monday, ...
- 13 Tuesday, ...
- 14 Wednesday, .
- 15 Thursday, .. *Supreme Court Term and Sessions commence*
- 16 Friday,
- 17 Saturday, ..
- 18 A. *1st Sunday after Trinity.—Battle of Waterloo, 1815.*
- 19 Monday, ...
- 20 Tuesday, .. *Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837.*
- 21 Wednesday, . *Proclamation.*
- 22 Thursday, ..
- 23 Friday,
- 24 Saturday, .. *St. John Baptist—Midsummer Day.*
- 25 A. *2d Sunday after Trinity.*
- 26 Monday, ..
- 27 Tuesday, ...
- 28 Wednesday, . *Coronation of Queen Victoria, 1837.*
- 29 Thursday, ..
- 30 Friday,

JUNE XXX DAYS.—1854.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

- D. H. M.
 ☾ First Quarter,..... 4 6 33 7 After Midnight.
 ○ Full Moon,..... 11 5 23 6 After Midnight.
 ☾ Last Quarter,..... 17 8 7 1 After Noon.
 ● New Moon, 25 5 54 9 After Noon.
 ☾ Perigee 11d 11h After Noon. | ☾ Apogee 26d 2h After Noon.

Longest Day is the 21st.

On the 4th ☿ ☿ ☾—On the 13th ♃ ☿ ☾—On the 22d ♀ ☿ ☾—
 On the 23d ♄ ☿ ☾—On the 27th ♀ ☿ ☾

☉ Sun enters ♋ Cancer, Summer commences 22d 1h 1m 24s After Midnight.

Venus, Morning Star, Mars, Evening Star Jupiter, Morning Star.

Saturn, Invisible

About Full Moon, the Bores are very violent.

Especially in the day, and Sj. ing times high.

Barometer { Highest 29 59 Inches | Thermometer { Highest 89°. 3.
 { Lowest 29. 50 " | { Lowest 81°. 2.

Thermometer exposed to the Sun's Rays, 105°. 8

ENGLISH		SUN.				MOON.		HIGH WATER.		HINDOO.	
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Rises.	On Meridian.	Declination at Noon.	Sets.	On Meridian.	Age.	Aft. Midnight.	After Noon.	Day of Month.	Identities.
		<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m. s.</i>	<i>North.</i>		<i>h. m.</i>		<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>		
1	Thur.	5 17	11 57 25 89	22 1 21 7	5 38	4 22 9	4 21	5 20	5 4	20	
2	Fri.	17	34 93	9 27 6	38	5 9 3	5 21	6 2	6 22	21	
3	Sat.	17	44 31	17 10 3	38	5 54 3	6 21	6 50	7 20	22	
4	A.	17	54 06	24 29 8	39	6 38 4	7 21	7 50	8 35	23	
5	Mon.	17	58 4 55	31 25 5	39	7 22 5	8 21	9 10	9 50	24	
6	Tues.	17	14 14	37 57 6	39	8 7 6	9 21	10 30	11 0	25	
7	Wed.	17	25 26	44 6 0	40	8 55 4	10 21	11 35	11 55	26	
8	Thur.	17	36 26	49 50 4	40	9 46 8	11 21	—	0 25	27	
9	Fri.	17	47 53	55 10 7	40	10 43 1	12 21	0 50	1 10	28	
10	Sat.	17	59 04	23 0 6 9	41	11 44 4	13 21	1 35	1 50	29	
11	A.	17	59 10 70	4 38 9	41	☾	14 21	2 0	2 20	30	JULY 1st 1261.
12	Mon.	17	22 77	8 46 6	42	Aft Mid	15 21	2 40	2 50	31	
13	Tues.	17	34 94	12 29 8	42	0 49 6	16 21	3 10	3 37	32	
14	Wed.	17	47 33	15 48 6	42	1 55 8	17 21	3 50	4 8	1	
15	Thur.	17	59 82	18 43 0	43	2 59 9	18 21	4 30	4 45	2	
16	Fri.	18	12 0 12 49	21 12 6	43	4 53 7	19 21	5 5	5 20	3	
17	Sat.	18	25 28	23 17 6	43	5 43 4	20 21	5 40	6 0	4	
18	A.	18	38 17	24 57 9	44	6 29 6	21 21	6 20	6 40	5	
19	Mon.	18	51 15	26 13 5	44	7 13 8	22 21	7 20	8 0	6	
20	Tues.	18	1 4 18	27 4 3	44	7 57 1	23 21	8 40	9 20	7	
21	Wed.	18	17 24	27 30 3	44	8 40 8	24 21	10 0	10 40	8	
22	Thur.	19	30 31	27 31 4	45	9 25 9	25 21	11 10	11 40	9	
23	Fri.	19	43 36	27 7 8	45	10 12 1	26 21	—	0 8	10	
24	Sat.	19	56 35	26 19 3	45	11 0 4	27 21	0 30	0 55	11	
25	A.	19	2 9 27	25 6 1	45	11 50 3	28 21	1 25	1 40	12	ASSAR 1261.
26	Mon.	19	22 09	23 28 0	45	aft noon	0 6	2 0	2 20	13	
27	Tues.	20	34 75	21 25 3	46	1 30 8	1 6	2 40	3 0	14	
28	Wed.	20	47 27	18 57 8	46	2 19 4	2 6	3 20	3 40	15	
29	Thur.	20	59 66	16 5 9	46	3 6 3	3 6	4 0	4 15	16	
30	Fri.	20	3 11 70	12 49 3	46	3 51 4	4 6	4 35	4 50	17	

JULY XXXI DAYS.—1854.



Remarkable Days.

- 1 Saturday, ..
- 2 A3d Sunday after Trinity.
- 3 Monday, ...
- 4 Tuesday, ...
- 5 Wednesday,.
- 6 Thursday, ..
- 7 Friday,.. ..
- 8 Saturday,...
- 9 A.4th Sunday after Trinity.
- 10 Monday, ...
- 11 Tuesday, ...
- 12 Wednesday,.
- 13 Thursday, ..Supreme Court Sitings commence.
- 14 Friday,
- 15 Saturday, ..
- 16 A.5th Sunday after Trinity.
- 17 Monday,. ..
- 18 Tuesday,. ..
- 19 Wednesday,.
- 20 Thursday, ..
- 21 Friday,
- 22 Saturday, ..
- 23 A.....6th Sunday after Trinity.
- 24 Monday,. ..
- 25 Tuesday,. ..
- 26 Wednesday,.
- 27 Thursday, ..
- 28 Friday,
- 29 Saturday, ..Great Native meetings at the Townhall, 1853.
- 30 A.7th Sunday after Trinity.
- 31 Monday,....

JULY XXXI DAYS.—1854.



PHASES OF THE MOON.

D. H. M.

- ☾ First Quarter,..... 3 6 44 9 After Noon.
 ○ Full Moon,..... 10 0 17 9 After Noon.
 ☾ Last Quarter,..... 17 6 18 3 After Midnight.
 ● New Moon,..... 25 9 9 4 After Midnight.
 ☾ Perigee 10d 9h After Midnight. | ☾ Apogee 23d 6h After Noon.
 On the 2d ♂♂ ☾ — On the 10th ♀♂ ☾ — On the 21st ♀♂ ☾ —
 On the 22d ♀♂ ☾ — On the 25th ♀♂ ☾ — On the 31st ♂♂ ☾
 Venus, Morning Star. Mars, Evening Star, Jupiter, Morning Star.
 Saturn, Morning Star.

About Full Moon, the Day Bores are very violent, and the river overflows at High Water times.

Barometer { Highest 29. 63 Inches | Thermometer { Highest 88°. 0
 { Lowest 29. 50 " | { Lowest 81°. 2
 Thermometer exposed to the Sun's Rays, 103°, 3

ENGLISH		SUN.				MOON.		HIGH WATER.		HINDOO.
Day of Month.	Day of Week	Rises.	On Meridian.	Declination at Noon.	Sets.	On Meridian	Age.	Aft. Midnight	After Noon.	Day of Month.
		h. m.	h. m. s.	North. " "	h. m.	h. m.	d. h.	h. m.	h. m.	Months.
1 Sat.		5 20	12 3 23 57	23 9 8 3	6 46	4 35 0	5 6	5 5	5 25	18
2 A.		21	35 19	5 3 1	46	5 17 9	6 6	5 40	6 0	19
3 Mon.		21	46 52	0 33 5	46	6 1 3	7 6	6 25	6 45	20
4 Tues.		22	57 53	22 55 40 0	46	6 46 3	8 6	7 15	7 50	21
5 Wed.		22	4 8 22	50 22 5	46	7 34 3	9 6	8 30	9 10	22
6 Thur.		22	18 56	41 41 1	46	8 26 6	10 6	9 50	10 30	23
7 Fri.		23	28 54	38 36 0	46	9 24 2	11 6	11 10	11 40	24
8 Sat.		23	38 15	32 7 4	46	10 27 0	12 6	—	0 25	25
9 A.		23	47 36	25 15 5	46	11 33 2	13 6	0 45	1 5	26
10 Mon.		24	56 17	18 0 5	46	♂	14 6	1 35	1 55	27
11 Tues.		24	5 4 56	10 22 3	46	♂	5 6	2 15	2 30	28
12 Wed.		25	12 51	2 21 4	45	1 43 0	16 6	2 50	3 5	29
13 Thur.		25	20 03	21 53 57 8	45	2 41 7	17 6	3 25	3 40	30
14 Fri.		26	27 09	45 11 6	45	3 35 0	18 6	4 0	4 20	31
15 Sat.		26	33 68	36 3 1	45	4 24 1	19 6	4 40	5 0	1
16 A.		26	39 81	26 32 5	45	5 10 2	20 6	5 25	5 45	2
17 Mon.		27	45 45	16 40 0	44	5 54 8	21 6	6 10	6 30	3
18 Tues.		27	50 69	6 25 8	44	6 38 9	22 6	6 55	7 20	4
19 Wed.		27	55 22	20 55 50 2	44	7 23 6	23 6	7 55	8 30	5
20 Thur.		28	59 32	41 53 2	44	8 9 6	24 6	9 0	9 40	6
21 Fri.		28	6 2 90	33 35 3	44	8 57 4	25 6	10 20	10 58	7
22 Sat.		29	5 94	21 56 4	43	9 46 7	26 6	11 30	—	8
23 A.		29	8 41	9 57 1	43	10 37 0	27 6	0 10	0 30	9
24 Mon.		29	10 32	19 57 37 5	43	11 27 3	28 6	0 55	1 10	10
25 Tues.		30	11 64	44 57 9	42	0 16 6	29 6	1 25	1 45	11
26 Wed.		30	12 39	31 58 4	42	1 4 1	0 15	2 5	2 25	12
27 Thur.		31	12 53	18 39 5	41	1 49 8	1 15	2 45	3 0	13
28 Fri.		31	12 07	5 1 4	41	2 33 8	2 15	3 20	3 35	14
29 Sat.		32	10 99	18 51 4 3	40	3 16 6	3 15	3 50	4 5	15
30 A.		32	9 29	36 48 7	40	3 59 2	4 15	4 30	4 50	16
31 Mon.		33	6 98	22 14 8	40	4 42 7	5 15	5 10	5 30	17

ASSAR 1261.

SHRABON 1261.

AUGUST XXXI DAYS.—1854.



Remarkable Days.

- 1 Tuesday,
- 2 Wednesday,.
- 3 Thursday, ..
- 4 Friday,
- 5 Saturday, ..
- 6 A. 8th Sunday after Trinity.
- 7 Monday, ... *Cabul taken*, 1839.
- 8 Tuesday, ...
- 9 Wednesday,.
- 10 Thursday, .. *Supreme Court Sessions commence.*
- 11 Friday, *Moolraj died*, 1851.
- 12 Saturday...
- 13 A..... 9th Sun 'ay after Trinity.
- 14 Monday, ...
- 15 Tuesday, ...
- 16 Wednesday,.
- 17 Thursday, ..
- 18 Friday, .. . *College of Fort William established*, 1800.
- 19 Saturday,...
- 20 A..... 10th Sunday after Trinity.
- 21 Monday, ..
- 22 Tuesday, ..
- 23 Wednesday,.
- 24 Thursday, ..
- 25 Friday,
- 26 Saturday, .. *Birth of Prince Albert.*
- 27 A. 11th Sunday after Trinity.
- 28 Monday, ...
- 29 Tuesday, ..
- 30 Wednesday,.
- 31 Thursday, ..

AUGUST XXXI DAYS.—1854.



PHASES OF THE MOON.

D. H. M.

- ☾ First Quarter,..... 2 4 21· 2 After Midnight.
 ○ Full Moon,..... 8 7 10· 7 After Noon.
 ☾ Last Quarter,..... 15 7 42 9 After Noon.
 ● New Moon,.... 23 11 53· 6 After Noon.
 ☾ First Quarter..... 31 0 0 3 After Noon.
 ☾ Perigee 7d 6h After Noon. | ☾ Apogee 20d 3h After Midnight.
 On the 7th ♀ ☾ — On the 17th ♀ ☾ — On the 21st ♀ ☾ ☾ —
 On the 22d ♀ ☾ ☾ — On the 28th ♂ ☾ ☾

*Venus, Morning Star. Mars, Evening Star. Jupiter, Evening Star.
 Saturn, Morning Star.*

About Full Moon, there may be small Bores.

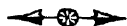
*Bareometer { Highest 29. 65 Inches | Thermometer { Highest 86°. 4
 { Lowest 29. 52 „ | { Lowest 80°. 4
 Thermometer exposed to the Sun's Rays, 103°. 6*

ENGLISH.		SUN.				MOON.				HIGH WATER.		HINDOO.	
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Rises.	On Meridian.	Declination at Noon.	Sets.	On Meridian.	Age.	Aft. Midnight.	After Noon.	Day of Month.	Months.	Day of Month.	Months.
		<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m. s.</i>	<i>° ' "</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>d. h.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>				
1 Tues.		5 33	12 6 4 05	18 7 22 7	6 39	5 28 2	6 15	5 55	6 15	18			
2 Wed.		33	0 48	17 52 13	0	39 6 17 2	7 13	6 45	7 5	19			
3 Thur.		33	5 56 29	36 45 9	39	7 10 6	8 13	7 4	8 20	20			
4 Fri.		34	51 48	21 1 7	38	8 9 1	9 15	9 6	9 40	21			
5 Sat.		34	46 06	5 0 6	38	9 12 2	10 15	10 25	11 5	22			
6 A.		34	40 03	16 48 43	0	37 10 17 6	11 15	11 40	—	23			
7 Mon.		35	33 39	32 9 1	37	11 22 3	12 15	0 35	1 5	24			
8 Tues.		35	26 16	15 19 4	36	13 15	1 30	1 50	25				
9 Wed.		35	18 35	15 58 13	9	35 0 23 7	14 15	2 5	2 18	26			
10 Thur.		36	9 95	40 53 1	35	1 20 5	15 15	2 3	2 50	27			
11 Fri.		36	0 99	23 17 2	34	2 12 7	16 15	3 5	3 25	28			
12 Sat.		36	4 51 47	5 26 6	33	3 1 5	17 15	3 30	3 50	29			
13 A.		37	41 39	14 47 21	4	32 3 47 5	18 15	4 5	4 25	30			
14 Mon.		37	30 79	29 1 9	31	4 33 4	19 15	4 45	5 5	31			
15 Tues.		38	19 67	10 28 6	31	5 18 9	20 15	5 25	5 50	32			
16 Wed.		38	8 03	13 51 41	6	30 6 5 3	21 15	6 10	6 35	1			
17 Thur.		38	3 55 89	32 41 3	30	6 53 0	22 15	7 0	7 35	2			
18 Fri.		39	43 26	13 28 0	29	7 42 1	23 15	8 5	8 45	3			
19 Sat.		39	30 11	12 54 2	0	28 8 32 3	24 15	9 20	10 0	4			
20 A.		39	16 55	34 23 6	27	9 22 6	25 1	10 40	11 20	5			
21 Mon.		40	2 49	14 33 1	26	10 12 6	26 15	11 50	—	6			
22 Tues.		40	2 47 97	11 54 30	9	26 11 0 9 7	27 15	0 30	0 50	7			
23 Wed.		40	32 95	34 17 2	25	11 47 5	28 15	1 15	1 30	8			
24 Thur.		41	17 59	13 51 6	24	0 32 3	0 0	1 50	2 10	9			
25 Fri.		41	1 75	10 53 17	3	24 1 15 7	1 0	2 30	2 55	10			
26 Sat.		41	1 45 48	32 31 5	23	1 58 6	2 0	3 20	3 30	11			
27 A.		42	28 82	11 35 7	22	2 41 8	3 0	3 55	4 15	12			
28 Mon.		42	11 77	9 50 30	3	21 3 26 1	4 0	4 35	4 55	13			
29 Tues.		43	0 54 32	29 15 4	20	4 13 5	5 1	5 2	5 40	14			
30 Wed.		43	36 51	7 51 7	19	5 4 4	6 0	6 18	6 35	15			
31 Thur.		44	18 30	8 46 19	3	17 5 59 7	7 0	7 10	7 40	16			

SRABON 1261.

BHADUR 1261.

SEPTEMBER XXX DAYS.—1854.



Remarkable Days.

- 1 Friday,
- 2 Saturday, .. *Fire of London, 1666.*
- 3 A. *12th Sunday after Trinity.*
- 4 Monday, ..
- 5 Tuesday, ...
- 6 Wednesday, .. *Citadel of Ghuznee recaptured and destroyed, 1842.*
- 7 Thursday, ..
- 8 Friday,
- 9 Saturday,...
- 10 A. *13th Sunday after Trinity.*
- 11 Monday, ..
- 12 Tuesday....
- 13 Wednesday, .. *First European Factory in India, 1500.*
- 14 Thursday, .. *Duke of Wellington died, 1853.*
- 15 Friday, *Freedom of the Press in India, 1835.*
- 16 Saturday, ..
- 17 A. *14th Sunday after Trinity.*
- 18 Monday, ...
- 19 Tuesday, ..
- 20 Wednesday, ..
- 21 Thursday, .. *Arrival of the Affghan prisoners, 1842.*
- 22 Friday,
- 23 Saturday, ..
- 24 A. *15th Sunday after Trinity.*
- 25 Monday, . . .
- 26 Tuesday, . . .
- 27 Wednesday, .
- 28 Thursday, ..
- 29 Friday, *St. Michael—Michaelmas Day.*
- 30 Saturday. ..

SEPTEMBER XXX DAYS.—1854.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

D. H. M.

- Full Moon,..... 7 3 11 5 After Midnight
- ☾ Last Quarter,..... 14 0 23 7 After Noon.
- New Moon,..... 22 1 56 5 After Noon.
- ☾ First Quarter,..... 29 6 31 2 After Noon.
- ☾ Perigee 4d 10h After Noon. | ☾ Apogee 16d 7h After Noon.

Day and Night equal on the 23d.

On the 3d ☾ ☾ ☾ — On the 14th ☾ ☾ ☾ — On the 20th ☾ ☾ ☾ —
On the 23d ☾ ☾ ☾ — On the 26th ☾ ☾ ☾ — On the 30th ☾ ☾ ☾

☉ Sun enters ♎ Libra, Autumn commences 23d 3h 6m 24s After Noon.

Venus, Morning Star. Mars, Evening Star. Jupiter, Evening Star. .

Saturn, Morning Star.

About Full Moon, Day and Night Bares.

Barometer. . { Highest 29.70 Inches | Thermometer { Highest 86°. 4
Lowest 29 64 " | Lowest 80°. 3

Thermometer exposed to the Sun's Rays, 108°. 5

ENGLISH		SUN.				MOON.				HIGH WATER.		TIDE DOG.	
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Rises.	On Meridian.	Declination at Noon.	sets.	On Meridian.	Age.	Aft. Midnight.	After Noon.	Day of Month.	Months.	Day of Month.	Months.
1 Fri.		h. m.	h. m. s.	North,	h. m.	h. m. s.	d. h.	h. m.	h. m.				
2 Sat.		44	11 59	59 85	8 24 38	56 10	6 59	2 8	0 8 30	9 0	17		
3 A.		44	41	03	2 49 8	15	8 1 8	9	0 9 40	10 20	18		
4 Mon.		44	21	91	7 40 53	3	9 5 1	10	0 11 0	11 40	19		
5 Tues.		45	2	50	18 49 5	13	10 6 6	11	0 —	0 25	20		
6 Wed.		45	58 42	85	6 56 38	6	11 4 5	12	0 0 45	1 0	21		
7 Thur.		45	22	95	34 21 1	11	11 53 6	13	0 1 20	1 35	22		
8 Fri.		46	2	83	11 57 5	16	12 0	14	0 1 55	2 15	23		
9 Sat.		46	57 42	50	5 49 26	8	0 49 2	15	0 2 35	2 50	24		
10 A.		46	22	01	26 50 9	8	1 37 2	16	0 3 10	3 25	25		
11 Mon.		46	1	38	4 9 4	7	2 24 1	17	0 3 45	4 0	26		
12 Tues.		47	56 40	60	4 41 22	7	3 10 5	18	0 4 20	4 40	27		
13 Wed.		47	19	72	18 31 0	5	3 57 6	19	0 5 0	5 20	28		
14 Thur.		47	55 58	76	3 55 34	6	4 4 5	20	0 5 40	5 58	29		
15 Fri.		48	37	73	32 34 1	3	5 35 2	21	0 6 20	6 40	30		
16 Sat.		48	16	66	9 29 4	2	6 25 7	22	0 7 5	7 25	31		
17 A.		48	54 55	56	2 46 21	2	7 16 4	23	0 7 50	8 20	1		
18 Mon.		48	34	45	23 9 5	1	8 6 5	24	0 9 0	9 35	2		
19 Tues.		48	13	36	1 59 54	9	8 55 5	25	0 10 20	11 0	3		
20 Wed.		48	53 52	30	36 37 6	5	9 42 7	26	0 11 40	—	4		
21 Thur.		48	31	29	13 18 0	58	10 28 2	27	0 0 25	0 50	5		
22 Fri.		49	10 33		0 49 56	5	11 12 4	28	0 1 10	1 30	6		
23 Sat.		49	52 49	46	26 33 4	56	11 55 9	29	0 1 50	2 10	7		
24 A.		50			3 9 2	55	0 39 5	0 10	2 30	2 50	8		
25 Mon.		50	8 02		20 16 0	54	1 24 2	1 10	3 10	3 30	9		
26 Tues.		50	51 47	50	43 41 5	53	2 11 0	2 10	3 50	4 10	10		
27 Wed.		50	27	11	1 7 7	52	3 1 2	3 10	4 30	4 50	11		
28 Thur.		51	6 89		30 32 6	51	3 55 1	4 10	5 15	5 35	12		
29 Fri.		51	50 46	87	53 57 3	50	4 53 0	5 10	5 55	6 15	13		
30 Sat.		52	27	05	2 17 21	0	5 53 8	6 0	6 40	7 5	14		
		52	7 45		40 43 4	48	6 55 5	7 10	7 35	8 10	15		

BEAD UK 1201.

ASSIN 1201.

OCTOBER XXXI DAYS.—1854.



Remarkable Days.

- 1 A.16th Sunday after Trinity.
- 2 Monday,... .
- 3 Tuesday....
- 4 Wednesday,.
- 5 Thursday, ..
- 6 Friday,
- 7 Saturday, ..
- 8 A.17th Sunday after Trinity.
- 9 Monday,....*Capture of Prome, 1852.*
- 10 Tuesday, ...
- 11 Wednesday,.. *America discovered, 1492.*
- 12 Thursday, ..
- 13 Friday,.....
- 14 Saturday, ..
- 15 A.18th Sunday after Trinity.
- 16 Monday, ...
- 17 Tuesday, ...*Capture of Agra, 1803.*
- 18 Wednesday,.
- 19 Thursday, ..
- 20 Friday,... ..
- 21 Saturday, ..
- 22 A.19th Sunday after Trinity.
- 23 Monday, ...*Supreme Court Sessions commence.*
- 24 Tuesday, ...*Daniel Webster died, 1852.*
- 25 Wednesday,
- 26 Thursday, ..
- 27 Friday,
- 28 Saturday, ..
- 29 A.20th Sunday after Trinity.
- 30 Monday, ...
- 31 Tuesday, ...

OCTOBER XXXI DAYS.—1854.



PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D. H. M.
○ Full Moon,.....	6 1 29. 9 After Noon.
☾ Last Quarter,.....	14 7 36. 6 After Midnight.
● New Moon,.....	22 3 17. 9 After Midnight.
☾ First Quarter,.....	29 0 57. 3 After Midnight.

☾ Perigee 2d 2h After Midnight. | ☾ Apogee 14d 3h After Noon.

☾ Perigee 27d 3h After Midnight.

On the 11th ♀ ☾ — On the 21st ♀ ☾ — On the 23d ♀ ☾ —

On the 25th ♂ ☾ — On the 27th ♀ ☾

Venus, Morning Star. Mars, Evening Star. Jupiter, Evening Star.

Saturn, Morning Star.

About Full Moon, slight Day and Night Bores.

Barometer.. { Highest 29.90 Inches | Thermometer. { Highest 87°. 0
 { Lowest 29.77 " | { Lowest 79°. 3

Thermometer exposed to the Sun's Rays, 107°. 7

ENGLISH		SUN.				MOON.		HIGH WATER.		HINDOO.	
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Rises.	On Meridian.	Declination at Noon.	Sets.	On Meridian.	Age.	Aft. Midnight.	After Noon.	Day of Month.	Months.
		<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>° ' "</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>d. h.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>		
1 A.		5 53	11 49	48 11	3 4 4 0	47 7 56	0 8 10	3 50	9 30	16	
2 Mon.		53	29 02	27 22 5	46 8 53	5 9 10	10 10	10 50	17		
3 Tues.		53	10 23	50 38 7	46 9 47	5 10 10	11 30	11 55	18		
4 Wed.		54	48 51	75 4 13	52 0 45	10 38 2	11 10	—	0 30	19	
5 Thur.		54	33 60	37 2 3	45 11 26	6 12 10	0 55	1 15	20		
6 Fri.		54	15 81	5 0 9	45 13 16	6 13 10	1 40	2 0	21		
7 Sat.		55	47 58	40 23 12	2 41 0	13 6 14	10 2 20	2 35	22		
8 A.		55	41 39	46 11 2	43 1 0	3 15 10	2 50	3 5	23		
9 Mon.		56	24 82	6 9 5	7 42 1	47 6 16	3 20	3 35	24		
10 Tues.		56	8 70	31 55 1	41 2 36	0 17 10	3 5	4 8	25		
11 Wed.		56	46 53	05 51 40	0 40 3 25	8 18 10	4 25	4 45	26		
12 Thur.		57	37 88	7 17 19	0 39 4 16	7 19 10	5 5	5 25	27		
13 Fri.		57	23 21	39 52 3	38 5 7	9 20 10	5 45	6 5	28		
14 Sat.		57	9 14	8 2 19	3 37 5	53 7 21	10 6 25	6 45	29		
15 A.		58	45 55	59 24 39	8 36 6 43	1 22 10	7 15	7 40	30		
16 Mon.		58	42 60	46 53 4	35 7 35	9 23 10	8 20	8 50	1		
17 Tues.		59	30 21	9 8 39	4 31 8 21	8 24 10	9 30	10 10	2		
18 Wed.		59	18 42	30 57 8	33 9 6	3 25 10	10 50	11 30	3		
19 Thur.		6 0	7 25	52 43 0	32 9 49	8 26 10	—	0 15	4		
20 Fri.		0	44 56	72 10 14	29 7 32	10 33 5	27 10	0 40	1 0	5	
21 Sat.		1	46 84	36 2 4	31 11 18	2 38 10	1 25	1 35	6		
22 A.		1	37 60	57 25 7	30 0 4	9 29 10	1 55	2 8	7		
23 Mon.		2	29 03	11 18 39	1 23 0	54 8 0	2 28	3 43	8		
24 Tues.		2	21 15	39 42 2	28 1 43	8 1 21	3 5	3 25	9		
25 Wed.		2	13 06	12 0 31	7 27 2	46 7 2	3 45	4 5	10		
26 Thur.		3	7 47	21 16 0	26 3 47	8 3 21	4 25	4 45	11		
27 Fri.		3	1 69	41 45 8	25 4 49	9 4 21	5 10	5 35	12		
28 Sat.		4	43 56	65 13 2	3 7 21	5 51 7	6 0	6 25	13		
29 A.		4	52 33	22 9 3	23 6 48	1 6 21	7 0	7 25	14		
30 Mon.		5	48 76	42 2 1	22 7 42	3 7 21	8 5	8 45	15		
31 Tues.		5	45 94	11 1 41	7 22 8	32 7 8 21	9 25	10 5	16		

AUSSIN 1861.

KARTICK 1861.

NOVEMBER XXX DAYS.—1854.



Remarkable Days.

- 1 Wednesday, *Mutiny at Barrackpore, 1824.*
- 2 Thursday, .. *Ranjit Sing born, 1780*
- 3 Friday,
- 4 Saturday, ..
- 5 A. *21st Sunday after Trinity.*
- 6 Monday, ...
- 7 Tuesday, ...
- 8 Wednesday, ..
- 9 Thursday, .. *Birth of Prince of Wales, 1841.*
- 10 Friday,
- 11 Saturday, ..
- 12 A. *22d Sunday after Trinity.*
- 13 Monday, ...
- 14 Tuesday, ...
- 15 Wednesday . . .
- 16 Thursday, ..
- 17 Friday, *Holkar defeated at Fattyghur, 1804.*
- 18 Saturday, ...
- 19 A *23d Sunday after Trinity.*
- 20 Monday ... *Supreme Court Sittings commence.*
- 21 Tuesday, ...
- 22 Wednesday, ..
- 23 Thursday. ..
- 24 Friday,
- 25 Saturday, ..
- 26 A. *24th Sunday after Trinity.*
- 27 Monday, ..
- 28 Tuesday, ...
- 29 Wednesday, ..
- 30 Thursday, .. *St. Andrew's Day*

NOVEMBER XXX DAYS—1854.



PHASES OF THE MOON.

D. H. M.

○ Full Moon,..... 5 2 54.8 After Midnight.

☾ Last Quarter,..... 13 4 2.2 After Midnight.

● New Moon,..... 20 3 55.0 After Noon.

☾ First Quarter,..... 27 8 33.4 After Midnight.

☾ Apogee 11d 0h After Noon. ☾ Perigee 23d 5h After Midnight.

On the 5th ☾ Moon Eclipsed Visible at Calcutta—On the 7th ☾ ☾ ☾—

On the 20th ☾ ☾ ☾—On the 20th ☾ ☾ ☾

On the 20th ☼ Sun Eclipsed Invisible at Calcutta—On the 21st ☾ ☾ ☾—

On the 23d ☾ ☾ ☾ On the 24th ☾ ☾ ☾

Venus, Morning Star. Mars, Evening Star. Jupiter, Evening Star.

Saturn, Morning Star

About New Moon there will be Night Bore

Barometer { Highest 30.04 Inches } Thermometer { Highest 82°. 5
 { Lowest 29.83 } { Lowest 67°. 8

Thermometer exposed to the Sun's Rays, 106°. 4

ENGLISH			SUN.			MOON.			HIGH WATER.		TIDE DOO.	
Day of Month	Day of Week	Rises.	On Meridian.	Declination at Noon.		Sets	On Meridian.	Age.	Aft. Midnight.	After Noon.	Day of Month	Months.
		h. m.	h. m. s.	° South.	"	h. m.	h. m.	d. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.		
1	Wed.	6 0	1 43 45	00	14 21 7	6 5	21 9 20	3	9 21 10	45	41 20	17
2	Thur.	7	42 61		40 19 8		20 10 6	5	10 21 11	52	—	18
3	Fri.	7	49 21		59 17 6		21 13 52	4	11 21 0	30	0 55	19
4	Sat.	7	42 51	15	18 0 6	19	11 38 8	12	21 1 29	1	1 40	20
5	Sun.	9	43 00		36 28 6	19	8	13 21 2	0	2 15	21	21
6	Mon.	10	45 61		54 41 0	19	0 25 5	14 21	2 50	2 45	22	
7	Tues.	11	48 48	16	12 37 7	18	1 15 9	15 21	3 0	3 15	23	
8	Wed.	11	52 15		30 18 0	18	2 6 7	6 21	3 35	3 59	24	
9	Thur.	12	56 06		47 41 7	18	2 58 4	17 1	4 19	1 20	25	
10	Fri.	12	41 2 04	17	1 48 4	17	3 49 9	18 21	4 50	5 10	26	
11	Sat.	13	8 28		21 57 6	17	4 40 2	19 21	5 30	5 55	27	
12	Sun.	13	15 38		28 9 1	16	5 26 5	20 21	6 29	0 45	28	
13	Mon.	14	23 36		54 22 1	16	6 14 7	21 21	7 10	7 35	29	
14	Tues.	14	32 21	18	10 17 0	15	6 59 1	22 21	8 0	8 30	30	
15	Wed.	15	41 92		25 52 7	15	7 42 3	23 21	9 0	9 35	1	
16	Thur.	15	52 56		41 9 0	15	8 25 2	24 21	10 15	10 55	2	
17	Fri.	15	45 3 91		56 5 3	15	9 8 8	25 21	11 31	11 57	3	
18	Sat.	16	16 20	19	10 41 5	14	9 54 3	26 21	—	0 32	4	
19	Sun.	17	29 31		24 57 0	14	10 43 0	27 21	0 57	1 15	5	
20	Mon.	18	43 26		38 51 6	14	11 36 0	28 21	1 3	1 5	6	
21	Tues.	19	58 02		52 24 7	14	0 33 8	0 8	2 15	2 35	7	
22	Wed.	19	46 13 50	20	5 35 9	14	1 35 8	1 8	2 55	3 15	8	
23	Thur.	20	24 91		18 25 1	14	2 39 9	2 8	3 35	3 59	9	
24	Fri.	21	47 06		30 51 6	14	3 43 2	3 8	4 15	4 3	10	
25	Sat.	21	47 4 95		42 55 3	14	4 43 4	4 8	5 0	5 29	11	
26	Sun.	22	23 55		54 35 6	14	5 39 1	5 8	5 45	6 5	12	
27	Mon.	23	42 89	21	5 52 4	13	6 30 5	6 6	6 3	7 5	13	
28	Tues.	24	48 2 91		16 45 3	13	7 18 4	7 6	7 40	8 20	14	
29	Wed.	24	23 67		27 14 0	13	8 4 2	8 8	8 9	9 35	15	
30	Thur.	25	45 07		37 18 0	13	8 49 1	9 8	10 10	10 40	16	

NARICK 1861.

UGGABUN 1861.

DECEMBER XXXI DAYS.—1854.



Remarkable Days.

- 1 Friday,
- 2 Saturday, ..
- 3 A. ADVENT SUNDAY.
- 4 Monday....*Abolition of Slavery, 1829.*
- 5 Tuesday,.. .Supreme Court Sessions commence.
- 6 Wednesday,.
- 7 Thursday, .. •
- 8 Friday,.. ..
- 9 Saturday,... *Milton born, 1608.*
- 10 A.2d Sunday in Advent.
- 11 Monday, ..
- 12 Tuesday, ..
- 13 Wednesday,.
- 14 Thursday, ..
- 15 Friday,.. ..
- 16 Saturday,...
- 17 A.3d Sunday in Advent.
- 18 Monday, ...
- 19 Tuesday, ...
- 20 Wednesday,.
- 21 Thursday, . *St. Thomas.*
- 22 Friday,.....*Scikhs route to the First Bazar, 1840.*
- 23 Saturday, ...*Sir Wm. Macgregor assassinated, 1841.*
- 24 A.4th Sunday in Advent.
- 25 Monday, ...CHRISTMAS DAY.
- 26 Tuesday....
- 27 Wednesday,.
- 28 Thursday, ..
- 29 Friday,
- 30 Saturday, ..
- 31 A.*First Charter to E. I. Company, 1600.*

DECEMBER XXXI DAYS.—1854.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D	H.	M.	
☉ Full Moon,.....	4	7	27	7 After Noon.
☾ Last Quarter,.....	13	0	4	1 After Midnight.
☽ New Moon,.....	20	3	40	1 After Midnight.
☾ First Quarter,.....	26	6	31	2 After Noon.

☾ Apogee 9d 5h After Midnight | ☾ Perigee 21d 9h After Midnight.
Shortest day is the 22nd.

On the 4th ♀ ☾ — On the 13th ♀ ☾ — On the 21st ♀ ☾ —

On the 21st ♂ ☾ — On the 22d ♀ ☾ — On the 31st ♀ ☾

☼ Sun Enters ♍ Capricornus Winter commences

22d 8h 53m 24s After Midnight

Venus, Invisible, Mars, Evening Star, Jupiter, Evening Star.

Saturn, Evening Star.

About New Moon, Strong Bore.

Barometer { Highest 30.03 Inches } Thermometer { Highest 76°. 0
Lowest 29.94 " } Lowest 60°. 0
Thermometer exposed to the Sun's Rays 68° 7

ENGLISH		SUN.				MOON.				HIGH	MIN.
										WATER.	BAR.
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Rise.	On Meridian.	Declination at Noon.	Set.	On Meridian.	Age.	Aft. Midnight.	After Noon.	Day of Month.	Months.
		<i>h. m. s.</i>	<i>h. m. s.</i>	<i>South.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m. s.</i>		<i>h. m. s.</i>	<i>h. m. s.</i>		
1 Fri.	6 35	11 49	7 13	21 46 57	25 13	9 31 3	10	11 2	11 50	17	
2 Sat.	25		29 8	56 11 5	12	10 21 6	11		0 25	18	
3 A.	26		53 11	22 5 0 5	1	11 8 8	12	0 45	1 5	19	
4 Mon.	27	50	17 01	13 23 7	1	11 58 7	13	1 25	1 55	20	
5 Tues.	27		41 46	21 21 2	13		14	2 5	2 2	21	
6 Wed.	28	51	6 51	28 52 6	13	0 50 1	15	2 55	2 50	22	
7 Thurs.	29		32 09	35 57 7	13	1 41 9	16	3 10	3 25	23	
8 Fri.	29		58 17	42 36 3	13	2 32 9	17	3 45	4 0	24	
9 Sat.	30	52	24 75	43 13 2	14	3 22 0	18	4 25	4 45	25	
10 A.	30		51 77	51 33 2	14	4 8 9	19	5 6	5 30	26	
11 Mon.	31	53	19 25	59 51 1	14	4 51 5	20	5 55	6 15	27	
12 Tues.	32		47 12	23 4 41 6	15	5 36 4	21	6 41	7 5	28	
13 Wed.	33	54	15 58	9 4 7	15	6 18 3	22	7 30	7 55	29	
14 Thurs.	34		43 99	13 0 1	15	7 0 3	23	8 30	9 0	30	
15 Fri.	34	55	12 9	16 27 9	16	7 43 7	24	9 35	10 8	1	
16 Sat.	35		42 0	19 27 7	16	8 29 6	25	10 45	11 18	2	
17 A.	35	56	11 53	21 50 5	16	9 19 7	26	11 48		3	
18 Mon.	36		41 17	21 3 2	16	10 14 8	27	8 0	0 49	4	
19 Tues.	37	57	10 98	25 38 8	17	1 15 5	28	1 5	1 2	5	
20 Wed.	37		40 93	26 46 0	17	0 20 5	29	1 45	2 10	6	
21 Thurs.	38	58	10 97	27 25 0	17	1 26 4	0 20	2 35	2 55	7	
22 Fri.	38		41 07	27 32 1	18	2 30 6	1 20	3 15	3 35	8	
23 Sat.	39	59	11 17	27 17 8	18	3 30 5	2 20	3 5	4 15	9	
24 A.	3		41 26	26 31 6	19	4 25 3	3 2	4 55	5 0	10	
25 Mon.	39	12 0	11 27	25 17 1	20	5 15 5	4 20	5 25	5 50	11	
26 Tues.	40		41 18	23 34 3	21	6 2 7	5 2	6 20	6 40	12	
27 Wed.	40	1	10 96	21 23 2	22	6 48 0	6 20	7 8	7 35	13	
28 Thurs.	41		40 51	18 43 9	23	7 32 8	7 20	8 15	8 45	14	
29 Fri.	41	2	9 97	15 36 6	23	8 18 4	8 20	9 5	10 0	15	
30 Sat.	42		39 14	12 1 6	24	9 5 3	9 2	10 40	11 15	16	
31 A.	42	3	8 04	7 50 0	25	9 54 1	10 2	11 45		17	

UGRAUN 1291.

1

POUS 1291.

M e m o r a n d a

FOR THE

CONCLUSION OF THE YEAR.

Calculations of the Almanac.

1.—The times given in this Almanac are the civil or common reckoning of time, from **Midnight to Midnight**. The column of the Sun's Meridian passage is calculated to the nearest hundredth part of a second of time for every day of the year, with the same accuracy as in the Nautical Almanac. A watch ought to point exactly to the hour indicated for that day, when the Sundial marks twelve. There is no need now to refer to a table of Equation of time; should however this Equation be required, it may be had as readily, it is the time beyond 12^h or the time wanting to 12^h, given in this column for each day of the year. The Moon will serve as well to set or compare a watch by the same Sundial. Let the shadow of the gnomon fall on 1^h, a watch ought to show at the same moment the time indicated in the column "Moon on Meridian," answering to the day the observation is made, which time is calculated to the nearest tenth of a minute. Should the shadow fall on any other hour, as 3, 4 or 5, add to the time indicated in that same column about 60 minutes for every hour after 12; but should the dial show 6^h, 8^h, or 11^h, as many minutes (60) must be deducted for every hour before 12.

2.—The column of Sun's Declination at noon for each day in the year, being computed by spherical trigonometry, is as correct as that given in the Nautical Almanac.

—The present mode of denoting the times of Moon's Rises and Moon's Meridian age, Morning and After Midnight, has been substituted for Morning, Afternoon, Evening and Night.

4.—The calculations of the Sun's rising and setting include the refraction which causes the sun to set a few seconds before it is on the horizon, and about two seconds later to set on the west, in about two minutes later than it would rise or set were the Earth's atmosphere by an atmosphere. Refraction is not exactly of the same duration throughout the year, the variation is in proportion to the obliquity of the Sun's rising or setting.

5.—At the head of each month, will be seen whether Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, or Venus is visible in the Morning or Evening, and on which days of the month these planets will be in conjunction with the Moon, also on which days and whether at night or in the day. Bares may be expected or avoided at certain occurrences. In general they may be expected to show themselves for several days successively at every Full and New Moon; but when the Moon's Parallax is high, viz. when the Moon is about her Perigee or nearest distance to the Earth at the time of Full or New Moon, the Bares are of certain occurrence.

6.—When the symbol (\odot) denoting opposition occurs, such as on the 10th July 1851, we are to understand that the Moon does not pass the Meridian at Calcutta, on that (civil) day. This is the case once in every Lunar month, and arises from the circumstance of the Lunar day being longer than the mean Solar day, in the present instance the excess is 66¹/₂ *m*, or the Lunar Day is equal to 25¹/₂ 6¹/₂ *m*. The Moon passes the Meridian on the 9th July in the evening at 11^h 33¹/₂ *m* viz. 26¹/₂ *m* before midnight, and does not return to the same Meridian until 39¹/₂ *m* after midnight on the 11th.

7.—And because the Moon does not pass the Meridian in every civil day, but fails to do so, once at least in every civil month, and as one Meridian passage of the Moon produces only two High Water tides, there are in every Lunar month not less than two High Water tides, sometimes three wanting, therefore on two days every month, falling ones after Midnight some time after Noon, there is but one High Water giv. The march of the tide wave over the surface of the ocean is of immense rapidity, the crest of the wave traveling round the globe in every Lunar day.

8.—In a place like Calcutta, so far removed from the Sea, the tides are strongly affected by the monsoons, occasional winds, the tides, and various local causes, so that it will always remain an imperfectly solved problem to give the times of the High Water with accuracy. It will always, however, be found that for any period there will be only twice the number of High Water tides, as the Moon passes the Meridian.

9.—It should be recollected that the time of High Water is not that when the ships in the river turn round, but that when the water is actually highest, which always happens about half an hour before the current is changing its direction.

10.—At the head of each Month, the observations of the Highest and Lowest Pressure and Temperature are given. The Least Temperature is at sunrise, the Greatest Pressure at 9^h 50^m A. M. the Greatest Temp. at 2^h 4^m P. M. and the Least Pressure at 4^h P. M. The observations of the Barometer are recorded in inches and hundredth parts of an inch.

The Temperature registered is that of the air in the shade; but besides this, the power of the Sun's Rays at the time of the greatest temperature is also given.

ECLIPSES.

In the year 1854, there will be two Eclipses of the Sun, and two of the Moon.

I.—A partial Eclipse of the Moon, on the 12th May, visible at Calcutta.

	<i>h</i>	<i>m.</i>	<i>s.</i>
First contact with the Shadow.....	8	46	18
Middle of the Eclipse.....	9	39	54
Last contact with the Shadow.....	10	31	30
Duration of the Eclipse.....	1	45	12

II.—An annular Eclipse of the Sun, on the 27th May, invisible at Calcutta.

III.—A partial Eclipse of the Moon, on the 5th November, visible at Calcutta.

	<i>h</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>s.</i>
First contact with the Shadow.....	2	38	30
Middle of the Eclipse.....	3	5	36
Last contact with the Shadow.....	3	32	42
Duration of the Eclipse.....	0	54	12

IV.—A total Eclipse of the Sun, on the 26th November, invisible at Calcutta

Quantity of Rain which fell at Calcutta during the following years ;
as registered at the Surveyor General's Office.

1830.....	Inches 62.40	1842.....	inches 76.14
.....	53.14	1843.....	64.31
.....	49.25	1844.....	73.86
1833.....	57.93	1845.....	62.08
1834.....	65.37	1846.....	76.44
1835.....	81.68	1847.....	72.36
1836.....	45.30	1848.....	58.69
1837*.....	43.61	1849.....	70.51
1838*.....	52.99	1850.....	76.28
1839.....	64.97	1851.....	64.16
1840.....	59.11	1852.....	81.41
1841.....	60.25	1853 (up to 31st October).....	52.08

* Years of famine in the Upper Provinces

DAYS OF THE WEEK

ENGLISH.	BENGALIEE.	MAHOMEDAN.
Sunday.....	Ruabbar.	Elsar
Monday.....	Sambhar.	Pier
Tuesday.....	Mongolbar.	Mangul
Wednesday.....	Bodhbar.	Bhood
Thursday.....	Brechusputtebar.	Jummahrat
Friday.....	Shookrobar.	Jumha
Saturday.....	Sannebar.	Sunnychui

ECLIPTIC AND EQUINOCTIAL.

Apparent Obliquity of the Ecliptic.

























Equation of Equinoxes

$\frac{1}{7}$.	$\frac{n}{31}$	03.....	January...	1st..	In Longitude..	— 15	53
	34	51.....	March...	21st.....	ditto.....	— 15	49
	35	70.....	September, 21th.....	ditto.....	— 13	97	
	35	11.....	December, 22nd.....	ditto.....	— 13	93	
Mean obliquity of the Ecliptic, 1st January 1854. = 23°. 27'. 30", 12							
Precession of the Equinoxes for the 1854..... 50 2467							
for 1 day..... 0. 1376							
Daily motion of the Moon's Ascending Node..... = — 3', 10", 80.							

SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

	Northern Signs	$\frac{s}{D. D.}$	$\frac{D. D.}{(0+...)} 0$		Southern Signs	$\frac{s}{D. D.}$	$\frac{D. D.}{(6+)} 180$
1st	♈ ARIES.....	1	30	7th	♊ LIRA.....	7	210
2nd	♉ TAURUS.....	2	60	8th	♏ SCORPIO.....	8	240
3rd	♊ GEMINI.....	3	90	9th	♐ SAGITTARIUS.....	9	270
4th	♋ CANCER.....	4	120	10th	♑ CAPRICORNUS.....	10	300
5th	♌ LEO.....	5	150	11th	♒ AQUARIUS.....	11	330
6th	♍ VIRGO.....			12th	♓ PISCES.....		

THE PLANETS AND ASTRONOMICAL SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

	THE SUN.		MARS.		CERES.
	THE MOON.		JUPITER.		PALLAS.
	MERCURY.		SATURN.		JUNO.
	VENUS.		THE GEORGIAN, OR URANUS.		VESTA.
	THE EARTH.				
	The Moon's, or any other Planet's Ascending Node.				
	The Descending Node.				
	Conjunction, or Planets situated in the same longitude				
	Quadrature, or Planets situated in longitudes differing 3 Signs from each other				
	Opposition, or Planets situated in opposite longitudes, or differing 6 Signs from each other.				
	DEGREES		H HOURS		
	MINUTES OF ARC.		m MINUTES OF TIME.		
	SECONDS OF ARC.		s. SECONDS OF TIME.		

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Golden Number.....	12	Dominical Letter.....	A
Enact.....	1	Roman Indiction.....	12
Solar Cycle.....	15	Julian Period.....	6567

The **Solar Cycle**, or Cycle of the Sun, is a period of 28 years, in which all the varieties of the Dominical Letters will have happened, and they will return in the same order as they did 28 years before. This Cycle commenced 9 years before the Birth of Christ.

The **Lunar Cycle**, or Cycle of the Moon, commonly called the **Golden Number**, and sometimes the **Metonic Cycle**, (from Meton, an Athenian, who invented it about 432 years before the Birth of Christ,) is a revolution of 19 years, in which time, the conjunctions, oppositions, and other aspects of the Moon, are within an hour and a half of being the same as they were on the same days of the month 19 years before. The prime, or Golden Number, is the Number of years elapsed in this Cycle. At the Birth, the Golden Number was 2.

The **Roman Indiction**, is a period of 15 years, used by the Romans for the time, of taxing their provinces—Three years of this Cycle had elapsed at the Birth of Christ,

The **Julian period** contains 7980 years, and arises by multiplying together 28, 19, and 15, hence the Cycles of the Sun, Moon, and Indiction. This was also contrived as a period for chronological matters, and, is assumed, as a correct and fixed rule in Calculations, by all the astronomers and chronologers throughout the Christian world. Its beginning is supposed to have commenced 710 years before the usual date of the creation of the world, or 4714 before the commencement of the Christian Era.

TERMS AND SITTINGS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

TERMS.	SITTINGS.
January..... 7th	February..... 4th
March..... 1st	March..... 29th
June..... 15th	July..... 15th
October..... 22nd	November..... 19th

SESSIONS COMMENCE

January..... 7th	August..... 10th
March..... 1st	October..... 22nd
April..... 14th	December..... 5th
June..... 15th	

N. B.—When any of the above days fall on a Sunday, the Court opens a day after.

EMBER DAYS.

March,..... 8th, 10th, and 11th.	September,..... 15th, 16th, and 20th
June,..... 7th, 9th, and 10th.	December,..... 13th, 16th, and 20th

FIXED AND MOVEABLE FESTIVALS, ANNIVERSARIES, &c &c

Epiphany,	Jan. 6	Ascension Day.—Holy Thursday..	May 25
Martyrdom of K. Charles 1st.....	30	Restoration of K. Charles II..	29
Septuagesima Sunday.....	Feb. 12	Pentecost—Whit Sunday.....	June 4
Quinquagesima—Shrove Sunday..	26	Trinity Sunday.....	11
Ash Wednesday.....	Mar. 1	Corpus Christi.....	15
St. David.....	1	Accession of Queen Victoria.....	20
Quadragesima—1st Sunday in Lent,	5	Proclamation.....	21
St. Patrick.....	17	St. John Baptist—Midsummer Day,	24
Annunciation—Lady Day	25	Bath of Prince Albert.....	Aug. 26
Palm Sunday.....	Apr. 9	St. Michael—Michaelmas Day,..	Sept. 29
Good Friday.....	14	Gunpowder Plot.....	Nov. 5
EASTER SUNDAY.....	16	Birth of Prince of Wales.....	9
Low Sunday.....	21	St. Andrew.....	30
St. George.....	23	1st Sunday in Advent.....	Dec. 3
Rogation Sunday.....	May 21	St. Thomas.....	21
Birth of Queen Victoria.....	24	CHRISTMAS DAY.....	25

HINDOO HOLIDAYS for 1854.

ENGLISH MONTHS	DAYS OF WEEK	NAME	TIME	HINDOO MONTHS
February. 2 & 3	Thursday & Friday	See Panchoonam	2 days	Mahe (1260) 21 & 22
" 25 & 26	Saturday & Sunday	See Rattree	2 days	Febroon 15 & 16
March. 14 15 & 16	Tuesday to Thursday	Hole Jattia	3 days	Chaitro 2, 3 & 4
" 2	Saturday	Baronee	1 day	" 13
April..... 7	Friday	Sree Ramchoonam	1 day	" 26
" 11 & 12	Tuesday & Wednesday	Chattruck Pongah	2 days	" 30 & 31
June..... 6	Friday	Dar-donarah	1 day	Jeetee (1261) 25
" 10	Saturday	Chann Jattia	1 day	" 29
" 27	Friday	Rach Jattia	1 day	Vassaur .. 14
July..... 5	Wednesday	Otha Ratha.....	1 day	" 22
August..... 8	Tuesday	Rakner Poonemah	1 day	Tabone..... 29
" 16 & 17	Wednesday & Thursday	Turnoo Ostonce.....	2 days	Bhaur 1 & 2
September .. 21	Thursday	Wadiah	1 day	Assu
" 26 to Oct. 4	Tuesday to Tuesday ..	Dorach Pongah	8 days	" 11 to 14
October..... 5 & 6	Thursday & Friday	Lodhee Pongah	2 days	" 20 & 21
" 21 & 22	Saturday & Sunday ..	Latreka Pongah	2 days	Kutick 6 & 7
" 29	Monday	Biratesetoh	1 day	" 8
" 30 & 31	Monday & Tuesday	Jugundistree Pongah ..	2 days	" 15 & 16
November. 14 & 15	Tuesday & Wednesday	Kutick Pongah	2 days	" 30 & Ugrian 1

MAHOMEDAN HOLIDAYS for 1854.

May..... 13	Saturday	Shube Baraat	1 day	Jeet..... 1
" 29 to June 27	Monday to Tuesday	Ramzaun	30 days	Jeet 17 to Assar 14
" 28	Wednesday	Eed.....	1 day	Assar..... 15
September .. 4	Monday.....	Biqu Eed.....	1 day	Bhadra..... 20
" 25 to Oct. 4	Monday to Wednesday	Mohurram.....	10 days	Assu

A holiday is observed only after the New Moon becomes visible, which on a clear evening is generally one full day after New Moon

The year 5615 of the Jewish Era, commences on September 24, 1854

Ramadan (Month of Abstinence observed by the Turks) commences on May 28, 1854

The year 1271 of the Mohammedan Era, commences on September. 24, 1854.

Mahomedan Holidays observed in Public Offices.

Ramzaun.....	30 days
Eed after Ramzaun,	1 day
Bukaryed, nine days after the New Moon, Zulhaj is seen.....	1 day
Mohurram.....	11 days
Akhree Chuhr Shumba, in Safar.....	1 day
Bara Wufat, 12 days after the New Moon Rabi-ulawal is seen, ..	1 day
Shube Barat, one day after Full Moon in Shabaun,	2 days

BENGAL ALMANAC

PART III.

THE COMPANION TO THE ALMANAC.

COMPANION TO THE ALMANAC.

THE CALENDAR AND ITS SUCCESSIVE REFORMS.

The divisions of time, such as they are presented in the Calendar, are composed of days, weeks, months, and years. The modes of determining these divisions, have been various amongst the nations of antiquity, and there are still variations in these modes in the modern world.

The manner of reckoning the days by the ancient Jews, and which subsists amongst that people at the present time, is to commence the day at a certain hour of the evening, and to finish it on the next evening at the same hour. Thus their sabbath begins on the afternoon of Friday, and is completed on the afternoon of Saturday. The Roman Catholic church also commences its festivals in the evening; and this custom is retained amongst ourselves in some of our popular observances, such as the eve of St. John, and Christmas eve.

The civil day now commences at 12 o'clock at midnight, and lasts till the same hour of the following night. The civil day is distinguished from the astronomical day, which begins at noon, and is counted up to 24 hours, terminating at the succeeding noon. This mode of reckoning the day is that used in the Nautical Almanac, and it sometimes leads to mistakes with persons not familiar with this manner of computation; a little consideration will obviate the difficulty. Thus, January 10, fifteen hours in astronomical time. January 11, 3 in the morning, civil time. In France and in most of the states of Europe, as with us, the hours are counted up to 12, from midnight till noon, and from noon till midnight. In parts of Italy, and of Germany, the day is held to commence about sun-set, and the hours are counted on till the next sun-set. This mode is very inconvenient to travellers, as the noon of the "Italian hours" at the summer solstice is 16 o'clock, and 19 o'clock at the winter solstice.

The English names of the days of the week are derived from the Saxons; and they partly adopted these names from the more civilized nations of antiquity. The following ingenious origin of the ancient names has been suggested in connexion with astronomical science. The planetary arrangement of Ptolemy was thus 1, Saturn; 2, Jupiter, 3, Mars; 4, the Sun; 5, Venus; 6, Mercury; 7 the Moon. Each of these planets was supposed to preside, successively, over, each hour of the 24 of each day, in the order above given. In this way Saturn would preside over the first hour of the first day; Jupiter over the second hour; Mars over the third; the Sun over the fourth, and so on. Thus the Sun presiding over the fourth, eleventh, and eighteenth hours of the first day, would preside over the first hour of the second day, and carrying on the series, the Moon would preside over the first hour of the third day, Mars over the first hour of the fourth day, Mercury over the first hour of the fifth day, Jupiter over the first hour of the sixth day and Venus over the first hour of the seventh day. Hence, the names of the days yet used in the learned professions throughout Europe. The present English names are derived from the Saxon:—

Latin.	English.	Saxon.
Dies Saturni	Saturday	Saturn's day.
Dies Solis	Sunday	Sun's day.
Dies Lunæ	Monday	Moon's day.
Dies Martis	Tuesday	Tiw's day.
Dies Mercurii	Wednesday	Woden's day.
Dies Jovis	Thursday	Thor's day.
Dies Veneris	Friday	Friya's day.

Tiw, Woden, Thor, and Friya were deities of the Pagan Saxons. Thor was the god of thunder, as well as the nearest Jove; and Friya was a goddess, the wife of Woden.

Almost all nations have regulated their MONTHS, in a great degree, by the evolution of the moon. Some have endeavored to unite this division with the annual course of the sun, by an augmentation of days at the end of each year, or by adding a thirteenth month at the end of every third year. The Jews and the Athenians followed this latter method; the Macedonians, and some nations of Asia, assigned their months 30 and 31 days; the Turks and the Arabs have 29 and 30 days; the months of the Anglo-Saxons were governed by the revolutions of the moon. Their common year consisted of twelve lunar months, three months being appropriated to each of the four seasons; but every third year contained an additional lunar month, which was given to the summer season. The names of their lunar months either had reference to their religious ceremonies, or to the natural appearances of the year.

A considerable variation prevailed, generally, amongst the nations of antiquity and still partially prevails, with regard to the commencement of the year. The Jews dated the beginning of the sacred year in the month of March; the Athenians in the month of June, the Macedonians on the 24th September; the Christians of Egypt and Ethiopia on the 29th or 30th of August, and the Persians and Armenians on the 11th of August. The Jewish civil year begins on the first day of the month *Tisri*, which year corresponds with our 9th of September; the Mahomedans' begins of the first of the month *Moharem*, which year corresponds with our 14th of July. Nearly all the nations of the Christian world now commence the year on the 1st of January, but as recently as 1752, even in England, the year did not legally and generally commence till the 25th of March. In Scotland, at that period, the year began on the first of January. The difference caused great practical inconveniences, and January and February, and part of March, sometimes bore two dates, as we often find in old records, as 1711-12. This practice often leads to chronological mistakes; for instance, we popularly say—"The Revolution of 1688," that great event happening in February of the year 1688, according to the then mode of computation; but if the year were held to begin, as it does now, on the 1st of January, it would be "The Revolution of 1689". In the anniversaries given in the *British Almanac*, the alterations of style, made in 1752, have not been followed, as any correction of date would have embarrassed the reader in historical and biographical references.

The year, properly so called, is the solar year or the period of time in which the sun passes through the twelve signs of the *Zodiac*. The period comprises 365 days, 5 hours, and 48 minutes, 51 seconds, 6 decimals, and is called the astronomical year.

The CALENDAR is a table of the days of the year, arranged to assist the distribution of time, and to indicate remarkable days connected with devotion or business. If every nation had adopted the same division of time, and a uniform calendar had been general throughout civilized states, history would present much fewer difficulties and contradictions. The progress of astronomical science has necessarily produced great changes in the manner of dividing time; and thus, whilst some nations have been ready to give their calendar every possible advantage of a scientific construction, the prejudices of others have rendered them unwilling to depart from their accustomed mode, however inaccurate. It may be curious and instructive to trace, very briefly, the changes of the calendar, ordinarily called, the changes of style.

The Romans called the first days of each month, *Calends*, from a word which signified *called*, because the Pontiffs, on those days, called the people together, to apprise them of the days of festival in that month. Hence we derive the name of CALENDAR.

The Roman Calendar, which has, in great part, been adopted by almost all nations, is stated to have been introduced by Romulus, the founder of this city. He divided the year into ten months only; *Mars*, *Aprilis*, *Maius*, *Junius*, *Quintilis*, (afterwards called *Julus*), *Sexilis*, (afterwards called *Augustus*), *September*, *October*, *November*, *December*. *Mars*, *Maius*, *Quintus*, and *Octobes*, contained 31 days, and each of the six other months 30 days; so that the ten months comprised 304 days. The year of Romulus was, therefore, of 60 days' less duration than the lunar year, and of 61 days less than the solar year; and its commencement of course did not correspond with any fixed season. Numa Pompilius corrected this calendar, by adding two months, *Januarius*, and *Februarius*, which he placed before *Mars*, *Julius Cæsar*, being desirous to render the calendar

still more correct, consulted the astronomers of his time, who fixed the solar year as 365 days, 6 hours, comprising, as they thought, the period from one vernal equinox to another. The six hours were set aside, and at the end of four years, forming a day, the fourth year was made to consist of 366 days. The day thus added, was called intercalary, and was added to the month of February, by doubling the 24th of that month, or according to their way of reckoning, the sixth of the Calends of March. Hence the year was called Bissextile. This almost perfect arrangement, which was denominated the Julian style, prevailed generally throughout the Christian world, till the time of Pope Gregory XIII. The Calendar of Julius Cæsar was defective in this particular; that the solar year, consisting of 365 days, 5 hours, and 49 minutes, and not of 365 days, 6 hours, as was supposed in the time of Julius Cæsar; there was a difference between the apparent year and the real year, of eleven minutes. This difference at the time of Gregory XIII., had amounted to ten entire days, the vernal equinox falling on the 11th, instead of the 21st of March, at which period it fell correctly at the time of the Council of Nice, in the year 325. To obviate this inconvenience, Gregory ordained, in 1582, that the 15th October should be counted instead of the 5th, for the future; and to prevent the recurrence of this error, it was further determined that the year beginning a century, should not be bissextile, with the exception of the beginning of each fourth century. Thus, 1700 and 1800 have not been bissextile, nor will 1900 be so; but the year 2000 will be bissextile. In this manner, three days are retrenched in four hundred years; because the lapse of the eleven minutes makes three days in about that period. The year of the calendar is thus made, as nearly as possible, to correspond with the true solar year; and future errors of chronology are avoided.

The adoption of this change, which is called the Gregorian, or New Style, (the Julian being called the Old Style,) was for some time resisted by states not under the authority of the See of Rome. The change of the style in England, was established by an Act of Parliament passed in 1752. It was then enacted, that the year should commence on the 1st of January, instead of March 25th; and that in the year 1752, the days should be numbered as usual until September 24, when the day following should be accounted the 14th of September, omitting 11 days. The Gregorian principle of dropping one day in every hundredth year, except the fourth hundredth, was also enacted. The alteration was, for a long time, opposed by the prejudices of individuals; and even now, with some persons the Old Style is as pertinaciously adhered to, that rents are made payable on the old quarter days, instead of the new. For this reason, and not in deference to the prejudice, the old festivals are mentioned in the *British Almanac*. The Russians still retain the Old Style, thus creating an inconvenience in their public and commercial intercourse with other nations, which, we trust, that the growing intelligence of the people will eventually be correct.

During the period in which France was a Republic, the authorities introduced an entire change in the calendar, which was in existence more than twelve years; and is important to be noticed, as all the public acts of the French nation were dated according to this altered style. The National Convention, by a decree of the 5th October, 1793, established a new Era, which was called, in the place of the Christian era, the era of the French. The commencement of each year, of the first "Ventiminaire," was fixed at the midnight commencing the day, on which the autumnal equinox fell, as determined at the observatory at Paris. This era commenced on the 22nd of September, 1792, of being the epoch of the foundation of the Republic; but its establishment was not decreed till the 4th "Frimaire" of the year II. (4th November, 1793). Two days afterwards the public acts were thus dated. This calendar existed till the 10th "Nivose," year XIV. (the 31st December, 1805,) when the Gregorian mode of computation was restored.

CORRESPONDENCE OF ANCIENT ERAS WITH THE VULGAR ERA

The year of the Julian period.....	6543
From the first Olympiad.....	2606
From the foundation of Rome, according to Varro.....	2563
From the epoch of Nabonassar.....	2579
From the Christian era.....	1820
The 5590th year of the Jews began on the 28th of September.....	1829
The 1745th year of the Turks, begins on the 3d of July.....	1829

EXPLANATORY NOTES FOR THE YEAR.

1. **DOMINICAL LETTERS.**—The seven days of the week, reckoned as beginning on the 1st of January, are designated by the first seven letters of the alphabet, A, B, C, D, E, F, G; and the one of these, which denotes Sunday, is the *dominical letter*. Thus, if the year begin on Sunday, A is the dominical letter; if it begin on Monday, that letter is G; if on Tuesday, it is F; and so on generally. To find the dominical letter, call New Year's Day A., the next day B., and so on till you come to the first Sunday, and the letter that answers to it, is the dominical letter. If there were 364 days, or exactly 52 weeks in the year, the dominical letter would be always the same; but the year contains $365\frac{1}{4}$ days; an excess of $\frac{1}{4}$ day over 52 weeks. The day is taken into the account every year, and the one fourth makes a day in every four years; so that the dominical letter falls backward one letter for each of the three years, in which the date or number of the year cannot be divided, without remainder, by 4, and, two letters every fourth year, when the date can be so divided; as in the year 1828, it is divisible by 4, and, therefore, February will contain 29 days. The year began on Tuesday; count forward Tuesdays to Sunday, inclusive, is six days; and the sixth letter from A inclusive is F. Therefore at first, F is the dominical letter; but the 29th of February, which is added, or *intercalated*, throws the 1st day of March a day later in the week than it would otherwise have been; and, therefore, the Sunday letter for March and all the remaining months will be E. The years which have the 29 days in February, and the two dominical letters are called *bissextiles*, for the reason already given or *leap years*; because the day of the month, after February, *leap* over a day of the week. In law, the 28th and 29th of February are accounted one day.

2. **THE GOLDEN NUMBER.** At the end of every nineteen years the new and full moons happen at very nearly the same times of the year. The ancients discovered this and reckoned the nineteen years, or "cycle of the moon" as it is called, so that it terminated the year before the Christian era. This cycle was marked by the Greeks with letters of gold. Therefore, to find the golden number or number of the year in this cycle, add 1 to the date; divide by 19; the quotient is the number of cycles of the moon since the birth of Christ, and *remainder is the golden number*; as the present year is 1828, add 1, is 1829; divide by 19, 96 cycles, and there remains 5, the *golden number*.

3. **THE CYCLE OF THE SUN** is the number of years that elapse before the Sundays throughout the year, happen on the same days of the month. If there were 364 days in the year, that would happen every year; if 365, it would happen every seventh year; but because the one fourth of a day makes an alteration of a day every fourth year, the cycle must extend to 28 years. Nine years of this cycle had elapsed before the birth of Christ. Therefore, to find the cycle of the sun add 9 to the date divide by 28; the quotient is the number of cycles since the birth of Christ, and the remainder is the cycle of the sun; as, for the year 1828, add 9, is 1837, divide by 28, the quotient is 65 cycles, and the remainder is 17, the cycle of the sun.

4. **THE EPOCH** is the moon's age for the first day of January, or the *equation* between the beginning of the solar and the lunar year. The time from one new moon to another is about 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ days. Thus there are, in a year, twelve revolutions of the moon, and 11 days over; therefore, the twelfth new moon will take place 11 days earlier each year than it did the year before. In the lunar cycle of 19 years, there are 12 new moons in each of 12, and 13 in each of 7; because the 11 days of yearly difference in three years, exceed a lunar month by $3\frac{1}{2}$ days. If it were not for the odd minutes and seconds, the age of the moon on the 1st of January, could always be found, by multiplying the golden number by 11, and dividing by 30; then the remainder would be the *epoch* or age of the moon on the 1st of January. The following method will answer for the day of the moon's age on the 1st of January, till the end of the present century. Take 1 from the golden number, multiply what is left by 11, divide by 30; the remainder is the *epoch*, or moon's age on the 1st of January: as for 1828 the golden number is 5; take away 1, leaves 4; multiply by 11, is 44; divide by 30, remains 14, the *epoch*, or moon's age on the 1st January.

5. **THE NUMBER OF DIRECTION** is the number of days after the 22d of March, including both days, upon which Easter Sunday takes place. For instance, the number of Direction for 1828 is 16. Easter Sunday is April 6, being 16 days inclusive from March 22.

6. **EASTER** is directed to be celebrated on the first Sunday after the full moon that happens next after the 21st of March; which being the fourteenth day of the first Jewish month, corresponds to their first day of the week after the Passover, the anniversary of the resurrection of Christ. The time at which this day must happen, varies with the year; but the limits within which it must fall, are the 22d of March, and the 25th of April, inclusive, making a period of 35 days.

In order to find Easter, the first thing to be done is to find *Easter limit*, that is, the number of days after the first of March, on which the full moon, preceding Easter, shall happen. To do this add 6 to the epoch, and subtract the sum, if less than 0, or the remainder, when 30 is taken away; if more, from 50; the remainder is the day after the first of March, on which the full moon, preceding Easter, happens. Thus, for 1828 the epoch is 14, add 6 is 20, subtract this from 50; leaves 30 days after the 1st of March, when the full moon preceding Easter takes place, which is the 31st, or last day of March, when the following Sunday is Easter-day. To find the day itself, add 4 to the number of the dominical letter; subtract the sum from the limit, and the remainder from the next number of 7s, that is greater than itself; this last remainder, added to the limit, will give the number of days from the first of March to Easter-day, including both: if less than 31, it will show on what day of March Easter falls; and if greater, take 31 from it, and the remainder will show upon what day of April. Thus, for 1828, the dominical letter is E, the number of which is 5. Add 4 to 5 is 9; take this from 30 (the limit) leaves 21; take this from 24, (the number of 7s. next greater,) there remains 7; add this to 30, (the limit,) gives 37 days from the first of March to Easter, both included; take 31, (the days in March, from 37, leaves 6;) therefore Easter-day must fall on the 6th of April.

On what day will it fall in 1829.

The *Dominical letter* for that year will be D.

The *Golden number*: $1830 \div 19$ leaves 6; then $6 - 1 = 5 + 11 = 55 - 30$ leaves 25, the epoch.

Then for *Easter limit*.

$25 + 6 = 31$, take away 30 leaves 1; and $50 - 1 = 49$ days after the first of March to the Easter full moon Again:

Dis 4, add 4 = 8 and $49 - 8 = 41$, $42 - 42 = 0$, and $49 + 1 = 50$ days from March 1st to Easter, including both. Take away 31 for March, leave 19, the day of April on which Easter will happen in 1829

7. **THE ROMAN INDICITION.** The cycle of indiction has no connection with the motions of the Sun and Moon, further than its consisting of 15 years. It was established by the Emperor Constantine, in the year 312, to regulate certain payments by the subjects of the empire; therefore, to find it for any year, subtract 312 from the date, divide by 15, and the remainder is the Indiction; as from 1828, subtract 312, leaves 1516; divide by 15 leaves 1, the Roman Indiction.

8. **SEPTUAGESIMA SUNDAY** is the ninth Sunday before Easter.

9. **SHROVE SUNDAY** is the seventh before Easter.

10. **WHIT SUNDAY** is the seventh after Easter.

11. **TRINITY SUNDAY** is the eighth after Easter.

12. **ADVENT SUNDAY** is the Sunday nearest the 30th of November, whether before or after.

When Easter is known, any of the days that depend on it can be easily found as, for 1828 Easter is April 6, Whitsunday is 7 weeks, or 49 days, after; then; from 30 (days in April leaves 24; 24 from 49 leaves 25; therefore, Whitsunday, 1828, is the 25th of May.

THE DAYS OF THE CALENDAR.

JANUARY.

1. **New Year's Day** *Circumcision*.—This festival was originally called the Octave of Christmas; and the first mention found of it is in the year 487. It was instituted by the Church, to commemorate the ceremony under the Jewish law, to which Christ submitted, on the eighth day of the nativity; and was introduced into the Liturgy of the Church of England in 530.

6. *Epiphany*.—The word *Epiphany* signifies *appearance* or *apparition*. This festival is kept in commemoration of the "Manifestation" of the Saviour of mankind to the Gentiles, and appears to have been first observed, as a separate feast in the year 813. The primitive Christians celebrated the Feast of the Nativity for twelve days, observing the first and last with the greatest solemnity. From the circumstance of this festival being twelve days after Christmas, it is vulgarly called "Twelfth days."

9. *Plough Monday* is the first Monday after the Epiphany, and received this appellation from its having been fixed upon by our forefathers, as the period when they returned to the duties of agriculture, after the festivities of Christmas.

30. *King Charles the First's Martyrdom*.—The death of Charles I., is celebrated as a fast of the Church.

FEBRUARY.

2. *Purification*.—This day is kept in the reformed Church, as a solemn festival, in memory of the Purification of the Virgin Mary, who submitted to the injunction of the law, under which she lived, and presented the infant Jesus in the Temple. The festival was celebrated in the Christian Churches with an abundance of light, and was originally called "Candlemas Day," as well as the Day of Purification. The practice of lighting the Churches has been discontinued in this country since the second year of Edward the VI. In the Romish Church, the original name and all its attendant ceremonies, are still retained.

12. *Septuagesima Sunday*.—Septuagesima Sunday, is a Sunday dependent upon Lent as that season is upon Easter. It is to be considered as the preparation for the fast of Lent. Its observation was instituted by Pope Gregory the Great. The name of the first Sunday in Lent having been distinguished by the appellation of Quadragesima, and the three weeks preceding, having been appropriated to the gradual introduction of the Lent Fast, the three Sundays of three weeks were called by names significant of their situation: and reckoning by *Decades* (tenth), the Sunday preceding Quadragesima, received its present title of Quinquagesima, the second Sexagesima, and the third Septuagesima.

14. *St. Valentine*.—The practice of "choosing a Valentine," as it is called on this day, is too well known to need explanation. The origin of this custom has been much controverted: it is indisputably of very ancient date. Valentine was a presbyter of the Church, who suffered martyrdom under Claudius II. at Rome, A. D. 271.

26. *Shrove Sunday*.—After the people had made the confession required at this season, by the discipline of the ancient Church, they were permitted to indulge in festive amusements, although not allowed to partake of any repast beyond the usual substitutes for flesh; and hence arose the custom, yet preserved, of eating pancakes and fritters at Shrovetide. On these days of authorized indulgence, the most wanton recreations were tolerated, provided a due regard was paid to the abstinence commanded by the Church; and from this origin sprang the Popish Carnival. From the loose pastimes of the age in which the Carnival originated, are also to be traced the nearly exploded diversions of cock-fighting, and cock-throwing.

MARCH.

1. *Ash Wednesday*.—The primitive Christians did not commence their Lent, until the Sunday now called the first in Lent. Pope Felix III, in the year 492, first added the four days preceding the old Lent Sunday, to complete the number of fasting days to forty. Gregory the Great introduced the sprinkling of ashes on the first of the four additional days, which give it the name of *Dies Cinerum*, or Ash Wednesday. At the Reformation, this practice was abolished, "as being a mere shadow, or vain show."

5. *Quadragesima, or first Sunday in Lent*.—Ercombert, King of Kent, first appointed the fast of Lent in the year 641; succeeding generations marked the distinctions between the various foods. We find flesh to have been early prohibited during Lent, though Henry VIII, published a proclamation in 1543, allowing the use of *white meats*, which continued in force until, by proclamations of James I, in 1619 and 1625, and by Charles I. in 1627 and 1631, flesh was again wholly forbidden.

17. *St. Patrick*.—St. Patrick, from the eminent services he rendered the Irish, in converting them from idolatry is called the Apostle and Father of the Irishman Church, and is the Patron or tutelar saint of that island,

25. *Annunciation or Lady Day.*—The reformed Church celebrates this day as a joyful festival from the connexion between the circumstance commemorated, and the incarnation. "Our Lady" is the ancient and popular name of the *Virgin Mary*.

26. *Middlent Sunday.*—This day received its appellation, because it is the middle Sunday between Quadragesima and Easter Sunday. It is by some called the *Mothering Sunday*, a term expressive of the ancient usage of visiting the Mother, or Cathedral Churches of the several dioceses, when voluntary offerings were made, which are now called *Easter Offerings*.

APRIL.

9. *Palm Sunday.*—Palm Sunday is the Sunday preceding Easter, or the last Sunday in Lent. In the ancient Church, Palm Sunday, with the whole of the week, which it commences was held in strict devotion, and deserved with greater rigour as to fasting and humiliation than any other part of the Lent season. The festival commemorates our Saviour's triumphal entry into Jerusalem, when branches of palm were spread before him.

13. *Maunday Thursday.*—Edward III. in the year 1363, appears to have been the first English monarch, who introduced into this country, the practice of feeding, clothing, and distributing money to indigent persons on Maunday Thursday. The Custom has continued without intermission to the present period; and yearly, on this day, the Lord Almoner, or in his absence, the sub-almoner, attends for that purpose, in Whitehall Chapel.

14. *Good Friday.*—From the earliest records of Christianity, this day has been held as a solemn fast, in remembrance of the Crucifixion. Its appellation of *Good*, appears to be peculiar to the Church of England. Our Saxon forefathers denominated it *Long Friday*, from the length of the offices and fastings on that day.

16. *Easter Sunday* is a moveable festival, held in commemoration of the Resurrection, and being the most important and most ancient in observance: governs the whole of the other moveable feasts throughout the year.

23. *Saint George.*—Edward III. at the battle of Calais, in the year 1349 joined to, England's then supposed principal guardian, St. Edward the confessor, the name of St. George, both of whom he earnestly invoked to aid his arms. The next year, the Order of the Garter was established, dedicated to St. George; and the Saint himself has, from that period, been considered as protector of England.

25. *St. Mark the Evangelist.*—On this day the reformed Church holds a festival in commemoration of the benefits the Christian religion has received from the exertions of this Evangelist.

MAY.

1. *St. Philip and St. James, Apostles.*—The Church, on this day, commemorates the sufferings of St. Philip; and also of St. James the Less, the first Bishop of Jerusalem.

21. *Rogation Sunday*—Rogation Sunday received and retains its title from the Monday Tuesday, and Wednesday immediately following it which are called *Rogation Days*, derived from the Latin *Rogare*, to beseech. The earliest Christians appropriated extraordinary prayers and supplications for those three days; a preparation for the devout observance of our Saviour's Ascension, on the day next succeeding to them, denominated Holy Thursday, or Ascension Day. The whole week, in which these days happen, is styled *Rogation Week*; and in some parts it is still known by the other names of *Crop-Week*, *Grass-Week*, and *Gang* or *Procession-Week*. The perambulations of parishes are made in this week.

25. *Ascension-Day or Holy Thursday*, is the day on which the Church celebrates the Ascension of our Saviour, the fortieth day after his resurrection from the dead.

JUNE.

4. *Whit Sunday*—On this day is celebrated the descent of the Holy Ghost upon the Apostles, in the visible appearance of fiery cloven tongues, and in those miraculous powers, which were then conferred upon them. Whitsunday is seven weeks after Easter.

11. *Trinity Sunday.*—Trinity Sunday is a festival observed by the Latin and Protestant Churches on the Sunday next following Pentecost, or Whitsuntide, of which, originally, it was merely an Octave.

24. *St. John the Baptist.*—The reformed Church holds a festival on this day, in commemoration of the "Nativity of St. John the Baptist."

29. *St. Peter the Apostle.*—The Feast of St. Peter was instituted in the year 613, perhaps to celebrate the martyrdom of the Apostle, who suffered at Rome about 64.

JULY.

3. *Dog-days begin.*—The Canicular, or Dog-days, commence on the 3rd of July, and end on the 11th of August. Common opinion has been accustomed to regard the rising and setting with the Sun, or Sirius, or the Dog-star, as the cause of excessive heat, and consequent calamities, instead of viewing it as the sign when such effects might be expected. Of this notion, Dr. Hutton says, "the star not only varies in its rising, in every one year as the latitude varies; but is always later and later every year, in all latitudes; so that in time the star may, by the same rule, come to be charged with bringing frost and snow."

25. *St. James.*—This Apostle is called James the Great, to distinguish him from the other Apostle, who is called the Less.

AUGUST.

1. *Lammas Day.*—Lammas is one of the four Cross Quarter-days of the year, as they are now denominated. Whitsuntide was formerly the first of these quarters, Lammas the second, Martinmas the next, and Candlemas the last; and such partition of the year was once equally common with the present divisions of Lady-day Mid-summer, Michaelmas, and Christmas. Some rents are yet payable at these ancient quarterly days in England, and they continue general in Scotland.

24. *St. Bartholomew the Apostle.*—The proper name of this Apostle was Nathaniel, by which, and not by that of Bartholomew, he is mentioned by St. John. The festival of St. Bartholomew was instituted A. D. 1130,

SEPTEMBER.

21. *St. Matthew.*—This Evangelist's festival is of great antiquity

29. *St. Michael.*—This festival was, in the year 487, established in honour of Michael, the reputed Guardian of the Church, under the title of "St. Michael and All Angels."

OCTOBER.

18. *St. Luke the Evangelist.*—The festival held in commemoration of this Evangelist, was first instituted by the Christian Church in the year 1130.

28. *St. Simon and St. Jude Apostles.*—The two Apostles, St. Simon and St. Jude, are jointly commemorated by the Church on this day, as appears to have been the usage from the year 109, when their feast was first instituted.

NOVEMBER.

1. *All Saints.*—All Saints, or All Hallows, in the Protestant Church, is a day of general commemoration of all those saints and martyrs, in honour of whom, individually, no particular day has been expressly assigned.

4. *King William landed.*—"On the 3rd of November," says Burnet, who was in the fleet, "we passed between Dover and Calais and before night, saw the Isle of Wight. The next day, the 4th, being the day, on which the Prince was both born and married, he fancied, if he could land that day, it would look suspicious to the army, and animate the soldiers; but others, who considered the day following was Gunpowder Treason day, though our landing that day might have a good effect on the minds of the English nation. And Divine Providence so ordered it, that after all hopes of our landing at Torbay were given up, and Russell bid me go to my prayers for all was lost the wind suddenly shifted, and carried us into the desired haven. Here the Prince, Marshal Schomberg, and the foot soldiers landed on November the 5th." The Almanac is thus at variance with the historian.

5. This day is commonly called Gunpowder Treason, and has been kept as an anniversary in commemoration of the great plot of 1605.

9. *Lord Mayor's Day.*—Our Almanacs style this the "Lord Mayor's Day," in allusion to its being the period when the chief magistrate elect of the city of London annually enters upon his high and important office. Until the 9th of May 1814, the office of chief magistrate of London was held for life.

11. *St. Martin.*—This anniversary is still one of the four Cross Quarter-Days,

DECEMBER.

1 *Advent Sunday*.—Advent in the Calendar properly signifies the approach of the *Fest of the Nativity*. It includes four Sundays; the first of which is always the nearest Sunday to Saint Andrew, whether before or after Advent was instituted by the Council of Tours, in the sixth century.

25. *Christmas-Day*.—Christmas Day is a festival of the Church, universally observed on the 25th December, in memory of the Nativity of our Saviour; and it has been denominated *Christ Mass* from the appellative, Christ having been added to the name of Jesus, to express that he was the Messiah, or the Anointed.

26. *St. Stephen*.—He was the first martyr to the Christian faith. Lardner and Doddridge think his death was rather the effect of popular fury than the result of a legal sentence.

27. *St. John the Evangelist*.—This festival is kept to commemorate the slaughter of the Jewish children by Herod. This is also called *Childmas-Day* (from Child and Mass,) on account of the *Masses* said in the Romish Church for the souls of innocents.

THE CELESTIAL PHENOMENA OF THE YEAR.

It is impossible for any one, learned, or unlearned, to live through the year; or even through the months, or the day, without noticing the influence which the changing positions of the heavenly bodies, have upon his own comfort, and upon the state of all things around him. This is the book of wonder, which, at the first dawning of reason, both individuals and nations, attempt to read. It is always open; no perception is so dull as not to be able to trace its greater lines; and, from the magnitude of these, and the unerring certainty of their recurrence at their regular times, and the changes which they produce upon every thing that grows or lives, it is difficult to imagine the existence of a mind, so incurious as not to form to itself some theory of their nature and causes.

In a country like England, where the changes are so frequent, and the contrast so striking, the subject is constantly before every body; and be it in city or on common, to hall or in hut, the season, the day, and the weather, are among the very first topics of conversation. If even, in the centre of a crowded city, where nature is, as it were, excluded, and man and art rule supreme,—if there, amid all the displays of manufacture, all the bustle and occurrences of society, and all the news of nations, the phenomena of the day and the year can claim the attention, how much more must they do, this, to the people who are scattered over the country, and spend most of their time in the open air? To all these, that volume, of which the Almanac is the index, is a daily book to man; and especially to those who have not had the advantages of education, it is the only book.

A subject, the appearance of which force themselves upon the notice of all, but of which the philosophy lies in the depths of science, must be the means either of great good or of great evil; for, upon any subject that interests the mind powerfully, if knowledge be not planted superstition is sure to spring up of its own accord. That he who knows nothing may be made to believe any thing is found to be a maxim of but too general truth; and upon no subject has the truth been more frequently verified than upon the one under consideration. In the early ages of the world, and before revelation had substituted a moral and intellectual system for an ideal and superstitious one the phenomena of the year and more especially the luminaries that are attendant upon and produce these phenomena were acknowledged and worshipped as gods—substituted in the place of Him whose instruments they are, and who implanted in them those properties and assigned them those motions, in consequence of which they produce these effects. In troubling them for this purpose, there is no doubt that the artful portion of society employed all their cunning, in order to enslave the minds of the multitude, and enable themselves to profit by the darkness which they occasioned. But if the subject itself had not been the best adapted for superstition, the very cunning which made use of it would have necessarily chosen that which answered its purpose better. So far, however, as research can be made into the early history of mankind the sun the moon, and such stars as have any thing remarkable

in their appearance, have been the first objects of adoration; and that adoration has always been the more marked, in proportion as the appearance of the luminaries have been the more varied. We find it much more in the Laplander and the inhabitant of Greenland who have their months of summer's day and winter's night, than we do in those tropical countries, where the day is always of nearly the same length and where flooding rain and burning drought are the chief phenomena that vary the year.

But the superstitious adoration of the celestial appearance is not confined to the early and barbarous state of nations. When this superstition was expelled from religion and the luminaries were deprived of their godship, they did not at once lose the whole of their consequence; but held their place as the agents and arbiters of human destiny. Upon this arose a system of superstition, which left not a thing in nature, a member of the human body or an event of human life upon which it did not lay hold. The individual bodies had each their special virtues, their good or their bad influence; these were modified by the grouping of the stars into constellations and from the positions of the sun, moon, and planets, among these there arose other compound influences till the system became as complicated as it was ridiculous. So firmly was this believed at one time, that nothing could be done or undertaken without a previous consultation of stars, to find out whether it was their pleasure that the issue should be prosperous; and the aspect of the stars at a man's birth was admitted to have ten times as much influence upon his success in life, as his talents, his education, and his conduct. Indeed it had much more; for if it was not the pleasure of the stars—and the revealing of that was committed entirely to the astrologer—the man could not act, or be educated or even born. If one wished to know whether any substance would answer any purpose, he did not try it, he consulted the moon; and if any thing was lost search was not made for it the moon was questioned through the medium of the astrologer, who always contrived, by his confederates to be in possession of as many lost things as kept up the credit of the craft.

By this most absurd system of superstition the reason and common sense of the people were rendered completely useless; and which was far worse the foundation of morality was completely taken away.—because, if the success or the failure the good or the bad of human actions, did not depend upon men themselves, but upon an unerring destiny, to be read in the aspect of the stars there was no end of all virtue and attempting to do rightly; because, as the destiny was fixed, no effort on the part of the man could alter it—indeed he could make no effort, unless that was also set down in the aspect of the heavens at his nativity.

When superstition had thus destroyed both the intellect and the morals of mankind, the absurdities into which it led them were endless; and as any subject in order to be wondered at, requires only to be incomprehensible, the delusion became very general. Nor is it yet eradicated. Language contributes a little to this; even the well informed talk about “stars” and “planets,” and those who have little information believe that these words have a literal signification. The disposition which all people have to pry into the future also tends to perpetuate this superstition. The proper key to the future is induction from the past; but the proper use of that supposes habits of observing and reasoning which cannot yet be regarded as general among the people of any country; so, they who cannot anticipate the future, by connecting it with the present and the past, still follow after the delusion not only of astrologers—moon-and-star men,—but fortune-telling impostors of all sorts; and the delusion is helped to be perpetuated by those publications in which the nonsense of astrology is still retailed to the public.

These circumstances render it necessary that the phenomena of the year should be explained in the most simple and philosophic manner, that the real causes of these phenomena should be made palpable to the most ordinary capacity; and that it should be plain to every one, that there is no mystery in the matter,—that the revolutions of the heavenly bodies produce the appearances of the season, and nothing more. The motives of these days, in fact, no more influence upon the conduct and the destinies of mankind than the motion of a river towards the sea, or the fall of a stone to the ground, when it is not borne up by some thing that can support its weight; and it would be just as rational to calculate the nativity of a man from the motion of the Thames towards the sea as from the motion of the moon or the planets. Nay, the revolution of a coach-wheel upon the road had just as much to do with human destiny as the motion of the heavenly bodies; and when, in its revolution upon the dial, the minute hand of a clock

passes over the hour hand, that has just as much influence upon the fate of nations or individuals as an eclipse of the sun or the moon.

With the exception of the light and heat produced by the sun, and the light of the moon, and still fainter illumination of the stars, there is no reason to infer that the celestial bodies exert any influence, other than that of gravitation, upon the earth itself; and as their influence is wholly of a physical nature, it can have no effect whatever upon the minds or conduct of men, any more than can be produced by the natural or artificial motion of any other substances. So far as the luminaries make men more or less comfortable at the time they have an influence—as the genial temperature of the day raises the spirits in the same way, and to the same extent that they are raised by a similar temperature of a common fire, or the light of the moon enables a man to find his way at night, just in the same physical he would find it by the same degree of lamp light; but beyond these way as effects, there is, and there can be, nothing. If the luminary is at the same distance, shines for the same length of time at the same height above the horizon, it matters not in what sign of the zodiac or in what part of the heavens it may make its appearance, any more than it signifies whether the fire by which one is warmed, or the lamp by which one is lighted, is one of the east or the west of St. Paul's; and it would be just as philosophical to calculate the future destiny of a man from the "house" in which he happened to be born, as from the "house" of the planets at the time of his birth. Indeed it would be much more so; for if *intelligence and good sense* happen to be *lords of the ascendant* in the house of the parent, they are very rational grounds for predicting the future welfare of the child; and so, also ignorance, dissipation, and vice in the parent are far more malignant respects for the infant that has the misfortune to be born under them, than any configuration which either the stars, or any thing else out of any family can assume.

There was a time when not the people merely but the titled and the learned, were thrown into the greatest consternation by an eclipse of the sun or moon, or the appearance of a comet or the aurora borealis. And why? Because they are of comparatively rare occurrences and when mankind do not know the rational cause of any thing, they always fly to themselves a superstitious one. A candle is to the inmates of a room at night what the sun is to the inhabitants of the earth during the day; it gives them light, and, if the flame be large enough it gives them heat. If, too, there be a mirror upon the wall and the candle be so placed as that the light reflected by the mirror is thrown into a room which the candle does not illuminate, the mirror will give a sort of moonlight to any one who happens to be there. Now, if one of the family were to stand between another of the family and the candle, the candle—their sun for the time—would be just as much eclipsed to the one from whose sight it were hidden, as the sun of the world is when the moon comes between it and the earth; and so also if any one placed himself in such manner, as that his shadow fell upon the mirror, that mirror—the temporary moon of those in the dark chamber—would be just as much eclipsed, as the moon of the world is when the earth comes between it and the sun, deprives it of the light of that luminary, and prevents it from reflecting that light to the earth. Well is there any person in his senses that would say, that because one of a family had come between another and the candle, or between the candle and the looking glass, that some direful calamity would befall the family, or that they would inevitably have a brawl or a law-suit with the folks at the next cottage; and yet the consequences just mentioned are precisely of the same nature with the eclipses of the sun and moon; and from their nearness they have much more effect on the inhabitants of the cottage than the celestial ones can have upon the inhabitants of the earth. A temporary want of light is the whole effect in both cases; and as that of the celestial eclipse is never so complete as in the case of the candle and the mirror, it is, except as a matter of curiosity, or as fixing a point of time of much less consequence than the other.

With regard, again, to a comet, it is much the same as if one were to come into the room with a burning torch or taper and then go out again; an occurrence which could do no harm, unless the bearer of the torch were to run against somebody or set fire to the house. So also, if the comet be a solid substance, and if the light which it emits be of the burning kind, (for comets are so distant, and continue so short a time, that we are unable to be certain about their nature,) it

might if it came in contact with the earth, shatter it as a cannon ball shatters a house, or burn it as a red-hot shot or a shell does; but as long as we are out of its way, we are just as safe from harm as we would be if we stood on a high cliff and saw rockets let off ten miles at sea. A rocket let off in Vauxhall Gardens has just as much influence on the fate of nations and individuals, as all the comets that ever appeared; and if the stick of the rocket happened to fall upon any body, it would have a good deal more.

There was a time when the "Jack-o'-the-lantern"—inflammable air over a fen, a piece of rotten wood, or a putrid fish—both of which, in a certain state of ruteness, give out a gas which becomes luminous, was accounted as something alarming; but as every bungler in chemistry can now produce the same appearances whenever he pleases, they have ceased to be regarded with any degree of apprehension.

All these follies, with which people wasted their time, disturbed their imaginations, and made themselves uneasy, resulted from the want of a little—a very little—sober and independent thinking. Effects must be similar to their causes; and every subject which is matter cannot affect the mind in any other way than by affecting the body. The arsenic which lies buried a mile under ground, or that which is contained in the stores of the Apothecaries' Company, is just as deadly in its nature as that which has, by accident, crime, or madness, got into the human stomach. But while it remains there it poisons nobody; and though, by continually alarming himself about it, a man of weak mind might, in time, bring himself to believe that it would; and though this should injure his health, or even frighten him to death the arsenic would be quite innocent of the matter. What would even the most ignorant man now living think, if he were told, that it is a pinch of gunpowder were to be stolen from the stores of the Grand Signior, brought to London, and burned according to the rules of art, it would instantly blow up all the magazines in Turkey? Well, there was a time when the belief of such an influence in powder was far more prevalent than that of the influence, of the appearances of the year upon human life and fortune is now.

The sun, and moon and the planets and stars, are merely masses of matter—inanimate, and, of course, without any power of thinking and acting as whole—though they may have different classes of growing and living beings upon them, in the same way that the earth has; and it may be, that while we are frightening ourselves with the changing phases of the moon, the people on that luminary are in the same alarm at our planet. But bodies placed at so great a distance from each other, as the planets and stars are, can have no influence upon each other, saving that of gravitation, and light and heat, which will, of course, change with every change of position and distance. As, if the moon be far north in the sky, it will be longer "up," or above the horizon, to us in these northern latitudes; if it be near to the sun, on the eastern side, it will shine in the early part of the night; if it be near, on the western side, it will shine in the latter part of the night; if it be directly opposite to the sun, it will, if just as far north in the sky, rise at sunset and set at sunrise; if it be farther north, it will rise before the sun sets, and set after the sun rises;—if south of the sun, it will rise after sunset, and set before sunrise;—and if it be in the same part of the sky with respect to east and west, as the sun, it will rise and set at the same time with that luminary, and not be seen, unless it be also in the same part of the sky with regard to north and south; and in that case it will come, in whole or in part, between the earth and the sun, according as their places are exactly or only nearly the same, and occasion a total or a partial eclipse of the sun. All the changes of the moon, with regard to shape and time of appearance, take place in every lunar month, from one new moon to another. All the variations, of appearances, eclipses and other phenomena, recur in a period of about nineteen years; and any of them may be foretold by one who has a knowledge of astronomy.

There are some other particulars in the moon's appearance, upon which superstition is still apt to lay hold, and predict, if not something as to human life at least something about the weather which is a fertile subject for imposture. One of them is, the position of the cusps, or points, of the new moon when first seen. These are always both at equal distances from the sun, and, of course, their standing straight, or leaning backwards, or forwards, depends upon the distance that the moon is north or south of the sun. Any one can see this by a very simple

experiment. Take an orange or an apple, or any thing round, and hold it in your left hand between you and the candle, only as far to the left as that the light will shine on a part of it in the shape of a new moon. This moon may be much narrower or broader, according as you hold it nearer or further from the line between you and the candle. If you hold it just as high as the candle, the line of the points will be upright; if you move it higher the candle, the line will lean backwards, more and more as it is raised; and if you move it down lower than the candle, the line will lean forward, more and more as it is lowered.

Two other peculiarities of the moon, that occasion a good deal of speculation among those who are ignorant of the causes are, "the harvest moon," in September, and "the hunter's moon," in March; the former of which, when near the full, rises for several nights at nearly the same hour, and the latter, at the same age, is equally remarkable for the difference between the times of its rising. The moon moves nearly to the same distance from the sun every day, but it moves in a path, the one-half of which is much nearer the north than the other; and this is the case also with the apparent annual path of the sun; that luminary appearing much nearer to the north in summer than in winter. Thus, when the moon is moving northward at the most rapid rate, it escapes from the horizon northward, and rises earlier; and when it moves southward at the most rapid rate, it approaches to the horizon, and sets earlier. The full moon can be in the former position only in September or October, and in the latter in March or April; and has the harvest and hunter's moons are occasioned.

Such are the principal changes in the moon's appearance; they are all to be explained upon the simple facts of the motions of the moon and the earth; and, therefore, they neither have, nor can have, any of those influences which superstition, the child of ignorance, ascribes to them.

The planets being all much more remote from the earth than the moon is, and having little difference in their appearances, saving what arises from their own motions and that of the earth round the sun, have little about them that claims attention, as connected with the appearances of the year. Influence upon the earth, upon the changes of the seasons, or upon any thing that in any way affects the comfort or the ordinary pursuits of mankind, they have none whatever; and therefore, the explanations of their appearances and motions may very properly be left to the study of astronomy.

Thus, the only thing that remains in order to complete this simple notice of the phenomena of the year, is some account of the annual appearances of the sun—that grand source of light, and life, and enjoyment, to all the animal and vegetable tribes.

In order that the whole may be clearly understood by those who have not much knowledge of geography and astronomy it may not be improper to begin with the apparent revolution of the heavens, every day, as arising from the real rotation of the earth. When a round body, such as an orange, or a billiard ball, is made to whirl round in the same place upon the table, by spinning it, although there may be no mark upon it, one can easily perceive that there is one point in the middle of the upper part of it, round which all the rest turns, just as a wheel turns upon an axle, and if one could see it from below, there would be found a similar point in the middle of the under part, round which the whole would be seen to turn. These two fixed points would be the poles of the ball or orange; and if we imagine a line drawn from the one, through the centre to the other, that line would be the axis of rotation. The earth turns round from west to east every twenty-four hours, in the very same manner; only, instead of being supported upon any thing like the ball or the orange, it is kept in its place by the mutual attraction between it and the sun. If we make a little mark any where upon the ball, and imagine ourselves to be living there, the candle which stands still upon the table would appear to move in the contrary direction to that of the ball. If the candle be held just as high as the middle of the ball, the mark, wherever we place it, (say in the upper part, half way to the centre or pole,) will pass one-half of its revolution through the light of the candle, and the other half not. If (the mark being still in the same place) the candle be raised higher up than the centre of the ball or (which will have just the same effect) if the ball is put lower down than the candle, the mark will pass through the light for a longer time of each rotation than it is in the dark; and if the candle be held further down than the centre of the ball, or the ball raised higher than the centre of the candle, the mark will pass through the light for a shorter time than it does through the dark.

ness on the other side. Also, the increase of light in the former case, and the decrease in the latter, will be the greater, the farther the centre of the ball is below or above the candle, and the nearer the mark is to the pole or point round which the upper part of the ball seems to turn. If we call the upper pole of the ball the *north pole* the mark (rather more than a third of the upper half from that pole) any place in the British islands; and suppose the ball to be the earth, and the candle the sun, we have before us the whole principles of the motions that produce the changes of the seasons.

We have only to imagine a level plane, or even flat surface, to pass through the centre of the sun: that the axis upon which the earth turns round is always upright to that place; that the orbit, or path, which the earth moves in during the year, lies, one-half of it above the plane, and the other below; and that this orbit has an inclination, or makes an angle of about twenty-three degrees and a half with the plane each way. then if we further imagine, that the north pole of the earth is uppermost and that the earth, in moving round the orbit from west to east, performs as many rotations as there are days in a year, we shall have the whole means of explaining the changes of the seasons.

If we imagine that the point at which the earth is highest above the level plane, passing through the centre of the sun, is immediately before us and nearest to us; then the point at which it meets the level plane, in descending, will be the one farthest to the right of the sun; that where the earth is farthest below the level plane will be the one at the greatest distance, and right before us; and that at which the earth meets the level plane in ascending towards us, will be the one most remote from the sun on our left hand.

The first of these points will be the shortest day to those in the northern hemisphere; and for the quarter of a year from that to the second point, the day there, will always be less than twelve hours, and the night more.

The second point will be the vernal equinox,—equal day and night in the spring; and in the quarter from thence to the third point, the days in the northern hemisphere will always be more than twelve hours, and the nights less.

The third point will be the midsummer or longest day, in the northern hemisphere; and in the quarter from that to the fourth point, the day will be again more than twelve hours, and the night less.

The fourth point will be the autumnal equinox,—equal day and night autumn; and in the quarter from thence to the point at which we supposed the earth to set out, the day will be, as in the quarter first noticed, less than twelve hours, and the night more.

It is evident, that on the half of the surface which is round the other, or south pole, the appearance of the seasons will be quite reversed.

Thus, in the whole of the half that lies above the level plane, the day will be shorter than the night; it will decrease during the first part of that half, and lengthen again, at the same rate, during the second. Also, in the whole half below the plane, the day will be longer than the night. It will lengthen during the first part, and shorten at the same rate during the second.

On the earth, the motion which causes the lengthening and shortening of the day is not seen, except by all the stars that are round the heavens coming to the south in succession at midnight; and the sun being farther north at rising and setting, and higher at mid day when the day lengthens,—and the reverse when it shortens.

The lengthening and shortening are not at the same rate at all times of the year; for it is not the absolute distance of the earth from the level plane, but the change of distance between one day and another that makes the difference of their lengths. Now, if any one take two rings of hoops of any kind, and put the one across the centre of the other, a little obliquely, he will see that they recede from each other most rapidly at the two points where they cross, and that mid way between these points there is a considerable space where they are nearly at the same distance. Therefore, the days must lengthen and shorten most rapidly at the equinoxes, and be for some little time of nearly equal lengths at mid summer and mid winter.

The different duration of the day, and the different heights of the sun, are the causes of those variations of natural heat which so beautifully diversify the year.

REMARKS ON THE WEATHER.

ON THE BAROMETER.

This instrument, as commonly met with, is very imperfectly constructed; but, nevertheless, will answer tolerably well the purpose of a weather-glass. People, in general, pay too much attention to the words *fair*, *rain*, *stormy*, &c., engraven upon the scale; and it is a common error to imagine that, as long as the mercury, or the index which marks its course, points to those expressions, the weather will be in accordance with them. The most important fact, however, to be ascertained in making an observation is, whether the mercury is in the act of rising or falling; as, if it ascends, although the index point to the word *rain*, it is a much surer indication of fine weather than when the index points to *fair*, and the metal descends. The point may generally be ascertained by gently tapping the instrument; which, freeing the mercury from a slight adhesion to the glass, allows its freer motion, and instantly shows its upward or downward tendency.

The attention should also be directed to the number of inches, and parts of an inch engraven upon the scale, with which the level of the mercury or the index coincides; these denote the length of the column of metal which a column of the air, of equal base, at the moment is capable of supporting; and, consequently, the weight of the latter.* The average height of this column for the month is recorded in the register, as well as its range, from which the two extreme points of its course may be calculated, to which it rarely reaches. Rain is most plentiful, and thunder most frequent, when the quicksilver fluctuates a little below the average. If it descend rapidly and considerably below this point, storms of wind are indicated, while, in proportion as it rises above the same point, the probability of fair weather increases. Settled weather must not be expected while the column of mercury is below its mean height for the month. Sudden and considerable changes in either direction are commonly followed by fair or foul weather equally transient; while a steady rise from day to day of about a tenth of an inch in twenty-four hours, or a prolonged fall in the same proportion (either of them passing the mean point), may generally be trusted as prognostics of continued fair weather or rain.

It may now perhaps be asked in what way the varying weight of the atmosphere is connected with the changes of the weather, and what produces this variation of weight? These are questions which have long puzzled philosophers: and many erroneous solutions have been given of the problem. By some, the increase of weight has been supposed to proceed from the quantity of water dissolved in the air; this is, however, refuted by the simple fact, that when the barometer stands highest, the air is most dry; and, on the contrary, rain generally occurs when the atmosphere is light. Others, again, have attributed the phenomenon to a centrifugal force communicated to the wind by the rotatory motion of the earth. The question is certainly very difficult and complicated; but we trust that some idea may be formed of the true cause of the rise and fall of the barometer from the following explanation.

It may be demonstrated that, owing to the unequal distribution of heat upon the surface of our globe, and the gradual decrease of temperature from the equator to the poles, the elastic fluids of the atmosphere must perpetually circulate between the colder and the hotter points; flowing from the former to the latter on the surface of the earth, and returning from the latter to the former in upper opposite currents. Now it is clear that, if such be the fact, the barometer weighs the pressure of these two combined currents at any given point; and as long as they balance one another, that is to say, as long as an equal quantity of air is brought by one stream to the base of the perpendicular column to what is carried off by the other from its summit, so long will their combined weights be unchanged. But should any cause, partially acting, check the course of one, without at the same time impeding that of the other, the balance will be destroyed, and the barometer, by its rise or fall, will mark the amount of the disturbance. Owing to various causes, but chiefly to the unequal distribution of water and land upon the surface of the earth, the course of the winds is by no means so regular as is assumed above, but this grand system of balancing currents certainly results, although masked in particular regions by circumstances, most of which, however, give rise to minor systems of com-

* Hence is derived the name of the instrument from two Greek words, signifying measure of weight.

penetrating currents, to which, as concerns the barometer, the same remarks will apply. Any one, indeed, may convince himself that such systems prevail in the atmosphere by watching the progress of the clouds; and in this way he will often be able to detect more than two such currents existing together. Now, while he is watching their courses, let him for a moment suppose that the barometer is perfectly stationary, and then let him imagine one of the streams of air before him suddenly checked; the others will continue to flow on for a time in their primary directions, on account of their original impulse; and the barometer, he will conceive, must fall, because more air is carried off above it than is compensated by the current which originally maintained the balance; and as a deficiency of the aerial fluid is thus produced in one part of the atmosphere, an equivalent accumulation must at the same time result in some other part.

And we need not be at a loss to discover a cause quite competent to produce the unequal effects upon the currents of the atmosphere contemplated above. Mingled with the atmosphere of permanent gases, an invisible atmosphere of steam is constantly rising from the surface of the globe, varying in force with the temperature of the waters from which it emanates. This vapour rises unchanged till in the gradually decreasing temperature of the air, it arrives in the upper regions at a degree of cold by which it is condensed, and, becoming visible, assumes the form of clouds. In the act of condensation, however, an immense quantity of heat is set free which was previously combined with the steam in a latent form; and this, acting upon the surrounding air, expands it, and gives an additional, but unequal impulse, to the current in which the phenomena occur. The clouds, again, are themselves subject to evaporation, and the vapour is carried to still higher regions, where another precipitation takes place; till at length large masses of the atmosphere have the natural progression of their temperature changed, and their currents altered, or perhaps reversed. The increased temperature of the air is accompanied by a great increase in the force and quantity of the steam; the final precipitation of which takes place in the form of rain, and the atmosphere returns to its mean state through the influence of winds, which restore the original balance. The order of the phenomena corresponds with the facts, that the barometer is most steady when the weather is clear, and fluctuates most with clouds and rain; and also explains the reason why, in the greatest disturbances of the aerial ocean, local deficiencies of the elastic fluid are restored by winds whose force is nearly proportioned to the vacuum which they supply.

The connexion between the motions of the permanent atmosphere and the variable atmosphere of steam which mingles with it, and is perpetually acting upon it, leads us naturally to make a few observations.

ON THE HYGROMETER.

When consulted as a weather glass, with a view of predicting the greater or less probability of rain or other atmospheric changes, two things are to be principally attended to—the difference between the dew-point and the temperature of the air, and which is denoted in the register by the term *degree of dryness*, and the variations of the dew-point. In general, the chance of rain or other precipitation of moisture from the air may be regarded as in inverse proportion to the degree of dryness: but in making this estimate, regard must be had to the time of day at which the observation is made. In settled weather the dryness of the air increases with the diurnal heat, and diminishes with its decline, for the dew-point remains nearly stationary; consequently, a less difference at morning or evening is equivalent to a greater in the middle of the day.

But to render the observation most completely prospective regard must be had to the movement of the dew-drop, and its accordance with the *mean* of the month, or rather with the *mean* of the prevailing wind, as registered in the monthly tables. As the elasticity of the vapour rises above or falls below the mean, so does the probability of the formation and continuation of rain increase or diminish. An increasing difference, therefore, between the temperature of the air and the temperature of the point of condensation, accompanied by a fall of the latter, is a sure prognostic of fine weather, while diminished heat and a rising dew-point infallibly portend a rainy season.

A sudden change in the dew-point is general, accompanied by a change of wind; but the former sometimes precedes the latter by a short interval, and the course of the aerial currents may be anticipated before it affects the direction of the weathercock, or even the passage of smoke.

Experience has amply proved that the hygrometer thus applied is more to be depended upon than any instrument that has yet been contrived. Even when its indications are contra y to those of the barometer, reliance may be placed upon them; but simultaneous observations of the two most usefully correct each other. The rise and fall of the mercurial column are, as we have just shown, primarily dependent upon the state of the upper regions of the atmosphere with regard to heat and moisture. Local alterations of its density thus partially brought about are mechanically adjusted, and the barometer gives us notice of what is going on in inaccessible regions. A rise in the dew-point, accompanied by a fall of the barometer is an infallible indication that the whole mass of the air is becoming embued with moisture, and copious precipitations may be looked for. If the fall of the barometer take place at the same time that the point of precipitation is depressed, we may conclude that the expansion which occasions the former has arisen at some distant point, and that wind, not rain will be the consequence. But when the air attains the point of precipitation with a high barometer, we may infer that it is a transitory and superficial effect produced by local depression of temperature.

ON THE THERMOMETER.

The mean temperature of the month recorded in the register is calculated from the daily highest and lowest of two register thermometers, placed in a situation screened from the sun and the aspect of the sky. The best thermometers for this purpose are those upon Rutherford's construction: one of which, formed of mercury pushes a small pin of iron wire before it, which it leaves at the highest point; and the other, of spirit, draws after it a small index of glass, which remains at the lowest. In addition to the mean temperature, and the highest and lowest points, or range of the thermometer in the shade, the indications are given of a register thermometer, covered with black wool, and placed in the sun, and of another placed at night upon a plat of short grass, and exposed to the full aspect of the heavens.

It is well known to the agriculturist and gardener, that, without the direct influence of the sun, whatever may be the temperature of the air, the fruits of the earth seldom come to perfection. It is therefore of importance to know the force of this important agent, and the modifications to which it is exposed. The black thermometer registers this effect, and the Almanac shews both the mean and extreme difference between such a thermometer and another placed in the shade.

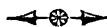
Of not less consequence is it to know the cold produced at night from the radiation of heat from the surface of the earth, in situations where its passage is uninterrupted to the clear sky. This, in calm, unclouded weather, always reduces the temperature of filamentous substances, such as grass, considerably below that of the air. It is this depression of temperature which is the cause of dew. The surface of vegetables becomes cooled, by this radiation of heat into space, below the dew-point, and the vapour of the atmosphere is deposited upon them. Dew is never formed upon grass on cloudy nights, or in sheltered situations.

From the particulars of the diary, where both the average and extreme effects of this action are recorded, it will be found that vegetation is liable to be affected at night, from the influence of radiation, by a temperature below the freezing point of water, ten months in the year: and that even in the two months July and August, the only exceptions, the radiant thermometer sometimes falls to 35°.

The formation of dew is one of the circumstances which modify and check the refrigerating effect of radiation; for as the vapour is condensed, it gives out the latent heat with which it was combined in its elastic form, and thus prevents an excess of depression which might, in many cases, prove injurious to vegetation. A compensating arrangement is thus established, which, while it produces all the advantages of this gentle effusion of moisture, guards against the injurious concentration of the cause by which it is effected.

The excess of either solar or terrestrial radiation is injurious to many tender plants and flowers, and for this reason the careful gardener guards against them by mats and screens. This practice was established long before the theory was known, but the theory might now suggest many improvements in the practice. This is one of the points to which the attention of practical men should be directed.

A Perpetual Almanac.



YEARS.							MONTHS.		SUNDAYS.						
A.	G	F.	E	D.	C.	B			1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1820	21	22	23		24	25			8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	26	27		28	29	30			15	16	17	18	19	20	21
		32	33	34	35				22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	37	38	39		40	41			29	30	31				
43		44	45	46	47	1	January	}	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
48	49	50	51		52	53	October								
54	55		56	57	58	59	May		B	C	D	E	F	G	A
	60	61	62	63		64	August		C	D	E	F	G	A	B
65	66	67		68	69	70	February, March	}	D	E	F	G	A	B	C
71		72	73	74	75		November								
76	77	78	79		80	81	June		E	F	G	A	B	C	D
82	83		84	85	86	87	September	}	F	G	A	B	C	D	E
	88	89	90	91		92	December								
93	94	95		96	97	98	April	}	G	A	B	C	D	E	F
99	1900	01	02	03			July								

Under the word 'years' find the year; above which is the Dominical letter for that year; then against the months find the same letter, over which are placed the days of the month, for every Sunday in the month. In leap year, for January and February, use the letter above the blank space before the year; for all the rest of the months, use the letter for the year.

To find out when it is Leap Year, divide the year by 4: if there is no remainder, it is Leap Year; and if any remainder, it is 1, 2, or 3 years after Leap Year.

RIVER DISTANCES FROM CALCUTTA.

TO THE UNDERMENTIONED PLACES.

	Miles.
To the Old Powder Mills, or Akrah farm	13
Budge Budge	23
Fulta	43
Diamond Harbour	63
Kedgeroo	90
Sanger Point	110
The Floating light, where the Pilot leaves the Ship	146

N.B.—The above distances are calculated for Ships: for Boats the distance is about one-third less.

TO REDUCE BAZAR WEIGHT INTO FACTORY WEIGHT.

Add 1-10th, and, *vice versa*, deduct 1-10th.

Thus, 3,000 Bazar Maunds.

Add 1-10th 300

3,300 Factory Maunds.

To reduce Bazar weight into Cwt., add 1 10th and deduct 1-3rd of that sum, the remainder will be Cwt.

Thus 3,000 Bazar Maunds.

Add 1 10th 300

3,300

Deduct 1-3rd 1,100

Remainder 2,200 Cwt

To reduce Factory Maunds into Tons; divide by 2, and the quotient will be the answer

Thus, Factory Maunds $3,000 \div 30 = 100$ Tons.

COMPARATIVE TABLE FOR THE VALUATION OF INDIGO.

Exchange per one Sicca Rupee be	10 Rupees per one Factory Maund equals Net* per 1 lb.	1 Shilling per 1 lb. equals Net* per 1 Factory Maund
20 d.	3,12 d.	38 4 Sa. Rs.
21	3,24	36,57
22	3,43	34,91
23	3,59	34,39
24	3,75	32.
25	3,90	30,72
26	4,06	29,53

* That is, deducting more than 14 per cent. from the Factory maund, to meet charges and contingencies. The Factory maund, 74 lbs. 62-100 is thus taken at 64 lbs.

The use of this Table is obvious. If Indigo sells in Calcutta at 200 Rs per maund, and Bills on London at 2s per 1 R.—what price must be expected in London to render the purchase of Indigo or bills indifferent? by column 2d—

Rs D Rs. S d.
10 : 3 75 : 200 : 6 3 the answer.

The third column will give the same result.

If the London price of Indigo be assumed as 7 shillings per lb. and bills on London sell here at 2s. 3d.—how much can a buyer give for a maund of Indigo without fear of loss?

From column 3d—

Sh. Rs. Sh Rs.
1 : 33.39 : : 7 : 233½ Answer

The same result is obtainable from column 2d.

Time Table.

No. 1.—Shows the number of days from any given day in one month to the same day of any other month. It must be observed, that in Leap Year, if the end of the month of February be included in the time, one day must be added. If it be desired to find the number of days from a given day in one month to a different day in another, the difference between the dates must be added to, or subtracted from (as the case may be) the amount. For Example:—To find the number of days between the 5th of January, and 12th of November—

From 5th of January to 5th of November, 304 Days.

From 5th to 12th of November, 7

311
If it be Leap Year, add..... 1

Answer, 312

No. 2.—Shows the decimal parts for each and all the days in the twelfth part of a year, consisting of 365 $\frac{1}{4}$ days.

No. 1.

Number of Days from one Month to another.

Between	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
January ..	365	331	306	275	245	214	184	153	122	92	61	31
February ..	32	365	37	316	276	245	215	184	153	123	92	60
March ..	59	28	365	344	304	273	243	212	181	151	120	90
April ..	90	59	31	365	335	304	274	243	212	182	151	121
May ..	120	89	61	30	365	334	304	273	242	212	181	151
June ..	151	120	92	61	30	365	335	304	273	243	212	182
July ..	181	150	122	91	61	30	366	334	303	273	242	217
August ..	212	181	153	122	92	61	31	365	334	304	273	243
September ..	243	212	184	153	123	92	62	31	365	335	304	274
October ..	273	242	214	183	153	122	92	61	30	365	334	304
November ..	304	273	245	214	184	153	123	92	61	31	365	335
December ..	334	303	275	244	214	183	153	122	91	61	30	365

No. 2.

Decimal parts for Days in the Twelfth part of a Year.

Days.	D. P.	Days.	D. P.	Days.	D. P.	Days.	D. P.
1	.033	9	.296	17	.558	25	.821
2	.066	10	.328	18	.591	26	.854
3	.098	11	.361	19	.624	27	.887
4	.131	12	.394	20	.657	28	.92
5	.164	13	.427	21	.69	29	.953
6	.197	14	.46	22	.723	30	.986
7	.23	15	.493	23	.656		
8	.263	16	.525	24	.784		

NUMBER OF DAYS FROM 1ST JANUARY TO THE END OF THE YEAR.

Days	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
1	1	32	60	91	121	152	182	213	244	274	305	335
2	2	33	61	92	122	153	183	214	245	275	306	336
3	3	34	62	93	123	154	184	215	246	276	307	337
4	4	35	63	94	124	155	185	216	247	277	308	338
5	5	36	64	95	125	156	186	217	248	278	309	339
6	6	37	65	96	126	157	187	218	249	279	310	340
7	7	38	66	97	127	158	188	219	250	280	311	341
8	8	39	67	98	128	159	189	220	251	281	312	342
9	9	40	68	99	129	160	190	221	252	282	313	343
10	10	41	69	100	130	161	191	222	253	283	314	344
11	11	42	70	101	131	162	192	223	254	284	315	345
12	12	43	71	102	132	163	193	224	255	285	316	346
13	13	44	72	103	133	164	194	225	256	286	317	347
14	14	45	73	104	134	165	195	226	257	287	318	348
15	15	46	74	105	135	166	196	227	258	288	319	349
16	16	47	75	106	136	167	197	228	259	289	320	350
17	17	48	76	107	137	168	198	229	260	290	321	351
18	18	49	77	108	138	169	199	230	261	291	322	352
19	19	50	78	109	139	170	200	231	262	292	323	353
20	20	51	79	110	140	171	201	232	263	293	324	354
21	21	52	80	111	141	172	202	233	264	294	325	355
22	22	53	81	112	142	173	203	234	265	295	326	356
23	23	54	82	113	143	174	204	235	266	296	327	357
24	24	55	83	114	144	175	205	236	267	297	328	358
25	25	56	84	115	145	176	206	237	268	298	329	359
26	26	57	85	116	146	177	207	238	269	299	330	360
27	27	58	86	117	147	178	208	239	270	300	331	361
28	28	59	87	118	148	179	209	240	271	301	332	362
29	29		88	119	149	180	210	241	272	302	333	363
30	30		89	120	150	181	211	242	273	303	334	364
31	31		90		151		212	243		304		365

In Leap Years one day must be added after the 28th of February.

THE USE OF THE FOREGOING TABLE.

I. To find the number of days from the end of the year to any day in any month of the year following.—*Rule*: Opposite the given day in the margin look under the given month, which will show the number of days required. Thus, from 31st December till 18th August following are 230 days, and to 30th October 303 days.

II. To find the number of days from any particular day, to the end of the year.—*Suppose* 27th July.

From 365, the days in a year,
take the number answering to 27th July, viz. 209

Remainder 157 days required

III. To find the number of days from any day in one month to any day in another month—*suppose* from 5th April to 28th November.—*Rule*: Take the difference between the numbers corresponding to those days.

28th November 332

5th April.... 59

Answer..... 237

IV. To find the number of days between any day in one year to any day in the year following.—*Suppose* from 21st August, 1822, to 27th May, 1823.—(See Rules I and 2)

From 265 Days in a Year.

Take the number of 21st August 233

232 days in 1822

Add the number of 27th May 147

Total..... 379 days required.

ANIMAL, MINERAL, AND VEGETABLE POISONS.

CLASS I.—CORROSIVE POISONS.

These destroy the texture of the organ or part to which they are applied ; and when this organ performs functions necessary for the preservation of the entire animal machine, or is a vital organ, death generally ensues. When a person who is in good health is suddenly seized with violent pain, and the sensation of heat in the stomach and bowels, with a drawing together or constriction of the mouth and throat ; vomitings, particularly of blood, hiccough, fœtor of the breath, convulsions, and either intense heat or a cold clammy moisture of the skin : if no other cause of these symptoms can be assigned, it may be suspected that a poison of this class has been swallowed. In such a case, the nature of the poison being unknown, the most beneficial step to be taken, until professional aid can be procured, is either to empty the stomach, by means of the stomach-pump, if it can be procured or to solicit the evacuation of the poison from the stomach by tepid water or milk, containing in solution white of egg, sugar, and magnesia. Whichever of these mixtures is employed, it should be drunk in large quantities : but when the poison is known, the means to be pursued vary according to its nature, as detailed in the following notices.

a. *Animal corrosive poisons.*

The BLISTERING FLY, *Cantharis*, is the only animal poison of this class. When it is known that it has been swallowed, which may happen by mistake, as a medicine, or by design, milk, solutions of gum or of starch, and similar demulcent fluids, should be drunk freely ; the tepid bath used, and glysters of starch with camphor administered. Oil would naturally be suggested to the mind as a proper substance for sheathing the stomach in this case ; but nothing can be more improper, because oil dissolves the active principle of the Blistering Fly, and consequently extends its influence.

b. There is no vegetable substance belonging to the class of corrosive poisons.

c. *Mineral corrosive poisons.* These are very numerous : but, for our purpose, it is necessary to mention those only which are more likely to be taken, either accidentally or by design. For the facility of reference these are alphabetically arranged.

1. AMMONIA, or *Volatile Alkali*. Many instances have occurred in which liniments, intended for external application containing large quantities of volatile alkali, have been swallowed by mistake. Vinegar, lemon-juice, or solution of citric acid should be immediately given, and afterwards milk, mucilages, and other demulcent fluids.

2. ARSENIC. Solicit the evacuation of the stomach, by administering large draughts of tepid water, mixed with milk and sugar, or chalk and water, or lime water.

3. CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE. Give large quantities of white of egg, diluted in water. The white of egg decomposes this salt, and reduces it to the state of calomel, which acting on the bowels, aided by the liquid, is carried off by purging.

4. LIME. Cases of poisoning by the substance must be treated in the same manner as those by ammonia.

5. MURIATIC ACID ; *Spirit of Salt*. That this acid has been employed as a poison may be readily detected by holding an uncorked bottle of hartshorn over the mouth of the chial or cup in which the poison was contained, whether it was in a pure state, or mixed with other substances. If the phial or cup contained muriatic acid, copious, dense, white fume, will be immediately perceptible. Administer directly calcined Magnesia, mixed in any bland fluid.

6. MURIATE OF ANTIMONY ; *Butter of Antimony*. This substance is employed by farriers as a horse medicine, and has therefore, sometimes been used by suicides. Administer the large draughts of a strong decoction of the yellow Peruvian Bark, and, until this can be procured, diluents in quantities sufficient to excite vomiting and to wash out the stomach should be given.

7. NITRATE OF SILVER ; *Lunar Caustic*. This has been swallowed by mistake by children. Force into the stomach a strong solution of common salt, which forms an insoluble and consequently, innocuous substance, by uniting with the nitrate in the stomach. After this, empty the stomach by an emetic or by the stomach-pump.

8. **SUBNITRATE OF BISMUTH; Flake White.** This substance is employed as a white pigment by artists and therefore may be taken into the stomach by mistake. Exhibit large draughts of milk which is instantaneously curdled by the subnitrate, and involves the poison; thus affording time until professional aid can be obtained.

9. **NITRIC ACID; Aqua fortis.** Give a strong solution of Soap, or a mixture of calcined Magnesia in water.

10. **OXALIC ACID.** Many persons have been poisoned by taking this acid in mistake for Epsom salt: but this could never happen if medicine were tasted before the draught of it be swallowed; the taste of Epsom salts being better, and that of oxalic acid sour. As soon as possible after the poison has been taken, administer a mixture of chalk and water, which forms an insoluble and innocent compound with this acid; and afterwards evacuate the oxalic thus formed, by an emetic, aided with copious dilution, and by irritating the inside of the throat with the finger or with a feather.

11. **SOLUTION OF POTASS.** This solution is colourless, and might be swallowed in mistake for water, by a child or an ignorant person. Vinegar or lemon-juice should be immediately administered.

12. **SULPHURIC ACID; Oil of Vitriol.** This, one of the strongest of the corrosive poisons, has not unfrequently been taken by the suicide. Give immediately calcined magnesia in milk or water; or a solution of soap; or of any of the fixed Alkalies.

13. **TARTARIC ACID.** Administer chalk and water.

14. **TARTAR EMETIC.** As this medicine, when in powder, resembles magnesia, it has been taken by mistake, in dangerous doses, instead of that remedy. Dilute largely with decoction of yellow Peruvian Bark, which decomposes and renders the tartar emetic inert; or, if this cannot be had, evacuate the poison quickly by encouraging the vomiting it induces with warm water, and afterwards allay the vomiting with a grain or two of solid Opium.

15. **VERDIGRIS.** It ought to be generally known that pickles, vegetable and fermentable substances, cooked in copper pans, if allowed to stand in the pan after it is taken from the fire, produce a ring of verdigris, by the action of the acid, aided by the air, on the copper with which it is in immediate contact; but if copper vessels be kept clean, and the food cooked in them be not allowed to remain in them after they are taken from the fire, no danger can result from their use. When poisoning by this means occurs, administer large doses of syrup, or of sugar and water, until the vomiting is produced by the bulk of the liquid; and afterwards give sugar or syrup in more moderate doses.

16. **WHITE VITRIOL.** Administer milk freely: it not only assists in sheathing the stomach against the corrosive quality of the poison, but partly decomposes it and renders it nearly inert.

CLASS II.—ACRID POISONS.

These are substances which have a more or less caustic taste, and which, on being applied to the skin, excite inflammation, terminating sometimes in vesication, and at other times in suppuration and the destruction of the cuticle. When taken into the stomach, they operate nearly in the same manner as the corrosive poisons. The substances arranged in this class belong chiefly to the vegetable kingdom; and this is an important fact; for, knowing that none of the corrosive poisons are vegetables, when the symptoms of poisoning similar to those caused by the corrosive poisons occur, and it is found that these have been excited by a vegetable substance, it may be immediately concluded that it belongs to this class of poisons. If the poison be unknown, first empty the stomach by copious draughts of mucilaginous diluents, or by the stomach-pump; after which, vinegar or lemon-juice, or any other weak acid, must be freely administered until professional aid can be procured.

a. There are no *Animal Acrid Poisons*.

b. *Vegetable Acrid Poisons.* These are very numerous, but we will notice those only which are more or less likely to be taken into the stomach either by design or by mistake.

1. **BRYONY-ROOT.** This is a large, fleshy, yellowish-white, spindle-shaped root, with a sweetish, but at the same time acrid and bitter taste. When it is known that Bryony root has been swallowed as a poison, excite vomiting by irri-

tating the throat with the finger or a feather, and by administering large draughts of tepid water; after which give milk, with from a grain to two grains of opium, once in two hours, until the violent colic pains are abated.

2. *COLUQUINTIDA*; *Bitter Apple*. Much danger has been often incurred by overdoses of this substance being ordered by empirics and pretenders to specifics; but it has seldom caused death. First, evacuate the stomach in the manner already described, and then administer milk and oil.

3. *GAMBOGE*. This vegetable production, being used as a pigment in water-colour drawings, has often been swallowed in dangerous doses by children, and has produced fatal effects from the violence of the vomiting and purging which it causes. Administer milk and other demulcent diluents, with a grain of opium at short intervals.

4. *WHITE HELLEBORE ROOT*. This root excites violent vomiting and purgings, with bloody evacuations, which soon prove fatal if proper measures to counteract its influence be not immediately taken.

Evacuate the stomach with copious draughts of demulcent fluids, and sheathe the bowels with clysters of starch and other emollients; then administer freely acidulous drinks, coffee, and camphor in doses of from six to ten grains. Professional aid cannot be too early procured when this poison has been taken.

5. *BLACK AND FRID HELLEBORE*. The symptoms resemble those caused by Bryony root, and require to be treated in the same manner.

6. *SOW BREAD*; *Cyclamen*. The root of this plant, which is a flattened, circular tuber, produces effects similar to those of white Hellebore when it is swallowed; and, consequently, cases of poisoning by it require to be treated in the same manner as those by white Hellebore.

7. *SPOURGE*. The seed-vessels of this family of plants are what is termed trilocular, that is, composed of three capsules or distinct cells united back to back on a common footstalk. Those of the species indigenous in Great Britain bear a distant resemblance to capers, and have been occasionally eaten by the ignorant and children, in quantities which have proved fatal. The symptoms are great heat in the stomach, vomiting, violent purging with bloody stools. When poisoning from these seed-vessels, or from the *Euphorbia* of the shops, occurs, first evacuate the stomach by large draughts of tepid water; and then give repeatedly olive oil and milk, sheathing the lower bowels with starch clysters.

In the same manner are to be treated cases of poisoning by *Arum* or *Cuckoo pint*, the beautiful red berries of which, as they appear in autumn, sometimes allure children to eat the root; *Croton oil*, when overdosed; the *Meadow Anemone*; the *Meadow Narcissus*; the different species of *Ranunculus* or *Buttercup*; and *Aconite* or *Wolfsbane*: but in all these cases, we must again repeat it, the best professional assistance should be procured as soon as possible.

c. *Mineral Acid Poisons*—These are few when compared with those belonging to the class of corrosive poisons. We shall notice only one.

1. *NITRE*; *Saltpetre*. This excellent medicine has occasionally been taken by mistake, instead of Glauber salts, in doses of an ounce or more. It produces vomiting, purging with bloody stools, excruciating gripings, cold sweats; and if it do not terminate in death, the future life of the patient is likely to be rendered wretched, and he dies paralytic. The instances of poisoning by Nitre demonstrate the propriety, or rather necessity of tasting medicines before swallowing them, them as it would be very unlikely, under such precautions, to mistake Nitre for Glauber salts; the taste of the former being cool, bitterish and penetrating—that of the latter strongly saline and nauseous.

When Nitre has been taken in such large doses, dilute freely with milk and bland diluents.

The substances comprehended in this class of poisons, when taken into the stomach, or applied to the body in such a manner as to be rapidly absorbed, cause drowsiness, stupor, paralysis, or apoplexy, convulsions, and death when the dose is sufficiently large. They belong, almost exclusively, to the vegetable kingdom.

a. *Vegetable Sedative and Narcotic Poisons.*

1. *CAMPHOR*. This excellent medicine has occasionally been swallowed in doses so large as to cause very violent excitement of the brain and nervous system; such as vertigo, difficult breathing, fainting, cold sweats, convulsions, and, in some instances, death. When it is known or suspected that these symp-

toms have resulted from the administration of Camphor, give wine in moderate quantities, with ten or fifteen drops of laudanum, at short intervals, until professional aid be procured or the symptoms abate.

2. **HEMLOCK**; *Conium maculatum*. When this poison has been swallowed, either in the recent state or in the form of extract or of tincture, so as to produce high delirium or frenzy, or stupor, dilatation of the pupils, and convulsions, which frequently terminate in death, the stomach should be first evacuated by the stomach pump, if it be at hand, or by a scruple of white vitriol, and acidulous fluids afterwards freely administered.

3. **HENBANE**. Poisoning by this plant, either in its recent state or prepared for a medicinal use, must be counteracted in the same manner as a case of poisoning by Hemlock.

4. **LAUREL WATER**. This acts as a direct sedative, and destroys life without convulsions or any of the other symptoms which those substances which are regarded as simple narcotics, produce. It is distinguished by the strong odour of bitter almonds; and in cases of poisoning by it, whatever steps are taken must be prompt. Brandy, containing in each glass from fifteen to thirty drops of solution of Ammonia, or a tea spoonful or two of Harshorn, should be administered, at short intervals, until the habit is roused, and the influence of the poison is overcome.

5. **OPIMUM**. As this medicine, in all its forms of preparation, is the poison most commonly had recourse to by the suicide, there is reason for suspecting that it has been swallowed when the following symptoms occur: drowsiness, followed by delirium, pallidness of countenance, stibing, deep and snorting breathing, cold sweats, and apoplexy. The first object in the treatment of such a case is to dislodge the poison still remaining in the stomach, either by means of the stomach-pump, if that valuable instrument can be procured, or by the administration of an emetic consisting of a scruple of white vitriol, or from five to eight grains of blue vitriol; and by irritating the upper part of the gullet and the throat by the finger introduced into the mouth, or with a feather. If no professional aid can be procured, even after the stomach is emptied, then give freely acidulous fluids, with strong coffee and cordials. The subsequent drowsiness should be averted by rousing continually the attention of the patient, by obliging him to walk about; and, when it can be done, by immersing him in a tepid bath.

6. **PRUSSIC ACID**. When this poison is taken in a large dose, death almost instantaneously follows; but when the quantity is more moderate, it produces the same sedative effects as laurel-water, and is to be counteracted by the same means.

7. **STRAMONIUM**, or *Thorn Apple*, acts nearly in the same manner as Opium; and, consequently, cases of poisoning by this agent are to be treated in the same manner as those by Opium.

8. **STRONG SCENTED LETTUCE** produces the same effects as Opium; and persons poisoned by it are, therefore, to be treated in the same manner as those by Opium.

9. **TOBACCO**. The symptoms which lead to the suspicion of poisoning by this substance are, severe nausea, vomiting and other sensations of drunkenness, great sinking of the strength, cold sweats and convulsions. If little time has elapsed from the swallowing the poison, clear the stomach by two or three grains of Tartar emetic; but, if some time passed, administer purgatives, and afterwards acidulous drinks, with brandy, camphor, and other cordials.

b. Mineral Sedative and Narcotic Poisons.

1. **CARBONIC ACID GAS**. The utmost danger often arises from this gas being extricated by burning charcoal in close rooms; and from the gas accumulating in cellars and other places, which have been long kept closed, and into which individuals imprudently enter immediately after they are opened. No person ought to enter a cellar, pit, well, or other place in which this gas can accumulate, without carrying with them a lighted candle, the going out of which should be the signal for instant retreat.

When suspended animation occurs from this gas, remove the body into the open air; and while friction is applied over the chest, let the lungs be inflated by means of a pair of bellows, closing and opening the nostrils and mouth alternately, and pressing on the chest after each inflation, so as to imitate, as nearly as possible, the action of breathing. The influence of hydrogen gas on the body is to be counteracted in the same manner.

CLASS IV — ACRO-NARCOTIC POISONS.

These are substances that inflame, to certain degree, the surfaces to which they are applied, and at the same time, produce the stupifying and sedative effects of the narcotic poisons. They are almost all *vegetable* productions.

a. *Vegetable Acro-narcotic Poisons.*

1. **COCCULUS INDICUS.** The symptoms produced by this poison closely resemble those of intoxication. Vomit and purge freely.

2. **DEADLY NIGHTSHADE ; *Belladonna.*** The beautiful appearance and sweet taste of the berries of the deadly nightshade often allure children to eat them. The symptoms resemble those of intoxication, with high delirium, accompanied with laughter ; an effect which is beautifully alluded to by our immortal dramatist in the following lines :—

‘ Or have we eaten of the insane root.

That takes the reason prisoner.’—MACBETH

It also causes such a state of paralysis of the stomach, that vomiting can scarcely be excited by the most powerful emetics. Administer vinegar and acidulous drinks, which often enable the emetics to operate ; and continue the use of the acids until all the symptoms disappear.

3. **ELATERIUM.** This is not likely to be used as a poison ; but it may be overdosed in the hand of the ignorant. The chief symptoms are violent purging of watery stools, followed by sudden sinkings and excessive debility. Support the strength by cordials and opium in doses of a grain, repeated at short intervals and exhibit clysters of starch with from forty to sixty drops of laudanum in each clyster.

4. **FOXGLOVE ; *Digitalis.*** An over dose of this medicine, in any form of preparation, produces sickness, vomiting, vertigo, indistinct vision, cold sweats, delirium, and fainting ; and may cause death. To counteract these effects, administer brandy and cordials.

5. **FOOL'S PARSLEY ; *Aethusa Cynapium.*** This plant is readily distinguished from real Parsley by three long linear leaflets, which are pendent on one side of the base of each umbellule, or umbrella-like expansion of the foot-stalks of the flowers, and which are not present in Parsley. When eaten, Fool's Parsley produces heat of throat, thirst, vomiting, a small frequent pulse, headache, vertigo, and delirium. It must be evacuated from the stomach by large draughts of demulcent fluids, until professional aid can be procured.

6. **FUNGUSES and POISONOUS MUSHROOMS.** The general result of these funguses on the animal economy is pain of the stomach, nausea and vomiting, cholick and purging, cramp of the lower extremities, with vertigo, delirium and convulsions. Evacuate the stomach by emetics and purgatives, or by a combination of the two : as for example, a scruple of powder of ipecacuanha, and two ounces of Glauber salts ; after which give acidulous drinks with brandy, or a teaspoonful of Aether at short intervals ; and lastly Peruvian Bark. Ammonia and Hartshorn are hurtful.

7. **MEADOW SAFFRON ; *Colchicum.*** Overdoses of the remedy and its preparation produce violent purgings, often with bloody stools, sinking of the pulse, and cold sweats. Evacuate the stomach by copious draughts of demulcent fluids ; then give from six to ten grains of Ammonia, or a teaspoonful, or two teaspoonfuls of Aether in a glass of brandy at short intervals.

8. **NUX VOMICA ; *Ratsbane.*** The symptoms of poisoning by Ratsbane are those of inebriety, vertigo, rigidity of the extremities, extreme difficulty of breathing, and suffocation. Evacuate the stomach and bowels ; and afterwards dilute freely with acidulous fluids.

b. *Mineral Acro-narcotic Poisons*

1. **WHITE LEAD ; *Carbonate of Lead.*** The effects of this poison are felt chiefly by painters and workers in white lead, who do not wash their hands before eating their meals. It causes obstinate constiveness and violent cholick, with tremors and palsy of the legs and arms. The same symptoms are produced by elder wine, and other liquors, into which *Sugar of lead* and *litharge* have been introduced to remove acidity. Until professional aid can be obtained, administer an ounce of castor oil, with forty drops of Laudanum ; and let the patient be put into a warm bath.

CLASS V—SEPTIC OR PUTRESCENT POISONS.

This class of poisons comprehends those substances which, on being taken into the stomach or introduced by any means into the system, produce general debility, faintings, and a breaking down or putrescent state of the animal fluids and solids, without much effect on the intellectual faculties. They are almost all of an animal nature.

1. **VENOM OF SERPENTS**, such as the *Viper*, the *Rattlesnake*, and *Cobra di Capello*. The symptoms resulting from the bite of all venomous snakes are nearly the same:—pain in the bitten part, extending towards the heart; stupor, cold sweats, pallor and lividity of countenance, and gangrene of the bitten part, are indications of such venomous bites. Put a ligature upon the limb which has been bitten, between the wound and the trunk of the body, and apply a wine glass, exhausted by burning a little spirit within it, as a cupping-glass over the part, or let the wound be sucked by a person whose lips and tongue are not chapped, until professional aid can be procured. Animal poisons of this description are innocuous when taken into the stomach, although their action is so powerful, and often fatal, when they are introduced into the habit by a wound, or any other method of inoculation. If the lips or the tongue of a person who sucks a poisoned wound be chapped, the system is inoculated in the same manner as if it were inserted by a lancet, or by a bite, under the skin.

2. **STINGS OF BEES, WASPS, and other INSECTS**. These are seldom fatal; but the pain which they excite is almost insupportable in some habits. Let the affected parts be bathed with tepid spirit of Mindererus.

3. **FISH POISON**. In England poisoning from this cause seldom occurs, except when the muscle or the oyster is in an unhealthy state, or beginning to putrify. The symptoms are a sensation of weight at the stomach, nausea, thirst, vertigo, itching over the skin, hiccough and faintings, with cold, clammy perspirations. Evacuate the stomach by a powerful emetic and the bowels by a purge; after which, administer copious draughts of acidulated fluids, with from twenty to forty drops of *Æther* at short intervals.

4. **BITE OF A MAD DOG**. Tie a ligature above the wound, and apply a wine glass or a cupping-glass over it, until a surgeon can be procured to cut out the bitten part. As every thing depends on the complete extirpation of the part, a good surgeon must be employed. When the disease appears, if the medical attendant has not previously seen a case of the disease, which may happen to the most skilful practitioners, request him to cup the patient over the course of the spine, and immediately administer Prussic acid.

In concluding these brief instructions, we conceive it to be imperative upon us to caution persons from hastily taking up the idea that an individual is suffering under the influence of poison, without consulting a physician or a surgeon, if practicable. The symptoms of *cholera morbus*, *diarrhœa*, *malignant fever*, and several other diseases, may be mistaken by the ignorant and inexperienced for those of poison; and, thence, the necessity of immediately procuring that assistance, without which, in either case, not only is future health endangered, but life itself placed in the utmost peril.

POISONS.

<i>Classes.</i>	<i>Animal Substances.</i>	<i>Vegetable Substances.</i>	<i>Mineral Substances.</i>
I. CORROSIVE POISONS.	I. The blistering fly.	None.	1 Ammonia, or volatile alkali. 2 Arsenic.. 3 Corrosive sublimate 4 Lime. 5 Muriatic acid. 6 Muriate of antimony. 7 Nitrate of silver—lunar caustic. 8 Subnitrate of bismuth. 9 Nitric acid—aqua fortis. 10 Oxalic acid. 11 Solution of Potass. 12 Sulphuric acid. 13 Tartaric acid 14 Emetic tartar, 15 Verdigris. 16 White vitriol.
II. ACRID POISONS	None.	1 Bryony root. 2 Bitter apple. 3 Gamboge. 4 Hellebore, white. 5 ———— black and fetid 6 Sow bread. 7 Sponge.— <i>Arum</i> ; <i>Croton oil</i> ; <i>Meadow Anemone</i> ; <i>Meadow Narcissus</i> ; <i>Ranunculus</i> ; <i>Wolfsbane</i> .	1 Nitre—salt petre.
III. SEDATIVE, OR NARCOTIC POISONS.	None.	1 Camphor. 2 Hemlock. 3 Henbane. 4 Laurel water. 5 Opium. 6 Prussic acid. 7 Stramonium. 8 Strong-scented Lettuce. 9 Tobacco.	1 Carbonic acid.
IV. ACRO-NARCOTIC POISONS.	None.	1 <i>Coculus Indicus</i> . 2 Belladonna. 3 Elaterium. 4 Fox glove. 5 Fool's Parsley. 6 Funguses. 7 Meadow saffron. 8 Nux vomica.	1 White lead— <i>Sugar of lead</i> ; <i>litharge</i> .
V. SEPTIC, OR PUTRESCENT POISONS.	1 Venom of snakes. 2 Stings of insects. 3 Fish Poison 4 Bite of a mad dog.		

A TABLE

Showing the increase of Compound Interest, at several rates per cent

A SUM BECOMES

Rates per cent.	Twice as much in about		4 times as much in about		8 times as much in about		16 times as much in about		32 times as much in about		64 times as much in about	
	Year	Days	Years	Days	Years	Days	Years	Days	Years	Days	Years	Days
5		71	28	14	42	222	56	296	71	5	85	79
6	11	326	23	288 $\frac{1}{2}$	35	250	47	211 $\frac{1}{2}$	59	173 $\frac{1}{2}$	71	135
7	10	271 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	171 $\frac{1}{2}$	30	261 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	348 $\frac{1}{2}$	51	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	61	167 $\frac{1}{2}$
8	9	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	27	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	36	9	45	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	51	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
9	8	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	32	604 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	48	90 $\frac{1}{2}$
10	7	967 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	192	21	288	29	19	36	115	43	211
11	6	230	13	96	19	326 $\frac{1}{2}$	26	192	33	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	39	288
12	6	404	12	80	18	120	24	166	30	200	36	240

Examples. What will 1 Rupee amount to, put out to Compound Interest for 230 year at 7 per Cent per Annum?

Answer. To about 5,24,288 Rupees; out at Compound Interest for 5 years, 153 days—200 years being 19 times the period of doubling, and 5 years, 153 days, over it.

TO FIND THE LEAP YEAR.

Divide the given year by 4, and if there be no remainder, it is Leap Year, but if 1, 2, or 3 remain, they show it so many years after leap year

TO FIND THE EPOCH.

Divide the given year by 10, multiply the remainder by 11, and the product will be the Epoch, if it does not exceed 29, but if it does, then divide the product by 30, and the last remainder will be the Epoch.

THE NUMBER OF THE MONTHS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

	January,	Feb.	March,	April,	May,	June,	July,	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec
Common Year.....	0	1	0	1	2	3	4	5	7	7	9	9
Leap Year....	0	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	8	8	10	10

TO FIND THE MOON'S AGE.

To the Epoch of the year, add the number for the month, and the day of the month the sum, if it does not exceed 30, is the Moon's Age; but if it does, subtract 30 from it, and the remainder will be the Moon's Age.

CALCUTTA TIDE TABLE,

Showing the Actual time of High Water at the Undermentioned Places.

Moon's Age.	Calcutta.		Moye- pore.		Futlah.		Diamond Harbour.		Culpee.		Mud Point.		Kedgeres.		New An- chorage.		Saugor.		Saugor Point.		Spit Buoy.		Reef Buoy.		Ballia- soe Roads.		Point Palmaris.		Ballia- soe River.		False Point.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
Full and change.	3	0	2	0	1	30	1	0	12	30	12	0	11	30	11	0	10	30	10	10	9	30	9	0	9	0	8	30	10	0	7	30
1	3	48	2	48	2	18	1	48	1	18	12	48	12	18	11	48	12	18	10	54	10	18	9	48	9	18	10	48	8	18	9	6
2	4	36	3	36	3	6	2	36	2	6	1	36	1	6	12	36	12	6	11	46	11	36	10	36	10	6	10	36	9	6	6	
3	5	24	4	24	3	54	3	24	2	54	2	24	1	54	1	24	12	54	12	34	11	54	11	24	11	24	10	54	9	54	8	42
4	6	12	5	12	4	42	4	12	3	42	3	12	2	42	2	12	1	42	1	22	12	42	12	12	12	12	11	42	10	42	9	30
5	7	0	6	0	5	30	5	0	4	30	4	0	3	30	3	0	2	30	2	10	1	30	1	0	1	0	12	30	2	0	11	30
6	7	48	6	48	5	18	5	48	5	18	4	48	4	18	3	48	3	18	2	54	2	18	1	48	1	48	1	18	2	48	12	18
7	8	36	7	36	7	6	6	36	6	6	5	36	5	6	4	36	4	6	3	46	3	6	2	36	2	36	2	6	3	36	1	6
8	9	24	8	24	7	54	7	24	6	54	6	24	5	54	5	24	4	54	4	34	3	54	3	24	3	24	2	54	4	24	1	54
9	10	12	9	12	8	42	8	12	7	42	7	12	6	42	6	12	5	42	5	22	4	42	4	12	4	12	3	42	5	12	2	42
10	11	0	10	0	9	30	9	0	8	30	8	0	7	30	7	0	6	30	6	10	5	30	5	0	5	0	4	30	6	0	3	30
11	11	48	10	48	10	18	9	48	9	18	8	48	8	18	7	48	7	18	6	58	6	18	5	48	5	48	5	18	6	48	4	18
12	12	36	11	36	11	6	10	36	10	6	9	36	9	6	8	36	8	6	7	46	7	6	6	36	6	36	6	6	7	36	5	6
13	1	24	12	24	11	54	11	24	10	54	10	24	9	54	9	24	8	54	8	34	7	54	7	24	7	24	6	54	8	24	5	54
14	2	12	1	12	12	42	12	12	11	42	11	12	10	42	10	12	9	42	9	22	8	42	8	12	8	12	7	42	9	12	6	42

N. B.—This Table shows the actual time of high water at, and corresponding to, the number of days after the full and change of the Moon, when not influenced by local causes, after which time, the water begins to fall, although the tide of flood continues to run for about an hour: in the same manner the water is at its lowest, nearly two hours before the ebb tide is done, and begins to flow the last hour of the ebb, subject however to some variations according to the seasons, and from local causes.

.COMPANY CONVERTED INTO SICCA RUPEES.

Company	Sicca			Company	Sicca			Company	Sicca		
Pies.	Annas.	P	D	Rupees.	Rupees.	A	P	Rupees.	Rupees.	A	P
1	0	0	94	25	23	7	0	79	74	0	0
2	0	1	87	26	24	6	0	80	75	15	0
3	0	2	81	27	25	5	0	81	75	14	0
4	0	3	75	28	26	4	0	82	76	13	0
5	0		69	29	27	3	0	83	77	12	0
6	0	5	62	30	28	2	0	84	78	11	0
7	0	6	56	31	29	1	0	85	79	10	0
8	0	7	50	32	30	0	0	86	80	9	0
9	0	8	3	33	30	15	0	87	81	8	0
10	0	9	38	34	31	1	0	88	82	7	0
11	0	10	32	35	32	13	0	89	83	6	0
				36	33	12	0	90	8	5	0
Annas.				37	3	11	0	91	85	4	0
1	0	11	25	38	35	10	0	92	86	3	0
2	1	10	50	39	36	9	0	93	87	2	0
3	2	9	75	40	37	8	0	94	88	1	0
4	3	9	0	41	38	7	0	95	89	0	0
5	4	8	25	42	39	6	0	96	90	15	0
6	5	7	50	43	40	5	0	97	90	14	0
7	6	6	75	44	41	4	0	98	91	13	0
8	7	6	0	45	42	3	0	99	92	12	0
9	8	5	25	46	43	2	0	100	93	11	0
10	9	4	50	47	44	1	0	200	187	4	0
11	10	3	75	48	45	0	0	300	281	0	0
12	11	3	0	9	45	15	0	400	375	12	0
13	12	2	25	50	46	14	0	500	468	8	0
14	13	1	50	51	47	13	0	600	562	4	0
15	14	0	75	52	48	12	0	700	656	0	0
				53	49	11	0	800	750	12	0
Rupees.	Rs.	A	P	54	50	10	0	900	843	8	0
1	0	15	0	55	51	9	0	1000	937	0	0
2	1	14	0	56	52	8	0	2000	1875	8	0
3	2	13	0	57	53	7	0	3000	2812	0	0
4	3	12	0	58	5	6	0	4000	3750	8	0
5	4	11	0	59	55	5	0	5000	4687	0	0
6	5	10	0	60	56	4	0	6000	5625	8	0
7	6	9	0	61	57	3	0	7000	6562	0	0
8	7	8	0	62	58	2	0	8000	7500	8	0
9	8	7	0	63	59	1	0	9000	8437	0	0
10	9	6	0	64	60	0	0	10,000	9375	0	0
11	10	5	0	65	60	15	0	20,000	18,750	0	0
12	11	4	0	66	61	14	0	30,000	28,125	0	0
13	12	3	0	67	62	13	0	40,000	37,500	0	0
14	13	2	0	68	63	12	0	50,000	46,875	0	0
15	14	1	0	69	64	11	0	60,000	56,250	0	0
16	15	0	0	70	65	10	0	70,000	65,625	0	0
17	15	15	0	71	66	9	0	80,000	75,000	0	0
18	16	14	0	72	67	8	0	90,000	84,375	0	0
19	17	13	0	73	68	7	0	100,000	93,750	0	0
20	18	12	0	74	69	6	0	200,000	187,500	0	0
21	19	11	0	75	70	5	0	300,000	281,250	0	0
22	20	10	0	76	71	4	0	400,000	375,000	0	0
23	21	9	0	77	72	3	0	500,000	468,750	0	0
24	22	8	0	78	73	2	0	1,000,000	937,500	0	0

SICCA CONVERTED INTO COMPANY RUPEES.

Sicca	Company		Sicca	Company		Sicca	Company	
Pies.	Annas.	P D	Rupees.	Annas.	P	Rupees.	Rupees.	A P
1	0	1 7	25	26	10 8	79	8	3
2	0	2 13	26	27	11 9	80	85	5 4
3	0	3 20	27	28	12 10	81	86	6 5
4	0	4 26	28	29	13 10	82	87	7 6
5	0	5 31	29	30	14 11	83	88	8 6
6	0	6 0	30	31	0 0	84	89	9 7
7	0	7 47	31	32	1 1	85	90	10 8
8	0	8 52	32	33	2 2	86	91	11 9
9	0	9 61	33	34	3 2	87	92	12 10
10	0	10 66	34	35	4 3	88	93	1 10
11	0	11 74	35	36	5 4	89	94	1 11
			36	37	6 5	90	95	0 0
			37	38	7 6	91	96	1 1
			38	39	8 6	92	97	2 2
			39	40	9 7	93	98	3 2
			40	41	10 8	94	99	3 3
			41	42	11 9	95	100	5 4
			42	43	12 10	96	101	6 5
			43	44	13 10	97	102	7 6
			44	45	14 11	98	103	8 6
			45	46	0 0	99	104	9 7
			46	47	1 1	100	105	10 8
			47	48	2 2	200	106	11 9
			48	49	3 2	300	213	5 4
			49	50	4 3	400	320	0 0
			50	51	5 4	500	426	10 8
			51	52	6 5	600	533	5 4
			52	53	7 6	700	640	0 0
			53	54	8 6	800	746	10 8
			54	55	9 7	900	853	5 4
			55	56	10 8	1000	960	0 0
			56	57	11 9	2000	1066	10 8
			57	58	12 10	3000	2133	5 4
			58	59	13 10	4000	3200	0 0
			59	60	14 11	5000	4266	10 8
			60	61	0 0	6000	5333	5 4
			61	62	1 1	7000	6400	0 0
			62	63	2 2	8000	7466	10 8
			63	64	3 2	9000	8533	5 4
			64	65	4 3	10,000	9600	0 0
			65	66	5 4	20,000	10,666	10 8
			66	67	6 5	30,000	21,333	5 4
			67	68	7 6	40,000	32,000	0 0
			68	69	8 6	50,000	42,666	10 8
			69	70	9 7	60,000	53,333	5 4
			70	71	10 8	70,000	64,000	0 0
			71	72	11 9	80,000	74,666	10 8
			72	73	12 10	90,000	85,333	5 4
			73	74	13 10	100,000	96,000	0 0
			74	75	14 11	200,000	106,666	10 8
			75	76	0 0	300,000	213,333	5 4
			76	77	1 1	400,000	320,000	0 0
			77	78	2 2	500,000	426,666	10 8
			78	79	3 2	1,000,000	533,333	5 4
							1,066,666	10 8

TABLE No. I.

Expense, Income, or Wages, from 1 to 16 Company's Rupees per month, for a month of 30 days, showing the amount per day.

[illegible]

TABLE No. II.

Expense, Income, or Wages, from 1. to 16 Company's Rupees per month, for a month of 31 days, showing the amount per day.

5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	12	16
R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE OF DAILY PAY OR ALLOWANCE.

LXXXI

Rupees pr month.	of 28 Days.			of 29 Days.			of 30 Days.			of 31 Days.		
1	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	0	6	0	0	6
2	0	1	2	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0
3	0	1	9	0	1	8	0	1	7	0	1	7
4	0	2	3	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	2	1
5	0	2	10	0	2	9	0	2	8	0	2	7
6	0	3	5	0	3	4	0	3	2	0	3	1
7	0	4	0	0	3	10	0	3	9	0	3	7
8	0	4	7	0	4	5	0	4	3	0	4	2
9	0	5	2	0	5	0	0	4	10	0	4	8
10	0	5	9	0	5	6	0	5	4	0	5	2
11	0	6	3	0	6	1	0	5	10	0	6	8
12	0	6	10	0	6	7	0	6	5	0	6	2
13	0	7	5	0	7	2	0	6	11	0	6	9
14	0	8	0	0	7	9	0	7	6	0	7	3
15	0	8	7	0	8	3	0	8	0	0	7	9
16	0	9	2	0	8	10	0	8	6	0	8	3
17	0	9	9	0	9	5	0	9	1	0	8	9
18	0	10	3	0	9	11	0	9	7	0	8	3
19	0	10	10	0	10	6	0	10	2	0	9	10
20	0	11	5	0	11	0	0	10	8	0	10	4
21	0	12	0	0	11	7	0	11	2	0	10	10
22	0	12	7	0	12	2	0	11	9	0	11	4
23	0	13	2	0	12	8	0	12	3	0	11	10
24	0	13	9	0	13	3	0	12	10	0	12	5
25	0	14	3	0	13	10	0	13	4	0	12	11
26	0	14	10	0	14	4	0	13	10	0	13	5
27	0	15	5	0	14	11	0	14	5	0	13	11
28	1	0	0	0	15	5	0	14	11	0	14	5
29	1	0	7	1	0	0	0	15	6	0	15	0
30	1	1	2	1	0	7	1	0	0	1	15	6
31	1	1	9	1	1	1	1	0	6	1	0	0
32	1	2	3	1	1	8	1	1	1	1	0	8
33	1	2	10	1	2	2	1	1	7	1	1	0
34	1	3	5	1	2	9	1	2	2	1	1	7
35	1	4	0	1	3	4	1	2	8	1	1	7
36	1	4	7	1	3	10	1	3	2	1	2	1
37	1	5	2	1	4	5	1	3	9	1	2	7
38	1	5	9	1	5	0	1	3	3	1	3	1
39	1	6	3	1	5	6	1	4	10	1	3	7
40	1	6	10	1	6	1	1	5	4	1	4	2
41	1	7	5	1	6	7	1	5	10	1	5	8
42	1	8	0	1	7	2	1	6	5	1	5	2
43	1	8	7	1	7	9	1	6	11	1	6	8
44	1	9	2	1	8	3	1	7	6	1	6	9
45	1	9	9	1	8	10	1	8	0	1	7	3
46	1	10	3	1	9	5	1	8	6	1	7	9
47	1	10	10	1	9	11	1	9	1	1	8	9
48	1	11	5	1	10	6	1	9	7	1	8	9
49	1	12	0	1	11	0	1	10	2	1	9	3
50	1	12	7	1	11	7	1	10	8	1	9	10
51	1	13	2	1	12	2	1	11	2	1	10	4
52	1	13	9	1	12	8	1	11	9	1	10	10
53	1	14	3	1	13	3	1	12	3	1	11	4
54	1	14	10	1	13	10	1	12	10	1	11	10
55	2	15	5	1	14	4	1	13	4	1	12	5
56	2	0	0	1	14	11	1	13	10	1	13	11
57	2	0	7	1	15	5	1	14	5	1	13	5
58	2	1	2	2	0	0	1	14	11	1	13	11
59	2	1	9	2	0	7	1	15	6	1	14	5
60	2	2	3	2	1	1	2	0	0	1	15	0

Rupees pr. Month.	of 28 Days.	of 29 Days.	of 30 Days.	of 31 Days.
61	2 2 10	2 1 8	2 0 6	1 15 6
62	2 3 5	2 2 2	2 1 1	2 0 0
63	2 4 0	2 2 9	2 1 7	2 0 6
64	2 4 7	2 3 4	2 2 2	2 1 0
65	2 5 2	2 3 10	2 2 8	2 1 7
66	2 5 9	2 4 6	2 3 2	2 2 1
67	2 6 3	2 5 0	2 3 9	2 2 7
68	2 6 10	2 5 6	2 4 3	2 3 1
69	2 7 5	2 6 1	2 4 10	2 3 7
70	2 8 0	2 6 7	2 5 4	2 4 2
71	2 8 7	2 7 2	2 5 10	2 4 8
72	2 9 2	2 7 9	2 6 6	2 5 2
73	2 9 9	2 8 3	2 6 11	2 5 8
74	2 10 3	2 8 10	2 7 6	2 6 2
75	2 10 0	2 9 5	2 8 0	2 6 9
76	2 11 6	2 9 11	2 8 6	2 7 3
77	2 12 0	2 10 6	2 9 1	2 7 9
78	2 12 7	2 11 0	2 9 7	2 8 3
79	2 13 2	2 11 7	2 10 2	2 8 9
80	2 13 9	2 12 2	2 10 8	2 9 3
81	2 14 3	2 12 8	2 11 2	2 9 10
82	2 14 10	2 13 3	2 11 9	2 10 4
83	2 15 5	2 13 10	2 12 3	2 10 10
84	3 0 0	2 14 4	2 12 10	2 11 4
85	3 0 7	2 14 11	2 13 4	2 11 10
86	3 1 2	2 15 5	2 13 10	2 12 5
87	3 1 9	3 0 0	2 14 5	2 12 11
88	3 2 3	3 0 7	2 14 11	2 13 5
89	3 2 10	3 1 1	2 15 6	2 13 11
90	3 3 5	3 1 8	3 0 0	2 14 5
91	3 4 0	3 2 2	3 0 6	2 15 0
92	3 4 7	3 2 9	3 1 1	2 15 6
93	3 5 3	3 3 4	3 1 7	3 0 0
94	3 6 9	3 3 10	3 2 2	3 0 6
95	3 6 3	3 4 5	3 2 8	3 1 0
96	3 6 10	3 5 0	3 3 2	3 1 7
97	3 7 5	3 5 6	3 3 9	3 2 1
98	3 8 0	3 6 1	3 4 3	3 2 7
99	3 8 7	3 6 7	3 4 10	3 3 1
100	3 9 2	3 7 2	3 5 4	3 3 7
200	7 2 3	6 14 4	6 10 8	6 7 3
300	10 11 5	10 5 6	10 0 0	9 10 10
400	14 4 7	13 12 8	13 5 4	12 14 5
500	17 13 9	17 3 10	16 10 8	16 2 1
600	21 6 10	20 11 0	20 0 0	19 5 8
700	25 0 0	24 2 2	23 5 4	22 9 3
800	28 9 2	27 9 5	26 10 8	25 12 11
900	32 2 3	31 0 7	30 0 0	29 0 6
1000	35 11 5	34 7 9	33 5 4	32 4 2
2000	71 6 10	68 15 5	66 10 8	64 8 3
3000	107 2 3	103 7 2	100 0 0	96 12 5
4000	142 13 9	137 14 11	133 5 4	129 0 6
5000	178 9 2	172 6 7	166 10 8	161 4 8
6000	214 4 7	206 14 4	200 0 0	193 8 9
7000	250 0 0	241 6 1	233 5 4	225 12 11
8000	285 11 5	275 13 10	266 10 8	258 1 0
9000	321 6 10	310 5 6	300 0 0	290 5 2
10,000	357 2 3	344 13 3	333 5 4	322 9 3

TABLE OF EXCHANGE.

LXXXIII

Compare the relative value of Exchanges between London and Calcutta, computed according to the two modes in use in Calcutta, viz. that of assigning a given quantity of sterling Money to the Sicca Rupee, and that of adding a given ratio of Premium to the value in Sicca Rupees of English Money, calculated at the Exchange of 2s. 6d.

PART 1. Where the rate per Sa. Rs. is fixed.				PART 2. Where the ratio of Premium is fixed.			
Rate per single Sicca Rupee.		Equivalent rate per cent of premium on the par Exchange		Rate of premium on the par Exchange.		Equivalent Rate per Single Sicca Rupee.	
s.	D.	per cent.	D. P.	per cent.	s.	D.	D.P.
2	6	0	000	2	2	5	70
2	5½	0	840	1	2	5	11
2	5¼	1	694	3	2	5	12
2	5¼	2	564	4	2	4	84
2	5	3	448	5	2	4	7
2	4¾	4	347	6	2	4	30
2	4½	5	263	7	2	4	03
2	4¼	6	194	8	2	3	77
2	4	7	142	9	2	3	52
2	3¾	8	109	10	2	3	27
2	3½	9	090	11	2	3	07
2	3¼	10	917	12	2	2	78
2	3	11	111	13	2	2	54
2	2¾	12	149	14	2	2	31
2	2½	13	207	15	2	2	08
2	2¼	14	285	16	2	1	86
2	2	15	384	17	2	1	64
2	1¾	16	504	18	2	1	42
2	1½	17	647	19	2	1	21
2	1¼	18	811	20	2	1	—
2	1	20	—	21	2	0	79
2	0¾	21	212	22	2	0	59
2	0½	22	448	23	2	0	39
2	0¼	23	711	24	2	0	19
2	0	25	—	25	2	0	—
1	11¾	26	315	26	1	11	80
1	11½	27	659	27	1	11	61
1	11¼	29	032	28	1	11	43
1	11	30	434	29	1	11	25
1	10¾	31	868	30	1	11	07
1	10½	33	333	31	1	10	90
1	10¼	34	831	32	1	10	72
1	10	36	363	33	1	10	55
1	9¾	37	931	34	1	10	38
1	9½	35	538	35	1	10	32
1	9¼	41	323	36	1	10	05
1	9	42	832	37	1	9	89
1	8¾	44	578	38	1	9	73
1	8½	46	381	39	1	9	58
1	8¼	48	148	40	1	9	42
1	8	50	—	41	1	9	27
				42	1	9	12
				43	1	8	97
				44	1	8	83
				45	1	8	68
				46	1	8	54
				47	1	8	04
				48	1	8	27
				49	1	8	13
				50	1		—

The following Table consists of Fractions, which, when multiplied by Rupees and fractional parts of a Rupee, will give the value in Sterling money, expressed decimally, at the different rates of Exchange noted in the margin, per Cwt. or lb. English at so many Rupees or parts of a Rupee per Maund or Seer.

Exch.	per Cwt	per Cwt	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per Cwt.	per lb
per	at Co. R.	at Co. R.	at Co. R.	at Co. R.	at Co. R.	at Co. R.	at Ct. R.	at Ct. R.
Co. R.	per B.M.	per F.M.	per B.M.	per F.M.	per B. S.	per F. S.	per F.M.	per F. S.
s. d.								
1 10	.125	.1375	.001116	.001227	.04464	.0191	.1264	.04515
1 10½	.1278	.1406	.001141	.001255	.04565	.05022	.1293	.04618
1 11	.1306	.1437	.001166	.001283	.04667	.05331	.1322	.04721
1 11½	.1335	.1468	.001192	.001311	.04768	.05215	.1351	.04823
2 —	.1363	.5	.001217	.001339	.0487	.05357	.1379	.04926
2 —½	.1392	.1531	.001242	.00137	.04971	.05468	.1408	.05028
2 1	.142	.1562	.001268	.001395	.05073	.0558	.1437	.05131
2 1½	.1449	.1593	.001295	.001423	.05174	.05692	.1465	.05234
2 2	.1477	.1625	.001318	.001451	.05276	.05803	.1494	.05336
2 2½	.1505	.1656	.001344	.001478	.05377	.05915	.1523	.05439
3 3	.1534	.1687	.001369	.001506	.05478	.06026	.1552	.05542

EXAMPLES.

Required the value per lb. of Indigo at Co. Rs. 200 per Factory Maund, Exchange at 2s. per Co. Rupee?

In the Table in a line with 2s. and under per lb. at Co. Rs. per Factory Maund is the Number .001339, which when multiplied by Co. Rs. 200, will give .2678 decimals of a £ Stg. or 5s. 4½d.

Required the value per Cwt. of Sugar, at Sa. Rs. 7-8 per Bazar Maund, Exchange at 2s. 1d per Co.'s Rupee?

Opposite to 2s. 1d and under per Cwt. at Co.'s Rs. per Bazar Maund is the Number .142, which when multiplied by Co.'s Rs. 7½, will give the value in Sterling expressed decimally 1.065 or £ 1. 1s. 3½d.

Required the value per lb. of Quicksilver, at Current Rs. 4 per Factory Seer, Exchange at 2s per Co.'s Rupee.

In a line with 2s. and under per lb. at Ct. Rs. per Factory Seer is the Number .04926 which when multiplied by Current Rupees 4, will give .19704 decimal of a £ Stg. or 3s. 11½d.

BENGAL ALMANAC

Part IV.

LIST OF

Sovereigns of Europe—Native Indian States.

GOVERNORS-GENERAL, COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF,

JUDGES, SHERIFFS AND THEIR DEPUTIES,

TABLES OF PRECEDENCE,

&c. &c. &c.

Sovereigns of Europe.

<i>Kingdoms, &c.</i>	<i>To whom subject.</i>	<i>When born.</i>	<i>Began to reign.</i>
Great Britain and Ireland	Victoria	May 24, 1819	June 20, 1837
France*	Louis Napole- on Bonaparte	April 20, 1808	Dec. 20, 1848
Spain	Isabella II	Oct. 10, 1830	Sept. 29, 1833
Portugal	Maria de Gloria	April 4, 1819	May 2, 1826
Russia & Poland	Nicholas	July 6, 1796	Dec. 1, 1825
Austria	Francis Joseph I	Aug. 18, 1830	Dec. 2, 1848
Prussia	Frederic Wm. IV	Oct. 15, 1795	June 7, 1840
Sweden and Norway	Oscar	July 4, 1799	Mar. 8, 1844
Denmark	Frederick VII.	Oct. 6, 1808	Jan. 20, 1848
Netherlands	William III.	Feb. 19, 1817	Mar. 17, 1849
Belgium	Leopold	Dec. 16, 1790	July 20, 1831
Turkey	Abdul Medschid	April 23, 1822	July 1, 1839
Greece	Otho	June 1, 1815	Oct. 5, 1832
ITALY.			
Sardinia	Victor Emmanuel	Mar. 14, 1820	Mar. 23, 1849
Naples and Sicily	Ferdinand II.	Jan. 12, 1810	Nov. 8, 1830
Rome	Pius IX	May 13, 1792	June 18, 1846
Tuscany	Leopold II.	Oct. 3, 1797	June 18, 1824
Parma	Charles III.	Jan. 14, 1823	March 14, 1849
Lucca			
Modena	Francis V.	June 1, 1819	Jan. 21, 1846
GERMANY.			
Saxony	Fred. Augustus	May 18, 1797	June 6, 1836
Bavaria	Maximilian, II.	Nov. 28, 1811	Mar. 21, 1848
Hanover	George V.	May 27, 1819	Nov. 18, 1851
Wurtemburgh	William	Sept. 27, 1781	Oct. 30, 1816
Baden	Frederick	Sept. 9, 1826	April 24, 1852
Hesse Cassel	Frederic	Aug. 20, 1802	Nov. 20, 1847
Hesse Darmstadt	Louis III.	June 9, 1806	June 16, 1848
Holstein	(King of Denmark)		
Luxemburgh	(King of Nethds.)		
Brunswick	William	April 25, 1806	Sept. 7, 1830
Mecklenburgh	George V.	Aug. 12, 1779	Nov. 6, 1816
Nassau	Adolphus	July 24, 1817	Aug. 20, 1839
Saxe Weimar	Chas. Frederick	Feb. 2, 1783	June 14, 1828
Saxe Cobourg Gotha	Ernest II.	June 21, 1818	Jan. 29, 1844

* France became a Republic by the Revolution of the 24th of February 1848. The President was elected on the 10th and 11th of December 1848, by a majority of nearly five million and a half of votes out of 7, 49,000. He was proclaimed on the 20th of December.

SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE.

Great Britain.

(Alexandrina) **VICTORIA**, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland born May 24, 1819 Succeeded her uncle William IV, June 20, 1837 Proclaimed June 21, Crowned June 28, 1838 Married Feb. 10, 1840, her cousin, H. R. H. Prince Albert of Saxe-Cobourg-Gotha, K. G. born Aug. 26, 1819. *Issue*

Victoria Adelaide Maria Louisa, *Princess Royal*, born Nov. 21, 1840.

Albert Edward, *Prince of Wales*, born Nov. 9, 1841.

Alice Maud Mary, born April 25, 1843

Alfred Ernest Albert, born August 6, 1844

Helena Augusta Victoria, born May 25, 1846.

Louisa Catherine Alberta, born March 18, 1849.

Arthur William Patrick Albert, born May 1, 1850

Mother of the Queen.

Victoria Maria Louisa, Sister of the Duke of Saxe-Cobourg-Gotha, born August 17, 1786 Married May 29, 1818, to the late Edward Duke of Kent, and had issue Alexandrina Victoria her present Majesty The Duke died January 23, 1820.

Aunt to the Queen.

2 Mary, born, April 25, 1776, married July 22, 1816, to her cousin William Frederick, Duke of Gloucester, who died November 30 1834.

Cousins of the Queen,

Issue of the late Adolphus Frederick Duke of Cambridge

George Will. Fred. Charles, Duke of Cambridge, born March 26, 1819, succ. his father July 8, 1850. 2. Augusta Caroline, born July 19, 1822, married June 28, 1843, Fred. Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz 3 Mary Adelaide, born Nov. 27, 1833

Issue of late Ernest Augustus, King of Hanover

George Fred. Alex. Chas. Augustus, King of Hanover, Duke of Cumberland, born May 27, 1819, succ. his father Nov. 19, 1851, married Feb. 18, 1843, Princess Mary of Saxe-Altenburg, *Issue*; Ernest Augustus Will. Adolphus George Frederick, born Sept. 21, 1845. Frederica Sophia, born Jan. 9, 1848, Maria Ernestina, born Dec. 3, 1849.

Belgium.

LEOPOLD, King of the Belgians, K. G., son of Francis, late Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld. Elected in 1831 Inaugurated July 20, 1831, born December 16, 1790, married 1 May 2, 1816, to the Princess Charlotte of Wales only child of George IV of Great Britain, who died without issue, November 6, 1817. 11, August 9, 1832, Louisa, eldest daughter of Louis Philippe, Ex-King of the French, born April 8, 1812; *Issue*, Leopold, born April 9, 1835, Philip, born March 24, 1837. Charlotte, born June 7, 1840.

Denmark.

FREDERICK, VII., King of Denmark, born October 6, 1808; Succeeded his father Jan. 20, 1814, married 1, 1824, Wilhelmina, daughter of Fred VI of Denmark, from whom he was divorced, September 1837; 11, June 10, 1841, Caroline, daughter of George V, grand duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, from whom he was divorced, September 1846.

Uncle and Heir Presumptive.

1. Frederick Ferdinand, born 22 Nov. 1792; married Aug. 1, 1820 Caroline, daughter of Fred. VI. of Denmark.

Step-mother.

1 Caroline Amelia, daughter of the Duke of Holstein-Augustenburg, born June 28, 1796.

France.

REPUBLIC, so declared, February 24, 1848.

President.

PRINCE CHARLES LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, born April 20, 1808, *Procla.* December 20, 1848, *to serve until May, 1852.*

Germany.

Confederated States.

AUSTRIA.

FRANCIS JOSEPH, Emperor, born August 18, 1830, succeeded on the abdication of his uncle Ferdinand, December 2, 1848, his father, Francis Charles Joseph, having refused to accept the crown.

Father of the Emperor.

Francis Charles Joseph, born Dec 7, 1802; married November 4, 1824, Princess Sophia, daughter of Maximilian, late King of Bavaria *Issue*: Francis Joseph, the present Emperor; Ferdinand, born July 6, 1832, Charles, born July 30, 1833, Louis, born May 15, 1842.

Uncle and Aunts of the Emperor.

Ferdinand, born April 19, 1793.

Maria. (Princess of Salerno) born March 1, 1798.

Mary Ann Frances, born June 8, 1804.

Princes of the Blood.

Archibald John, born January 20, 1782.

Archibald Renier, born September 30, 1783.

Archibald Louis, born December 13, 1784.

PRUSSIA.

FREDERICK-WILLIAM IV., King of Prussia, Margrave of Brandenburg, and Sovereign Duke of Silesia, K. G. born October 15, 1795, succeeded his father June 7, 1840, married Nov. 29, 1823, Louisa, aunt of the King of Bavaria.

Brothers and Sisters of the King.

William Louis, born March 22, 1797; married June 11, 1829, Augusta, second daughter of Charles Frederick grand duke of Saxe Weimar 2. Charlotte (Empress of Russia), born July 13, 1798. 3. Charles, born June 29, 1801; married May 26, 1827, Mary, elder daughter of Charles Frederick, grand duke of Saxe Weimar. 4. Alexandrinn, born February 23, 1803, married Sept. 24, 1829, to the late Paul Frederic, Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh Schwerin. 5. Louisa, born February 1, 1808, wife of Prince Frederick of Orange. 6. Albert, born October 4, 1809, married Sept. 14, 1830, Princess Marianna, of Orange.

BAVARIA.

MAXIMILIAN II. King of Bavaria, born November 29, 1811, succeeded on the abdication of his father Louis Charles, March 21, 1848, married October 12, 1842, Mary, Princess of Prussia; *Issue*: Louis, Prince Royal, born August 26, 1845, Otho, born April 27, 1848.

SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE

Brothers and Sisters of the King.

Matilda, born August 30, 1813 (Grand Duchess of Hesse Darmstadt). 2. Otho, born, June 1, 1816, King of Greece. 3. Leopold, born March 12, 1821. 4. Adeline, born March 19, 1823 (Duchess of Modena). 5. Hildegard, born June 10, 1825. 6. Alexandrina, born August 26, 1826. 7. Albert, born July 19, 1828.

King's Father.

Louis Charles, born August 25, 1786, married October 12, 1810, Theresa, daughter of Frederick, late Duke of Saxe Altenburg.

SAXONY.

FREDERICK, King of Saxony, K. G. born May 18, 1797, succeeded his uncle Anthony, June 6, 1836, married I, to the Archduchess Caroline of Austria, who died 15th May 1832. II, April 24, 1833, Maria, daughter of Maximilian, late King of Bavaria, born Jan. 27, 1805.

HANOVER.

GEORGE V., King of Hanover, Succeeded his father Ernest Augustus, Nov. 18, 1851.
See Duke of Cumberland, Great Britain.

WURTEMBERG.

WILLIAM, King of Württemberg, K. G. born Sept. 27, 1781; succeeded his father, Frederick I., October 30, 1860, married I, January 24, 1816, Catharine, sister of the Emperor of Russia, and widow of the Duke of Oldenbourg; born May 21, 1788; died January 9, 1819
Issue:—

Maria Charlotte, born October 30, 1816; 2. Sophia (Queen of the Netherlands).

II April 15, 1820, PAULINA, daughter of his uncle, Duke Lewis, born September 4, 1800, *Issue:—*

Catherine, born August 21, 1821. 2. Charles, *Prince Royal*, born March 6, 1823; married July 13, 1846, Olga, daughter of the Emperor of Russia 3. Augusta, born October 4, 1826.

BADEN.

FREDERICK, Grand Duke of Baden, born Sept. 9, 1826, succeeded his father, April 24, 1852 (his elder brother Louis, having abdicated in his favour.)

Brothers and Sisters of the Duke.

Alexandrina, born Dec. 6, 1820. 2. Louis, born August 15, 1824. 3. William, born Dec. 18, 1829. 4. Charles, born March 9, 1832. 5. Maria, born November 20, 1831. 6. Cecilia, born Sept. 20, 1839

HESSE CASSEL.

FREDERIC, Elector of Hesse, born August 20, 1802, succeeded his father Nov. 20, 1847.
Sisters.

Caroline, born July 29, 1799; 2. Maria, (Duchess of Saxe Meiningen) born Sept. 6, 1804.

HESSE DARMSTADT.

LOUIS III., Grand Duke of Hesse Darmstadt, born June 9, 1806, succeeded his father, Louis II. June 16, 1848; married Dec. 26, 1833, Matilda, sister of the King of Bavaria.

Brothers and Sister.

Charles, born April 23, 1809, married Oct. 22, 1836, Elizabeth, daughter of Prince William of Prussia, born June 18, 1815. *Issue:* Louis, born Sept. 12, 1837; Henry, born Nov 28 1839; Anne, born May 25, 1843; William, born Nov. 16, 1845. 2. Alexander, born July 15, 1828. 3. Maria, born August 8, 1824.

HOLSTEIN.

FREDERICK, Grand Duke of Holstein, (King of Denmark.)

LUXEMBERG.

WILLIAM, Grand Duke of Luxemburg, (King of the Netherlands.)

BRUNSWICK.

WILLIAM, Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg, K. G., born April 25, 1806. Succeeded on the expulsion of his brother Duke Charles, September, 7, 1830.

MECKLENBURG.

GEORGE V. Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, born August 12, 1779, succeeded his father Charles, Nov. 6, 1816, married August 12, 1817, Mary Wilhelmina, cousin of the Elector of Hesse Cassel; born Jan. 21, 1796; *Issue*:—

Frederick, born October 17, 1819, mar. June 28, 1843, Augusta, dau. of the late Duke of Cambridge. *Issue*, George, born July 22, 1848; 2. Caroline Charlotte, born January 10, 1821; 3. George Adolphus, born January 11, 1824.

NASSAU.

ADOLPHUS, Duke of Nassau, born July 24, 1817, succeeded his father William George August 20 1839, married Jan. 31, 1844, Elizabeth, Archduchess of Russia, born May 26, 1826, died January 28, 1845.

Sisters.

Theresa, born August 17, 1815; 2. Mary, born January 29, 1825.

Half Brother and Sisters.

Helen, born August 12, 1831; 2. Nicholas, born September 20, 1832; 3. Sophia, born July 9, 1836.

SAXE WEIMAR.

CHARLES FREDERICK, Grand Duke of Saxe Weimar, born Feb. 2, 1783, succeeded his father, June 14, 1828; married August 8, 1804, to Maria, sister of the Emperor of Russia. *Issue*.—

Mary, born February 3, 1808, wife of Prince Charles of Prussia; 2. Augusta, born September 20, 1811, wife of Prince William Louis of Prussia; 3. Charles, born June 24, 1818, married October 1, 1842, Sophia, sister of the King of the Netherlands. *Issue*: Charles, born July 31, 1844; and two daughters.

SAXE COBOURG GOTH.

ERNEST II., Duke of Saxe-Cobourg-Gotha, K. G., born June. 21, 1818, suc. his father Jan. 29. 1844, mar. May 3, 1842, Alexandrina, sister of the Grand Duke of Baden, born Dec. 6, 1820

Brother of the Duke.

Albert, (see Great Britain)

Uncles and Aunts of the Duke.

Juliana, born Sept. 13, 1781, widow of the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia; Victoria (see Great Britain) Leopold (see Belgium.)

*. There are 18 other smaller principalities, which, including the four free towns and their territories, amount in all to 38 states, of which the confederation consists.

Greece.

OTHO, brother of the King of Bavaria, born June 1, 1815, elected King by the Provincial Government of the Grecian States, October 5, 1832, ascended the throne, January 25, 1833. Married November 22, 1836, Amelia, daughter of the Duke of Oldenburg, born December 21, 1819.

Ionian Isles.

Lord High Commissioner, Sir Henry George Ward, G. C. M. G.

Parma.

CHARLES III. Grand Duke of Parma, Piacenza, and Guastalla, born January 14, 1823; succeeded on the abdication of his father, Charles II., formerly Duke of Lucca (which Dukedom was ceded to Tuscany, October 5, 1847), March 14, 1849, married November 10, 1845, Louisa, sister of the Duke of Bordeaux. *Issue:*

Margaret born January 1, 1847; 2. Robert, born July 9, 1848. 3. Alix, born Dec. 27, 1849. 4. Henry, born Feb. 12, 1851.

Modena.

FRANCIS V. Duke of Modena, Massa, Reggio and Mirandola, born June 1, 1819; succ. his father, Jan. 21, 1846; marr. March 30, 1842, Adeline, sister of the King of Bavaria.

Brother and Sisters.

Theresa, born July 14, 1817; 2. Ferdinand, born July 20, 1821, married October 4, 1847, Elizabeth, Archduchess of Austria, born January 17, 1831, died Dec. 15, 1849; 3. Maria Beatrice, born Feb. 13, 1824.

Netherlands.

WILLIAM III. King of the Netherlands, Prince of Orange-Nassau, and Grand Duke of Luxemburg; born February 19, 1817; succeeded his father March 17, 1849, married June 18, 1839, Sophia, daughter of the King of Wurtemberg, born June 17, 1813. *Issue:*

William, born Sept. 4, 1810, 2. Alexander, born August 25, 1851.

Brother and Sister of the King.

Henry, born June 13, 1820; 2. Sophia, born April 8, 1824.

Uncle and Aunt of the King.

Frederick, born February 28, 1797, married May 21, 1825, Louisa, sister of the King of Prussia. 2. Mariaanne, born May 9, 1810, married September 14, 1830, to Prince Albert of Prussia.

Portugal.

MARIA DE GLORIA. Queen of the United Kingdom of Portugal and Algarve, born April 4, 1819, attained the throne by the abdication of her father, Pedro D'Alcantara, (Ex-Empereur of Brazil,) son of the late King, May 2, 1826; married (1st) Jan. 26, 1833, Augustus Charles Eugene Napoleon, Duke of Leuchtenburg, born Dec. 9, 1810, died March 28, 1835. (2d) April 9, 1836, Prince Ferdinand of Saxe Cobourg, born Oct. 29, 1816, nephew of the Duchess of Kent, *Issue:*

Pedro, *Prince Royal*, born September 16, 1837; 2. Louis Phillipe, born October 31, 1838; 3. John, born March 16, 1842; 4. Mary Anne, born July 21, 1843; 5. Antonia, born Feb. 18, 1845; 6. Fernando, born July 23, 1846; 7. Augustus, born Nov. 4, 1847.

ROME.

PIUS IX. Giovanni Maria Mastai Ferretti, born May 13, 1792, elected Pope, June 16, 1846.

Russia.

NICHOLAS, Emperor of all the Russias, an (King of Poland, born July 6, 1796, succeeded his brother Alexander, December 1, 1825, married July 13, 1817, ALEXANDRA, formerly CHARLOTTE, sister of the King of Prussia, born July 13, 1794. *Issue:*

Alexander, born April 29, 1818, married April 28, 1841, Maria, sister of the Grand Duke of Hesse Darmstadt. *Issue:* Nicholas, born September 20, 1843; Alexander, born March 10, 1845; Vladimir, born April 21, 1847; Alex, born Jan. 2, 1850. 2. Mary, born August 18, 1819, married July 14, 1839, Maximilian, Duke of Leuchtenberg. 3. Olga, born September 11, 1822, married July 13, 1846, Charles, Prince Royal of Wurtemberg. 4. Constantine, born September 31, 1827. 5. Nicholas, born August 8, 1831. 6. Michael, born October 25, 1832.

Princesses of the Blood.

Maria, Princess of Saxe Weimar, born February 16, 1786.

Amey, Queen-dowager of the Netherlands, born January 18, 1795.

Sardinia.

VICTOR EMMANUEL King of Sardinia, Duke of Savoy, Piedmont, and Genoa, born March 14, 1820; succeeded on the abdication of his father (who died July 24, 1849,) March 23, 1849, married April 12, 1842, Adelaide, daughter of the Archduke Rainer, of Austria, *Issue* Clotilde, born March 2, 1843, 2. Humbert, born March 11, 1841, 3. Amadeus, born May 30, 1845, 4. Otto, born July 11, 1846, 5. Maria, born Oct. 10, 1847, Charles, born June 2, 1851.

Brother of the King, Ferdinand, born November 15, 1822.

Sicily.

FERDINAND II. King of Naples and the Sicilies, born January 12, 1810, succeeded his father Francis, November 8, 1830, married 1. Nov. 21, 1832, Christiana, daughter of Victor Emanuel, late King of Sardinia, who died, January 31, 1836; *Issue*, Francis, born January 16, 1836, 2. Jan. 9, 1837, Theresa, daughter of Archduke Charles of Austria, born July 31, 1816. *Issue* : Louis, born August 1, 1838, 2. Alfonso, born March 28, 1841, 3. Maria, born March 24, 1843, 4. Immaculée, born April 11, 1844, 5. Frederick, born Jan. 12, 1846, 6. Maria, born Aug. 3, 1849, 7. Vincent Marie, born April 27, 1851, 8. Paschal, born Sept. 15, 1852.

Spain.

ISABELLA II. Queen of Spain and the Indies, born Oct. 10, 1830. Succeeded her father Ferdinand VII., September 29, 1833. Married Oct. 10, 1846, to her cousin Francis, Duke of Cadiz, eldest son of the Infant Don Francis de Paula, born May 13, 1822. *Issue* Maria Isabella, born Dec. 20, 1851.

Mother of the Queen.

Christina, sister of the king of Sicily, born April 27, 1806.

Sister of the Queen.

Maria Louisa, born January 30, 1832, married Oct. 10, 1846, Anthony, Duke de Montpensier, son of the late Louis Philippe, Ex-King of the French. *Issue* Maria Isabella, born Sept. 21, 1848, Maria Amelia, born Aug. 28, 1851.

Princes of the Blood.

Don Charles Isidor, *Infant of Spain*, born March 28, 1788, married 1. September 29, 1816, to Frances, Infanta of Portugal, who died September 4, 1831. *Issue* Charles Louis, born Jan. 31, 1818, 2. John Charles, born May 15, 1822, 3. Ferdinand, born October 13, 1824, 4. October 20, 1828, Theresa, aunt of the Queen of Portugal, born April 20, 1793.

Don Francis de Paula, *Infant*, born March 10, 1794, married June 12, 1819, Louisa Charlotte, eldest sister of the King of Sicily, born October 24, 1804; died Jan. 29, 1844. *Issue* Isabella, born May 18, 1821, 2. Francis, born May 13, 1822, married to the queen; 3. Henry, born April 17, 1823, 4. Louisa, born June 11, 1824, 5. Josephine, born May 25, 1827, 6. Ferdinand, born April 11, 1832, 7. Christiana, born June 5, 1834, 8. Amelia, born Oct. 12, 1834.

Sweden.

OSCAR, King of Sweden and Norway, born July 4, 1799, succeeded his father March 8, 1844, married June 19, 1823, to Princess Josephine of Leuchtenberg, born March 14, 1807; *Issue* Charles, *Crown Prince*, Duke of Scania, born May 3, 1826, married June 19, 1850, Louisa, Princess of Orange, born Aug. 5, 1828, Oscar, Duke of Ostrogothea, January 21, 1829, Charlotte, April 24, 1830; Augustus, Duke of Dalecarlia, born August 24, 1831.

Switzerland.

(*Confederation of twenty two Independent Cantons.*)

His Excellency BRIATTE DE VAUD, President of the Diet.

Turkey.

ABDUL MEDSCHID Grand Signior and Sultan of the Ottoman Empire, born April 23, 1822, succeeded his father Mahmoud, 11, July 1, 1839; *Issue* Murad, born September 24, 1840 and several daughters.

Tuscany.

LEOPOLD II. Grand Duke of Tuscany and Duke Lucca (cousin of the Emperor of Austria), born October 3, 1797; succeeded his father, Ferdinand III., June 18, 1821, married 1. October 28, 1817, Maria Anne, niece of the King of Saxony, born October 28, 1799; died March 22, 1832. *Issue* : Augusta, born April 1, 1825; 2. June 7, 1833, Antoinette, sister of the King of Sicily, born December 19, 1814. *Issue* : Isabella, born May 21, 1834; 2. Ferdinand, born June 10, 1835; 3. Charles, born April 30, 1839; 4. Maria Louisa, born October 31, 1845; 5. Louis, born August 4, 1847.

Native Governments.

AFFGHANISTAN.

DOST MAHOMMED KHAN, one of the Brothers of FUTTEH KHAN, the celebrated Vizier of MAHMOOD and chief of the *Barickzye Clan*, the most powerful in Afghanistan had for some years ruled this country previous to the *Restoration* of SHAH SOOJAH OOL MOOLK in 1838. On the death of this Prince, DOST MAHOMED again assumed the reins of Government which he still holds.

On the base and cruel murder of FUTTEH KHAN by MAHMOOD at the instigation of PRINCE KAMRAN, his brothers revolted from their allegiance under the guidance of Azeem Khan, the Governor of Cashmere, and drove MAHMOOD and his son from Cabul. Azeem Khan in the first instance offered the vacant throne to Shah SOOJAH, (considered the legitimate King by the British Government,) but offended by some personal slight, withdrew his support, and placed in his room, EYOOR, a Brother of SHOOJA, who was content to take the trappings without the power of royalty. On AZEEM KHAN's death, his Brothers dissatisfied with their position conspired against his son, HUREEB OOLLAH KHAN, and seizing his person, by threats of blowing him from a gun, induced his mother to deliver up the residue of Azeem Khan's immense wealth. EYOOR's son was killed in these disputes and he himself alarmed by these scenes of violence fled to Lahore. DOST MAHOMMED, the most talented of the Brothers, then took possession of the throne and became the *Deputy King of Cabul*. Seven or Eight years were passed by four Brothers carried off

CASHMERE AND JAMOO.

Maharajah GOOLAB SINGH, placed on the Guddee by the treaty of Umritsir in 1846.

KINGDOM OF OUDE.

The family of the princes of Oude are descended from MEER MAHOMMED AMEEN, of a noble family in Persia, who came to India in the reign of BEHADOOR SHAH, and was received into the imperial service, under the name of SAADUT KHAN. He was appointed to the Government of Oude in 1719 on the accession of MEHAMED SHAH to the throne of Delhi. He had no son, and was, therefore, succeeded by his nephew and son in law, MUNSOOR ALLY KHAN, who took the title of SUPDER JUNG. He was succeeded by SUJA-OOL DOWLA, who was again succeeded by ASOPH-UD-DOWLA. On the death of ASOPH-UD-DOWLA without any male issue, his spurious son, VIZIER ALLY, assumed the reins of government, but his illegitimacy being discovered, he was after a reign of four months deposed, and SAADUT ALLY KHAN, the brother of ASOPH-UD-DOWLA, succeeded the *musnud* on the 21st of January, 1798. He died in 1814 and was succeeded by his Son GHAZEE UD DIERN HYDER, who relinquished the title of Newab, in 1819, and assumed that of King; he died in 1827 and was succeeded by his son SHAH ZUMAN, who assumed the titles of "His Majesty ABOO NUSSEH, KHOTAB-OD-DEEN SOLEMAN JAH, SULTAN AHIL NOUSHERWAN ZEMAN, NUSSEH-OD-DEEN, HYDER SHAHJAHAN BADSHA, GHAZEE, KHOOLD-OOLA MOOLUK A-HOO SULTAN, NUT A-HOO." This prince died in 1837 and was succeeded by his uncle, NUSSEH-OD-DOWLA who assumed the title of "His Majesty ABOO FUTTEY MOIEN-OD-DEEN SULTANA ZEMAN MOHAMED

ALLY SHAH BADSHA-A OUDE," who died in February 1847. His son succeeded him under the title of "ABOOL MANBOOR NASIR OOD DIEN SIKINDER JAH BADSHAH ADIL KYSER ZAMAN SULTAN AULAM MAHOMED WAJID ALEE SHAH BADSHAH OUDE."

KINGDOM OF AVA OR BURMAH.

The family name of the (said to be) deposed King of Burmah, or that given to him by his Grand father, is Maung Khaung, but it is not considered respectful to mention this name. Having obtained as an appanage, and held until he assumed the throne, the rich district of Tharawadi, which contains the principal teak forests in the country, he was always styled Tharawadi, Meng tha, or Prince of Tharawadi. He was born on Wednesday the 6th of September 1786 and he is therefore now (1st January 1844) in his 59th year. His father was the Heir apparent to the throne when Colonel Symes visited Amarapura, and whom that officer calls Engy Teekien, more properly, Ain-ye-thakhen, or Ain-ye-Meng, Lord or Prince of the Eastern House. His Grand father was Colonel Symes's Minderagee, more properly Meng dara-gyee, the Great King of Righteousness, one of the titles borne by the Kings of Burmah; but his subjects now refer to him as Pho-dau gyee, the great royal Grand father, or Badoun Thakhen the Lord of Badoun, the town which he had held before he came to the throne. He died on the 6th June 1819 and was succeeded by the present King's Elder Brother once known as Tsa gam-meng tha, Prince of Tsagain, with the family name of Maung Tsen, the same who engaged in war with the British Government, and who was dethroned by the present monarch in the month of April 1837.

In June 1837 the deposed King deserted his Brother's Capital of Ava which has now become a ruin, and proceeded sixty miles to the northward, with the ostensible object of building a new city there, but in reality for the purpose of escaping from the British resident, for on the withdrawal of that officer, the King returned, and established himself in his Grand-father's city of Amarapura, which is now again the Capital of the country.

By his principal Queen he has a grown up son and daughter, the former now styled Taung dweng-gyaung Mengtha, Prince of Taung-dweng-gyaung, and the latter highly skilled in Burmese science, particularly astrology. By his numerous inferior Queens he has several other children, the principal of whom is a bold, spirited character, formerly named Tait-teng-gyee, but since his father's accession to the throne styled, from the town the revenues of which he enjoys, Pye Meng-tha or Prince of Prome. Besides him, and the King's Uncle, the Philosopher Prince of Mekkhara, the Lhwotau or grand council of the kingdom now consists of four Woungyees, two of whom are, Maung Shwe-za, who was Governor of Rangoon during Major Canning's mission in 1811-12 and Maung Dauk-kyee, who held the same office when Colonel Benson was deputed to the Court of Ava in 1838.

Shortly after the present king seized the throne, he put to death the late Monarch's only son, the Tsakya Meng, his principal Queen, her Brother Meng tha-gyee, or the great Prince, and most of the ministers and Chief officers of the late Government. The life of the late Monarch however, has been spared and he is not ill treated excepting in being kept as a state prisoner. The country is stated to be in a very unsettled state, and there is now no Burmese officer of superior rank and authority to the southward of the Capital. Every town and almost village has its own petty governor independent of all interference excepting from the Court itself. Commercial speculations also are hazardous, particularly as the present King has endeavoured to destroy his principal Sea-port town of Rangoon, where British subjects are now not sure of protection and freedom from official exactions and molestation; and it is very important that it should be generally known, that the Government of India declined to interfere when a complaint was submitted to it by a British Commander of ill usage at Rangoon. Although the relations of the British Government with the present King continue in an unsatisfactory state and no British Officer resides in Burmah, there is no ground for supposing that he entertains the

smallest idea of risking a war with us. On the contrary, strong hopes may now be entertained as two of the most violent of the war party, the King's Son Tait-teng-bhyn, and the Mya-wade Woongyee, have been recently carried off by Cholera, that the convenience and advantage of re-establishing amicable relations with the British Government will be acknowledged by the King of Burmah.

The following may be considered as a fair translation of the state and title of the King's of Burmah:—"His most glorious and excellent Majesty the Lord of the Tshaddan, King of Elephants, Master of many White Elephants, and Proprietor of Mines of Gold, Silver, Rubies, Amber and the Noble Serpentine, Sovereign of the Empires of Thunaparanta and Tampuanipa and other great Empires and Countries, and of all the Umbrella wearing Chief, the Supporter of Religion, the Sun descended Monarch, Arbitrator of Life, and great King of Righteousness, who bears the honorary name (in Pali) of the Illustrious in the three worlds, the King of Kings, possessor of boundless dominion and supreme wisdom, and great King of Righteousness."

His dominions consist of Burmah Proper, the old kingdoms of Toung-ngu and the Shan States and Districts of Kale, Thaungthut, Khanti, Mogauug, Bamo, Monhyen, Momant, Mann Loun, Taung bain, Thainni, Kaungmah, Mann Mann, Mann Leng-eyih, Kyau Yau-eyih, Kyaintoun, Kyau Khyang, Thibo, Thoun zay, Moneh, Kyau toung, Kyau kham, Nyaung-yui, Lékyá, Mauk me, Mobyé, Mann Pjin, Mann Pau, Mann Pau, Mann Kaung, Naung-mun, Thagit Tabet, Yauk-zouk, Mann Tsait, Enle, &c., all of which States and districts however are differently named, more or less, by the Shans themselves.

KINGDOM OF SIAM.

The King's usual titles are, "The God Buddha who dwells over every head, the Lord of life and master of the Palace". His dominions consist of Siam Proper, of the Shan States of Ch'hiung Mai, Lamp'hun, Lak'hon, Meuang Nan, Meuang Fang, Lan-ch'hang, Luang Phua-ang, Ch'hiung Sen, Ch'hiung Rai, and others, of part of the old kingdom of Cambodia, and of the Malayian States of Queda and Patani.

The present King is the same person whom Mr. Crawford saw as Prince Kiom Chiat at Bangkok in the year 1822. He was the eldest son by an interior wife of the late King, whom he succeeded on the 21st July 1824, with the general consent of the Country, and he is now about 50 years of age. His successor, it is supposed, will be his other *Chao Fa*, "Lord of Heaven," the eldest son of the late King by his principal Queen. The other Members of the Royal family of Siam are said to amount to nearly three thousand.

KINGDOM OF NEPAUL.

The Ex-Maharaja RAJ RAJENDRA VIKRAM SAH, King of Nepal, succeeded his father at the early age of two years, he is the son of GIRIVAN JUDDHA VIKRAM SAH, the son of PRITHWI PAL SAH, the successor of RUN BAHADUR the son of SING PERTAB, the son of PURTHI NARBAIN, the Goorkhali conqueror of Nepaul, who subdued it in 1768.

The death of the Ex-Rajah's father is one of those, which Princes whose caprice to the law, have met with. GIRIVAN JUDDHA VIKRAM SAH having caused a pagoda, like that of Jaggernath, to be erected, ordered similar obedience to be paid to it. This excited dissatisfaction amongst his people; and one of his brothers took advantage of this opportunity of revenging the death of another brother, who had been put to death by the eradication of his eyes, by order of the Rajah. He accordingly went to the Court, and pretending to remonstrate with him on the injustice of his late order, struck him with his sabre. He was, however, immediately killed by the Causey Bhimsen, who was present, and the infant prince was placed on the *Mugand*. On the night of the same day, three hundred persons, on whom any suspicion

fell, were, it is supposed, put to death by the Causy's order. Nepal is tributary to China from the year 1792. In May 1847, Maharaja RAJ RAJENDRA VIKRAM SAH, was deposed, and his son elevated to the Gadder under the title of "Maharaja DHEERAJ SOORINDER VIKRAM SHAH BAHADOOR SHUMSHERE JUNG."

NIZAM OF HYDRABAD.

His Highness Nawab ASOPH JAH MOGZUFFIER-UL MOOMALIK NIZAMUL MOOLK NIZAMOOD, DOWLAH NAWAB MEER FURKONDH ALI KHAN BAHADOOR FUTEH JUNG, Nizam of Hyderabad ascended the Musnud on the 24th of May, 1829, is the son and successor of SECUNDER JAH the eldest of the eight sons of NIZAM ALI KHAN, the younger brother of SALABUT JUNG, the uncle and successor of MOZI FATEH JUNG, the nephew and successor of NAZIR JUNG, the second son of NIZAM-UL MOOLK, who obtained the Subadary of the Deccan in 1717, in the reign of Ruffee-ul Durrat.

Before the formation of a treaty of perpetual alliance with the English, on the 12th October, 1800, the subadary of the Deccan had suffered continual disturbance. When Asoph Jah Nizam-ul-moolk returned from Delhi, in 1740, he fought in 1741, his son NAZIR JAH, who had rebelled against him. Nizam-ul-moolk died in 1748, from which time, to the year 1763, a period of 15 years, three princes had ascended the Musnud, and were successively assassinated. Muzuffier Jung was grandson to Nizam-ul moolk by his younger daughter's side Nizam ul Moolk removed his capital from Aurangabad to Hyderabad.

RAJAH OF GWALIOR.

His Highness Maharajah Ali Jah Jy-jee Rao Scindia, the adopted son of JANKO RAO Scindia, succeeded to the Government on the 4th February 1813, on the death of his predecessor, JANKO RAO who was elected by Baiza Bai, the widow of DOWLET RAO Scindia, the nephew of MADHAI Scindia, the son of RANOJE Scindia.

The family of Scindia are Sudras, of the tribe of Kumbhee, or cultivators. Ranojee was employed by Peishwa Bajrow, as the bearer of his shippers, from which situation he rose to eminence, and when Bajrow having succeeded his father, Biwanath Row, in the office of Peishwa, in May, 1720, came into Malwa in 1731, Ranojee was a Marhatta chieftain of high rank: so that the Sovereign authority of the Scindia family cannot have existed much more than one hundred years.

RAJAH OF BHURTPORE.

His Highness Maharajah BHAJINDER SEWAGE BULWANT SINGH, BAHADOOR, DEPADOCR JUNG, Rajah of Bhurtpore, succeeded his father in August, 1824, was displaced by one of his cousins, DURJUN SAH, in March, 1825, but reinstated by the British Government, on the 19th of January, 1826; the son of BULDEB SINGH, the second brother of RANADHAR SINGH, the eldest of the four sons of RUNJET SINGH, the son of KAIRY SINGH, the brother of RUTUN SINGH, the brother of JOWAHUR SINGH, the son of SOORAJ MULL, the founder of the principality, killed in 1763.

The settlement of the Jants, (of which tribe the Rajah of Bhurtpore is,) in the Doab of the Gauges and Jumna, is dated in 1700, when they migrated from the banks of the Indus. During Aurengzebe's last march towards the Deccan, CHHAMUN, the Jant, pillaged the baggage of the Army, and with part of the spoil erected the fortress of Bhurtpore. The present prince, like many of his predecessors, is not legitimately descended, being the son of a female slave of the name of Sahib Romar. When a Rajah has no son, he purchases females, and the boy begotten on any of them, is adopted by the Rajah and the Pant Ranees.

RAJAH OF KOTAH.

His Highness MOHARAJA RAM SING, BAHADOOR, succeeded Maharaja BISHEN SINGH, Rajah of Kotah. The son of KIMBOUR KAO, the son of Maha Rao OMID SINGH.

RAJAH OF INDOOR.

His Highness Maharaja **TURKOOR HOLKAR**. He is a youth of about seventeen years of age, and succeeded the late Rajah Holkar, in October 1843. His installation took place on the 27th June 1844.

The Holkar family are of the Dhoongur or shepherd tribe. The derivation of the name Holkar, or, more properly, Halkur, is from Hull a village, and Kul, an inhabitant, **MOULHAR RAO, I** was the first prince of the Holkar family; and the time when he obtained any local authority was in 1728, the district of Indore was assigned to him in 1738. He had only one son, Kundi Row, who died in 1754, many years previous to his father's death, and left an only son Mullee Row. He also died after a reign of nine months after the death of **MOULHAR RAO**. The original family being thus extinct, **AHILLYA BAI** elected **TUKAJEE HOLKAR** to the principality. He had four sons, **CASI ROW** and **MOULHAR ROW** by his wife, and **Jeswant Row** and **Etojee** by his mistress.

RAJAH OF JOYNAGAR OR JYPEER.

His Highness **RAJ RAJINDER**, Sree Maharaja **DHERAJ SEWAE RAM SING**, Bahadoor son of Maharaja **SEWAI SINGH**, Rajah of Joynagar, or Jyepoor, who is the son of **JAGAT SINGH**, the son of **PRATAP SINGH**, the son of **MADHO SINGH**, the son of **RAM SINGH**, the son of **SEWAI JYSSING**, who lived in the time of **MEHAMED SHAH**. The young prince is of tender age and **RAWUL BAHAI SAUL** is the regent during his minority, appointed by the British government.

RAJAH OF JOUDHPUR OR MARWAR.

His Highness Maharaja **TUKUT SING**, Bahadoor, succeeded Maharaja **MAUN SINGH**, Rajah of Joudhpur or Marwar. He is of the tribe of Rhatlore Rajpoots.

The earliest Rajah of this country on record was Maharaja **Jeswant Singh**, who having died near Cabul, in 1581, **Aurungzebe**, one of whose best generals the Maharaja was, gave orders forcibly to convert his children. The family were thus compelled to take refuge in the hills and woods, and on the death of **Aurungzebe**, regained their former possession. **AJIT SINGH**, the grand son of **Jeswant Singh**, having rebelled.

RAJAH OF BOGHELKUND.

His Highness Maharaja **BISWANATH SINGH**, Rajah of Boghelkund which is perhaps the most ancient Hindu dynasty now existing in India.

RAJAH OF BHOONDEE.

His Highness Maha Rao Rajah **RAM SINGH**, Rajah of Bhoonde, is of the Hara tribe. "During the retreat of Colonel Monson, in 1804, the Bhoondee Rajah greatly assisted him in his distress; and his conduct has been uniformly friendly to the English; yet, at the peace of 1805, he was abandoned by the Government to the vengeance of the Mahrattas." *Hamilton, page 173.*

RAJAH OF OUDDEYPORE.

His Highness **MAHARANATH SURESH SING**, Rajah of Oudeypore.

The family of the princes of Oudeypore, belong to the Sesodia tribe of Rajpoots, which is considered the most noble of all the tribes. The family is also regarded highly by the Mohamedans, in consequence of a tradition, that he is descended, in the female line, from the celebrated **Noushirvan**, who was King of Persia at the birth of **Mohamed**, and thus to have in that line a common origin with the descendants of **Hossein**, the son of **Ali**.

RAJAH OF BIKANERE.

His Highness Maharaj **Raj Rajiper SREE MAN SREE RUTTEN SING**, Bahadoor, Rajah of Bikanere, the son of **SURAT SINGH**.

The country of Bikanere is governed by the Rhatlore Rajpoots; but the cultivators are mostly Jau.

GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF INDIA.

XCIX

Alexander Dawson,.....	18 July, 1749
William Fytche,.....	6 July, 1752
Roger Drake,.....	10 Aug. 1752
Colonel Robert Clive,.....	27 June, 1758
J. Z. Holwell,.....	28 Jan. 1761
Henry Vansittart,.....	27 July, 1760
John Snencer,.....	8 Dec. 1764
Lord Clive,.....	3 May, 1765
Harry Verelst,.....	29 Jan. 1767
John Cartier,.....	20 Dec. 1769
Warren Hastings,.....	13 April, 1772
Sir John Macpherson,.....	1 Feb. 1785
Marquess Cornwallis,.....	12 Sept. 1786
Sir John Shore,.....	28 Oct. 1798
Sir Alfred Clarke,.....	6 April, 1798
Marquess Wellesley,.....	17 May, 1798
Marquess Cornwallis,.....	30 July, 1805
Sir George Hilario Barlow,.....	10 Oct. 1804
Earl of Minto,.....	31 July, 1807
Marquess of Hastings,.....	4 Oct. 1813
John Adam,.....	13 Jan. 1823
Earl Amherst,.....	1 Aug. 1823
Lord William Cavendish Bentinck,.....	4 July, 1828
Sir Charles Theophilus Metcalfe,.....	20 March, 1835
Earl Auckland,.....	4 March, 1836
Earl Ellenborough,.....	28 Feb. 1842
Lord Viscount Hardinge,.....	25 July, 1844
Marquess of Dalhousie,.....	12 Jan. 1848

COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Brigadier-General Carnac, resigned,.....	1767
Colonel Richard Smith, Commanding the Forces,.....	1767
Brigadier-General Sir Rt. Baker,.....	1760
Colonel Charles Chapman,.....	1772
Colonel Alexander Champion,.....	1779
Lieutenant-General John Clavering,.....	1774
Brigadier-General Giles Stubbett,.....	1773
Lieutenant-General Sir Eyre Coote,.....	1777
Lieutenant-General Giles Stubbett, (a second time,).....	1789
Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Sloper,	1780
General Earl Cornwallis,.....	1785
Colonel Sir Alexander Mackenzie,..... (tempy.)	1796
Colonel Arthur Almynt,..... (tempy.)	1799
Major-General Sir Robert Abercromby,.....	1793
Major-General Sir Charles Morgan,..... (tempy.)	1793
Major-General Sir Alured Clarke,.....	1797
Major-General Sir James Craig, to the Prov. Comd.....	1807
Lieutenant-General Gerard, Lord Lake,.....	1800
General Marquess Cornwallis, (2d time,).....	1801
Major-General W. Dowdeswell, Provincial Commander-in-Chief,.....	1805
Major-General Sir Ewen Bailie, Provincial ditto,.....	1807
Lieutenant-General George Hewett,.....	1807
Major-General William St. Leger,..... (tempy.)	1810
Lieutenant-General Sir George Nugent,.....	1813
General Marquess of Hastings,.....	1813
General Sir Edward Paget,.....	1823
General Lord Viscount Com ² ermere,.....	1825
General Earl of Dalhousie,.....	1830
General Sir Edward Barnes,.....	1833
General Lord William Cavendish Bentinck,.....	1833
General Sir Henry Fane,.....	1835
General Sir Jasper Nicolls,.....	1839
General Lord Gough,.....	1843
General Sir Charles James Napier,.....	1849
General Sir William Maynard Gumm,.....	1850

JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

CHIEF JUSTICES.

Sir Elijah Impey,	1774
Sir Robert Chambers,	1761
Sir John Anstruther, Bart.,	1798
Sir Henry Russell, Bart.,	1806
Sir Edward Hyde East,	1813
Sir Robert H. Bosset,	1823
Sir Christopher Paller,	1824
Sir Charles Edward Grey,	1825
Sir William Oldmell Russell,	1832
Sir Edward Ryan,	1833
Sir Laurence Peel,	1842

PUISNE JUDGES.

Sir Robert Chambers,	1774
Mr S. C. Le Maistre,	1774
Mr Hyde,	1774
Sir William Jones,	1783
Sir William Dunkin,	1791
Sir James Watson,	1796
Sir John Roys,	1797
Sir Henry Russell,	1798
Sir William Burroughs, Bart.,	1806
Sir Francis Workman Macnaghten,	1816
Sir Anthony Butler,	1816
Sir John Franks,	1825
Sir Edward Ryan,	1827
Sir John Peter Grant,	1831
Sir Benjamin H. Malkin,	1835
Sir Henry Wilmot Selton,	1838
Sir Arthur William Butler,	1848
Sir James William Colville,	1848

SHERIFFS OF CALCUTTA.

<i>Sheriff</i>	<i>Deputy</i>	<i>Sheriff</i>	<i>Deputy</i>	
James MacRabey, Esq	Samuel Tollrey, ..	J H Ferguson,	James Taylor, ... 1814	
Samuel Montague,	Samuel Tollrey, ..	Charles D'Ovly,	Robt M. Thomas, .. 1815	
William Woodsworth,	Harry Stark,	W. Fulton,	Ben Comberbach, .. 1816	
Sir John Richardson,	Stephen Bagshaw, ..	L. C. Macnaghten, ..	B. Turner,	1817
Sir J. H. D'Ovly, Bart	Harry Stark,	J. Temple,	C. G. Strettell, ..	1818
Alexander Vauvretell, Harry Stark, ..		J. Mathind,	W. A. Brewer, ..	1819
Hervert Harris,	Thomas Boileau, ..	H. Connon,	Wm H Smout, ..	1820
John Hare,	Edward Brampton, ..	G. Warde,	C. G. Strettell, ..	1821
Jeremiah Church,	Edward Brampton, ..	James Calder,	W. H. Abbott, ..	1822
Robert Morse,	William Hickey, ..	W. H. Macnaghten, ..	W. H. Smout, ..	1823
Phillip Younge,	William Smout, ..	R. McClintock,	C. G. Strettell, ..	1824
Stephen Craman,	William Smout, ..	W. H. Macnaghten, ..	W. H. Smout, ..	1825
Edmund Morris,	William Smout, ..	W. Pimsep,	B. Waddington, ..	1826
William Lawson,	William Smout, ..	Trevor I C Plowden, ..	C. G. Strettell, ..	1827
John Wilton,	William Smout, ..	Browne Roberts,	Charles Hogg, ..	1828
William Orby Hunter,	William Smout, ..	James Calder,	Geo. Collie,	1829
Charles Fuller Martyn	William Smout, ..	Thomas Bracken,	R. Vaughan, ..	1830
Anthony Lambert,	William Smout, ..	Nathaniel Alexander, ..	P. Homfray, ..	1831
William Smout,	William Smout, ..	William Melville,	R. Bird,	1832
James Dunkin,	John Stapleton, ..	George Money,	J. H. Swinhoe, ..	1833
Levi Ball,	William Hickey, ..	J. Higginson,	T. Sanders, ..	1834
Ralph Uvedale,	James Taylor, ..	William Hickey,	R. Bird,	1835
Francis Macnaghten,	James Taylor, ..	Richard H Cockerell, ..	J. H. Swinhoe, ..	1836
James Vanzant,	Donald Macnabb, ..	Thomas Holroyd,	R. Bird,	1837
Walter Ewer,	Edward Lloyd, ..	James Young,	R. Bird,	1838
James Brice,	Edward Lloyd, ..	James Young,	R. Bird,	1839
Edward Thornton,	William Hickey, ..	Thomas Bracken,	G. Henderson, ..	1840
Henry Stone,	Edward Lloyd, ..	Wm C Braddon,	G. Higgins,	1841
Edw. Benjamin Lewin,	William Hickey, ..	W. H. Smout,	E. B Ryan,	1842
Richard Fleming,	James Taylor, ..	A. F. Smith,	C. Henderson, ..	1843
Stephen Lapinauday,	William Hickey, ..	Jas. S. Stopford,	F. C. Sanders, ..	1844
Henry Churchill,	William Hickey, ..	John Beckwith,	A. Grant,	1845
Jas. Archibald Simpson,	James Taylor, ..	J. P. McKilligen,	R. M. Thomas, ..	1846
William Fairlie,	William Hickey, ..	A. F. Smith,	R. T. Allan, ..	1847
Jas. Archibald Simpson,	Charles Whalley, ..	C. Hogg,	F. C. Sanders, ..	1848
Patrick Moir,	Charles Whalley, ..	R. Stopford,	F. C. Sanders, ..	1849
Robt. Catter Ferguson, ..		James J. Muckenzie, ..	T. B. Swinhoe, ..	1850
James Dupre Alexander,	James Taylor, ..	R. M. Reddie,	J. S. Judge, ..	1851
John R. Birch,	Robt M. Thomas, ..	John Deffell,	A. St J. Carruthers, ..	1852
George Saunders,	William Scott, ..	F. Bellairs,	W. H. Smout, ..	1853

PRECEDENCE IN THE EAST-INDIES.

*Under warrant dated 5th July 1850.***The governor general, or governor general for the time being.****The deputy governor of Bengal.****The governor of Madras.****The governor of Bombay.****The governor (or lieutenant governor) of Agra.****The chief justice of Bengal.****The bishop of Calcutta.****The chief justice, Madras.****The bishop of Madras.****The chief justice, Bombay.****The bishop of Bombay.****The commander in chief in India, when also a member of the Supreme Council.****Members of the Supreme council according to their situation therein.****Members of council, Bengal, according to their situation therein.****The commander in chief at Madras, when also a member of council.****Members of council at Madras, according to their situation therein.****The commander in chief at Bombay, when also a member of council.****Members of council at Bombay, according to their situation therein.****The puisne judges of the Supreme court at Calcutta, according to date.****The puisne judges of the Supreme court at Madras, according to date.****The puisne judges of the Supreme court at Bombay, according to date.****The recorder of Prince of Wales' Island.****The commander in chief in India.****The commander in chief of Her Majesty's naval forces.****The commander in chief of the army at the several presidencies (not being commanders in chief in India), according to relative rank in their respective services.****Naval and military officers above the rank of major general.****Members of the Sudder Adawlut, according to their situation therein.****Members of the law commission, according to their situation therein.***Civilians with reference to their Rank and Precedence to be divided into Six Classes.***Civilians of thirty-five years' standing from date of rank assigned to them on their arrival to form class I., and from date of entering such class to rank with****Major generals, according to date of commission.****Civilians of twenty years' standing from date of rank assigned to them on their arrival, to form class II., and from date of entering such class to rank with****Colonels, according to date of commission.****Archdeacon of Calcutta.****Archdeacon of Madras.****Archdeacon of Bombay.****Civilians of twelve years' standing from date of rank assigned to them on their arrival, to form class III., and from date of entering such class, to rank with****Lieutenant Colonels, according to date of commission.****Civilians of eight years' standing, from date of rank assigned to them on their arrival to form class IV., and from date of entering such class, to rank with****Majors, according to date of commission.****Civilians of four years' standing from date of rank assigned to them on their arrival to form class V., and from date of entering such class, to rank with****Captains, according to date of commission.**

Civilians under four years standing from date of rank assigned to them on their arrival to form class VI., and to rank with

Subalterns, according to date of commission

Advocates General to rank with the first Class of Civil Servants.

Chaplains to rank with Civilians of the Fourth Class and Majors.

Assistant Chaplains to rank with Civilians of the Fifth Class and Captains.

officers not mentioned in the above table, whose rank is regulated by comparison with rank in the army, to have the same rank with reference to civil servants as is enjoyed by military officers of equal grades.

All other persons who may not be mentioned in this table, to take rank according to general usage, which is to be explained and determined by the governor general in council in case any question shall arise.

Nothing in the foregoing Rules to disturb the existing practice, relating to Precedency at Native Courts, or on occasions of intercourse with Natives, and the Governor General to be empowered to make Rules for such occasions in case any dispute shall arise.

All Ladies to take place according to the rank assigned to their respective husbands, with the exception of Wives of Peers, and ladies having precedence in England independently of their husbands, and who are not in rank below the daughters of Barons, such ladies to take place according to their several ranks with reference to such precedence in England immediately after the Wives of members of council at the presidencies in India.

RELATIVE RANK.

Admirals.....	With generals
Vice admirals.....	With lieutenant general
Rear admirals.....	With major generals
Commodore and 1st capt. to commander in chief.	With brigadier generals
Captains of 3 years' post.....	With colonels
Other post captains.....	With lieutenant colonels
Commanders.....	With majors
Lieutenants.....	With captains

Physicians general, surgeons general, and inspectors general of hospitals.....	} With brigadier generals
Superintending surgeons.....	
Senior surgeons.....	With lieutenant colonels
Surgeons.....	With majors
Assistant surgeons.....	With captains
Assistant surgeons.....	With lieutenants

BENGAL ALMANAC

Part V.

Coins, Weights, Measures, &c.

Coins, Weights, Measures, Exchange, &c.

CALCUTTA IN BENGAL.

COINS.—Accounts are kept here in Rupees, with their subdivisions, Annas and Pie; 12 Pie make 1 Anna; 16 Annas 1 Rupee.

The standard of the Bengal money has ever been silver. Gold is occasionally coined, but the great bulk of the currency is silver.

There are various kinds of Rupees to be met with in Bengal, whose fineness and weight are different, though their denominations are the same. From this, and from the natives frequently punching holes in the Rupees, and filling up the vacancy with base metal, and their wilfully diminishing the weight of the coin after coming from the mint, the currencies of Rupees from the different provinces are of different values. This defect has introduced a custom of employing shroffs or money-changers, whose business is to set a value upon these different currencies, according to every circumstance, either in their favour, or their prejudice. When a sum of Rupees is brought to one of these shroffs, he examines them piece by piece, and arranges them according to their fineness; then by their weight; he then allows for the different legal battas upon Company's Rupees, Siccas and Sonants; and this done, the values in gross by the Rupees current what the whole are worth; so that the Rupee current is the only thing fixed, by which coin is valued.

A Lac of Rupees is 1,00,000; and a Crore, 100 Lacs or 1,00,00,000 Rupees; and in accounts, sums are distinguished into Crores, Lacs, and single Rupees, by marks or divisions, as in the foregoing examples.

Cowries, small, white, glossy shells, are made use of for small payments in the Bazar, and are generally thus reckoned:—

4 Cowries	} equal to	1 Gunda
20 Gundas		1 Pun
4 Puns...		1 Anna
4 Annas..		1 Cahun, which is about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a Rupee.

But they rise and fall according to the demand there is for them, and the quantity in the market.

COINAGE.

PORT WILLIAM, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

11th November 1840. *Proclamation.*—The Governor General in Council is pleased to notify, that from and after the 11th day of November 1840, in respect to the Mint of Calcutta, and from and after the 1st day of April 1841, in respect to the Mints of Fort Saint George and Bombay, those parts of Act No. XVII. of 1835, which were suspended by Act No. XXXI. of 1837, directing that certain Silver Coins issued from the Mints within the Territories of the East India Company shall bear on the Obverse the Head of the Reigning Sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, will be again in force; and that the Device of the Silver Coins which shall be coined from and after the said dates respectively in the Mints of India, in conformity with Acts XVII. of 1835 and XXI. of 1838, will be as Act No. XVII. of 1835 requires, viz.

On the Obverse—the Head of Her Majesty Victoria, with the words VICTORIA, QUEEN.

On the Reverse—The denomination of the Coin in English and Persian in the Centre, encircled by a Wreath, and around the margin the words—
EAST INDIA COMPANY,—1840.

The Coin will be milled on the edge, with a serrated or upright milling like the rupee now Current bearing the Head of His late Majesty Wm. IV.

The Weight, Standard, Fineness and Value of the Company's Rupees, as defined in the Act, are here repeated.

Weight.—180 grains Troy, or one Tola.

Standard Quality.—Eleven-twelfths Silver, one twelfth alloy.

Value.—The same as the Co.'s Ru. of 1835, the Madras, Bombay, Furrukabad, & Sonat Rupee, & equal to $\frac{1}{16}$ of the late Sicca Rupee.

The other Silver Coins authorized to be issued from the Government Mints by Act No. XVI. of 1835 and Act No. XXII. of 1838, viz. double, half, and quarter rupees, and two anna pieces, will bear in all respects a due proportion to this Rupee.

The Governor General in Council hereby directs that all Magistrates, Collectors, and other Public Officers, will promulgate this Proclamation throughout their respective Districts; and that a translation of it be affixed in a conspicuous place, at every Public Treasury.

Money Changers, Shroffs, Podars and others, should be required to take notice of the Provision in Act No. XVII. of 1835, against clipping, filing, punching, or otherwise defacing the legal Coin. The Silver Coins issued from the Mints of Government, under Act XVII. of 1835, if not cut, clipped, marked, or otherwise wilfully impaired, are legal tender for their full value, until by gradual wear, they have lost two per cent. of their original weight.

Published by order of the Rt. Hon. the Gov. Gen. of India in Council,
G. A. BUSHBY, *Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

MONETARY SYSTEM.

The following table exhibits the scheme of the British India Monetary System.

GOLD-MOHUR.		RUPEE.	ANNA.	PYSA.	PIE.
Calcutta,	1	16	256	1024	3072
Madras and } Bombay, }	1	15	240	960	2880
		1	16	64	192
			1	4	12
				1	3

Small shells, called cowries, are also still partially made use of for fractional payments, and are reckoned as follows: but their value is subject to considerable fluctuation, and they are now nearly superseded by the copper currency.

4 Cowries make..... 1 Gunda.

20 Gundas..... 1 Pun.

5 Puns..... 1 Anna.

EXCHANGES.

For the conversion of the rupee into the equivalent currency of other nations, it is necessary to take into consideration the fluctuating relative value of the precious metals *inter se*, from the circumstance of gold being in some, and silver in others, the legal medium of circulation.

It is also necessary to take account of the mint charge for coining at each place, which adds a fictitious value to the local coin. The *par of exchange* is, for these reasons, a somewhat ambiguous term, requiring to be distinguished under two more definite denominations. 1st, the *intrinsic par*, which represents that case in which the pure metal contained in the parallel denominations of coins is equal. 2nd, the *commercial par*, or that case in which the current value of the coin at each place (after deducting the seignorage leviable for coinage) is equal: or in other words, 'two sums of money of different countries are *commercially* at par, while they can purchase an equal quantity of the same kind of pure metal.'*

Thus if silver be taken from India to England, it must be sold to a bullion merchant at the market price, the proprietor receiving payment in gold (or notes convertible into it). The London mint is closed against the importer of silver; which metal has not therefore a minimum value in the English market fixed by the mint price: although it has so in Calcutta, where it may always be converted into coin at a charge of 2 per cent. On the other hand, if a remittance in gold be made from this country to England, its out-turn there is known and fixed: each new Calcutta *gold mohur* being convertible into 1-66 or $1\frac{1}{3}$ sovereign nearly; but the price of the *gold mohur* fluctuates as considerably in India as that of silver does in England, the natural tendency of commerce being to bring to an equilibrium the operations of exchange in the two metals.

The exchange between England and India, has therefore a two-fold expression; for silver, the price of the *sicca rupee* in shillings and pence:—for gold, the price of the sovereign in rupees. To calculate the out-turn of a bullion remittance in either metal, recourse may be had to the following

Table of English and Indian Exchanges.

The data for the calculation of these tables are:

1st. One *mun.* (or 100 lbs. troy) of silver ($\frac{1}{12}$ ths alloy) is coined into 3200 Company's rupees, of which 64 and 60 respectively are taken as mint duty, being at the rate of two per cent.

2nd. 100 lbs. troy of English standard silver ($\frac{1}{10}$ ths alloy) is coined into 6800 shillings, of which 400 are taken as seignorage or mint duty, being 4s per lb. or nearly 6 per cent.; but the mint is not open to the holders of silver bullion, which is only purchased through the bank when required for coinage.

3rd. The sovereign ($\frac{1}{12}$ ths alloy,) weighs 123 25 grains troy, and no duty is charged on its coinage. 100 lbs. of pure gold yield 5,098.3 sovereigns,—3,069.5 new *gold mohurs*,=3041.4 old *gold mohurs*,=3490.9 Madras and Bombay *mohurs*.

The par of exchange with other countries may be estimated from the intrinsic and mint produce of their coins, thus;—assuming the Spanish dollar to weigh 416 grains troy, and to be 5 dwts. worse in assay, we have for

Spain and America

100 DOL-
LARS. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} =231.111 \text{ tolas in weight,} \\ =225.858 \text{ Fd. rupees, } \} \text{ or deducting duty } \} 221.341 \text{ Fd. Rs.} \\ =244.742 \text{ Sa. rupees, } \} \text{ of 2 per cent. } \} 207.508 \text{ Sa. Rs.} \end{array} \right.$

The Spanish dollar forms also the currency of the Straits of Malacca and of Manilla; and it is extensively known in the colonies of England, Ceylon, the Cape, Australia, &c.

For the British colonial possessions, however, an order of Council was promulgated on the 23rd March, 1825, extending to them the circulation of British silver and copper money, and directing all public accounts to be kept therein. Where the dollar was, either by law, fact, or practice still a legal tender, it was to be accounted equivalent to 4s. 4d. and *vice versa*. For the Cape of Good Hope, where the circulation consisted of paper rix-dollars;—and Ceylon, where it consisted of silver and paper rix-dollars, as well as a variety of other coins;—it was provided that a tender and payment of 1s. 6d. in British silver money should be equivalent to the rix-dollar. The Company's rupee is allowed circulation at 1s. 11d. and the 5 franc-piece at 4s. These regulations are still in force in Ceylon, Australia, Van Dieman's Land, the Cape, Mauritius, and St. Helena.

France.

The French *kilogramme* of standard silver ($\frac{1}{10}$ th alloy) is coined into 200 francs and the *kilogramme* weighs 85.744 tolas; therefore

100 FRANCS $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} =42.872 \text{ tolas in weight,} \\ =42.092 \text{ Co.'s rs, } \} \text{ or deducting duty } \} 41.250 \text{ Fd. Rs.} \\ =39.462 \text{ Sicca rs, } \} \text{ of 2 per cent. } \} 38.673 \text{ Sicca Rs.} \end{array} \right.$

The coinage duty on silver at Paris is $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., or $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. less than in India; hence it will be found that

100 Sa. Rs. realize almost precisely 250 francs at the Paris mint.

Minted gold in France is worth $15\frac{1}{2}$ us weight of minted silver, or the *kilogramme* is coined into 155 *Napoleons* or 20 franc-pieces; the seignorage on gold is only $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

1 kilogramme of pure gold yields 81,157 gold mohurs, or (deducting 2 per cent. mint duty) 79,328 ditto, therefore

100 NAPO-
LEONS. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} =55.319 \text{ tolas in weight,} \\ =17.315 \text{ old gold mohurs, } \} \text{ or deduct } \} 46.369 \text{ ld gold mr.} \\ =47.757 \text{ new ditto, } \} \text{ ing duty } \} 46.802 \text{ new ditto} \\ =51.313 \text{ Madras and } \} \text{ of 2 per } \} 53.227 \text{ Madras \&} \\ \text{Bombay gold rupee, } \} \text{ cent. } \} \text{ Bombay gold Rs.} \end{array} \right.$

NOTE.—In a coin we consider the weight and standard. By standard is meant the proportion of pure gold or silver which it contains; the rest is alloy. Thus, if we suppose a coin to contain a thousand parts of metal, of which 917 are pure gold or silver, the 83 remaining parts being alloy, the 917 represent the standard or relative purity of the coin.

Suppose we wish to know what is the value, in English money, of the Russian Imperial of 10 rubles: the weight is 13,073 gram., the standard at 917; deducting the alloy, that is, 108 gram., there remain in pure gold, 11,988 grammes.

The English Sovereign weighs 7.9808 gram., the standard is at 917, the alloy consequently 0.662 gram., and the weight of pure gold contained in it 7.3184 gram.

Now, by the rule of three, the question will thus be resolved:

7,318 gram.: 11,988 gram.: 20 shillings: = £1 12s 9d.

By this method, we can ascertain the relative value of all coins : but sometimes the value thus ascertained will not exactly agree with the sum allowed in exchange. This difference arises from political causes and commercial vicissitudes. Thus, for instance, the value at par of the sovereign in French money, is 25 fr. 26 c., yet it rose to 25 fr. 50 c. on one occasion (1840) after the change of a French Ministry. This fall and rise, in the relative value of money, principally takes place whenever there is a paper currency.

EGYPTIAN MONEY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Compiled from Lane's 'Modern Egyptians,' Wilkinson's 'Topography of Thebes,' Buckhardt's 'Arabic Proverbs,' &c.

MEASURES OF LENGTH AND LAND.

The *fitr* is a space measured by the extension of the thumb and first finger.

The *shibr* is the common span measured by the extension of the thumb and little finger.

The *Egyptian cubit*, for measuring linen, is equal to 22½ English In.

The *Indian cubit* (*drah belédee*), used for measuring Indian goods. 25 "

The *Turkish cubit* (*drah stambólee*), used for measuring European cloth 26½ English In.

The *chubdaks* is the measure of a men's fist with the thumb erect, or about..... 6½ "

The *feddan* (about our-third of an English acre) has twenty-four parts, or *cheeréts*, or .. 333 ⅓ *chub'daks*.

The *malackal*, or Egyptian league, is, in Lower Egypt, from 2½ miles to.... 3 miles.

In Upper Egypt from 3¼ miles to.. 4½ "

CORN MEASURES.

The *ardeb*, nearly five English bushels.

The *weybeh* is the sixth of an *ardeb*.

The *rooba* is the fourth of a *weybeh*.

WEIGHTS FOR GOLD, GEMS, &C.

The grain (of wheat), about..... ⅓ of a grain.

The grain (of barley), about.... 1 grain.

Four grains.. 1 keerat (carat)

Sixteen grains (49 grain English).. 1 derhm (drachm)

One and a half derhm.. 1 mitqál.

Twelve derhms.. 1 oqéa.

AVOIRDUPOIS.

The mitqál.. 1 derhm, or nearly 72 grains

8 mitqáls.. 1 oqéa or oz. av.

12 oqéa 1 rotl or pound

2½ rotl.. 1 oqu or wuq qa.

110 " .. 1 qantar or civt.

108 " " for coffee.

102 " " for pepper, &c.

120 " " for cotton.

150 " " for gums, &c.

EGYPTIAN MONEY.

	ENGLISH.
The <i>fudd'ah</i> (copper and silver mixed), about..	$\frac{1}{2}$ of a farthing.*
The <i>naos's chir'ah</i> (half a piastre), about.....	1½d.
The <i>chirs'h</i> (piastre), about.....	2½d.
The <i>saadeeyeh</i> (or small kheyreéyeh, gold).....	9½d.
The <i>hhey'reeyeh</i> (gold)	21½d.
The <i>kees</i> , or purse, is the sum of 500 piastres, or..	5 <i>l.</i> sterling.
The <i>khaz'neh</i> , or treasury, is 1000 purses, or..	5000 <i>l.</i> sterling.

The coins of Constantinople are current in Egypt, but scarce. European and American dollars are also current, most of them equivalent to twenty Egyptian piastres. The English sovereign is called *gin'yeh* (for guinea), and is current in Egypt.

CHINESE MONEY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

China Weights and Money.

10 hwuh	make a sze †
10 sze	— a haou
10 haou	— a le or cash.
10 le*	— a tun or candareen‡
10 fun	— a tseén or mace.
10 tseen	— a leang or tael
16 leang	— a kin or cattý = 1½ lb. $\frac{1}{2}$ avoirdupois.
100 kin	— a tan or pecul = 138½ lbs.
7 mace 2 can	— a Spanish Dollar§

As the Chinese have no gold or silver coins, but make payments in those metals by weight, this table applies equally to money and to weights of all kinds, excepting that, in money reckonings, nothing higher than the leang or tael is employed. The only coined money the Chinese have is the le or cash. It is made of a very base alloy of copper, is round, about the size of an English farthing, and has a square hole in the middle, by which a hundred or more are usually strung together; on one side are Chinese characters, denoting the reign under which the cash was cast; and on the other side, in those of the present dynasty, are either Chinese or Mantchou characters, designating the place of coinage. Under preceding dynasties, two, five, and ten cash pieces have been in use, as well as other coins of various descriptions; but the single cash is the only coin now current throughout the Empire. It is cast also in Japan, Corea, and Cochín-China; and is clandestinely imported from the last named place, to a large amount.

* There are pieces of five, ten, and twenty fuddahs.

† These terms are also applied to designate the parts of a dollar: haou is a tenth, and sze a hundredth part.

‡ In money, the value of the candareen varies from 10 to 13 or 14 copper cash, and hence the mace varies from 100 to 140, and the dollar from 720 to 1000 cash; but in weight whether of silver or of any other article, the le or cash always continues the same integral part of a candareen.

§ This is the general estimate, made by the Government, and the base charge for dollars to small amount, 7 mace 2 candareen being the full weight of good and unmanipulated dollar, but in consequence of the system adopted by the Chinese merchants and shopkeepers, stamping every dollar they pay out, the weight very speedily diminishes, until the Dollar is eventually broken into pieces, in which state it is melted into sycee.

Weights.

In China, almost every thing is sold by weight, not excepting even liquids and live stock. The only weights are those already given above, the principal of which are the pecul, catty, and tael divided thus;—

16 taels make a catty.
100 catties — a pecul.

At Macao, the pecul is distinguished by the Portuguese into three kinds, viz.

The pecul balance of 100 catties = 133½ lbs. avoirdupois;

The pecul seda of 111-15 do. = 148 1 5th lbs; and

The pecul chapa of 150 do. = 200 lbs.

90 Catties seda = a Canton pecul or pecul balance.

By the first, are sold cotton and valuable articles; by the second, alum, pepper, and coarse goods, and by the third, rice.

In transactions between one Chinese and another, goods are weighed by the Chinese datchin or balance, which is about 3 per cent. less than the English weights; the latter are always used in transactions with foreigners.

Note. At the money standard of 120 oz. 16 dwts. English troy weight for 100 taels, the pecul, which contains 1600 taels, should weigh avoirdupois lbs. 132 535. The actual standard of the pecul being 133½ lbs., a slight discrepancy thus appears between the *money* tael and the *commercial* tael, at the standards assigned to each. But no such difference is recognized by the Chinese. This is noticed to account for what will otherwise appear erroneous in some of the following tables:—

Measures.—I. Long Measure.

10 fun	or parts make a tsun	or punt.
10 tsun or punts	— a chih	or covid = 14½ inches.
10 chih or covids	— a chang	= 4 yds. nearly.
10 chang	— a yin	

The above are employed in the measurement of all kinds of piece-goods, &c. as well as of every description of workmanship. The following are employed in measuring distances:

5 chih or covids make a poo	or pace = 5½ ft. nearly.*
360 poo or paces — a le	or Chinese mile = 959½ yards
250 le or miles — a too	or degree on the Equator.

The Chih, covid, or foot is of several varying lengths; according to Milburne, that of the mathematical academy is about 13½ English inches; that of the tribunal of Public works 12.7 inches; and that employed by tailors and tradesmen, 13½ inches. None however, of these three, is the same as the ordinary covid of Canton, used both in the measurement of vessels, and by tradesmen, which is about 14½ inches. The le or mile, is likewise a very uncertain measure of length, varying in almost every part of the country. It also, like the European geographical mile, forms an integral part of a degree, whether of latitude or longitude. But the scientific division of the degree, derived from the European Missionaries, is into 60 fun, or minutes, the fun being divided into 60 meaou or seconds.

* This being according to the measure of the mathematical academy, differs from the preceding statement.

II. Land Measures.

5 chih or covids make a pao or kung.
 240 pao or kung — a mow or acre.
 100 mow or acres — a king

This is the present established land measure, which varies considerably from that formerly in use. In scientific calculations, the mow is divided into ten fun, and the fun into 24 le, and so on, through the several fractional terms which have been already given, at the commencement of the table of weights. The pao or pace, also, is divided decimally the same terms, fun, le, &c., being employed.

III. Measure of Contents.

6 suh make a kwei .
 10 kwei — a chaou .
 10 chaou — a tsuy .
 10 tsuy — a cho .
 10 cho — a ho .
 10 ho — a shing = 31½ cubic punts.
 10 shing — a tow = 316 " "
 5 tow — a hwo = 1580 " "
 2 hwo — a shih = 3160 " "

This is the scientific division, established by the reigning dynasty. The common measures are,

2 y8 make a h8
 10 h8 — a shing, or pint.
 10 shing — a tow.
 10 tow — a hw8.

This table is employed almost exclusively in the measurement of grain; all other articles and even liquids being sold by weight. In dealings with foreigners, however, and probably, also, in large dealings among themselves, the Chinese sell rice and other grain by the catty and pecul weight, instead of the shing, tow, &c. In the sale of paddy, two-thirds are allowed for the trouble and diminution in weight, which accompany the taking off the husk, or, which is the same thing, paddy is sold at one-third the price of the same weight of rice.

Numbers.

Though not properly included among the subjects now treated of, may be, not inappropriately, here given. The ten unites are the following:

<i>At full length.</i>	<i>Common form</i>	<i>Contracted</i>	<i>Canton.</i>	<i>Fokien.</i>
1.	Yih	—	yat.	yit,* chih.
2.	Urh	—	ee.	je, no.
3.	San	—	sam.	sam, suu.
4.	Sze	—	ee.	soo, se
5.	Woo	—	ing.	ngoe, goe.
6.	Lew	—	luk	leuk, lak.
7.	Tseih	—	tsat,	chit chit
8.	Pa	—	pat.	pat, payh
9.	Kew	—	kw.	kew kauu.
10.	Shih	—	shap.	shp, chap.

The Chinese term for expressing 100 is yih; 1000. tsen; 10,000 wan; 1,000,000, pih wan, 'a hundred myriads;' 100,000,000, yih, &c.,—progressing decimally through the terms chaou, king, hae, to

* In the Fokien provincial dialect, characters have two pronunciations, the reading and the spoken or colloquial. The pronunciations here printed in italics are the colloquial.

jang kon, këen, ching, and tsae. To express 12, 13, &c. the words are figures 10 and 2, 10 and 3 are put together; thus shih-urb, 12; shih-san, 13, &c. Also urh-shih-yih, 'two tens and one,' denotes 21, &c.

In China almost every trade has a distinct system of secret numbers, that is, instead of using the proper characters for designating prices, they adopt other characters, by which they arbitrarily express their meaning, so as to be understood only by persons of the same trade.

The Chinese method of computing is by a kind of abacus, which they call a Swan-pwan, 'counting board.'

ENGLISH WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Agreeably to the Act of Uniformity, which took effect 1st Jan. 1826.

The term Measure is the most comprehensive of the two, and it is distinguishable into six kinds, viz. :—

- | | | | | |
|--|---|---------|---|--|
| 1. Length.
2. Surface.
3. Solidity, or Capacity. | } | Mea. of | { | 4. Force or Gravity, or what commonly called Weight.
5. Angles.
6. Time. |
|--|---|---------|---|--|

The several denominations of these Measures have reference to certain standards, which are entirely arbitrary, and consequently vary among different nations.—In England.

The standard of	{	Length	is	a Yard
		Surface	,,	a Square Yard, the $\frac{1}{4840}$ of an Acre
		Solidity	,,	a Cubic Yard
		Capacity	,,	a Gallon
		Weight	,,	a Pound

The standards of Angular Measure, and of Time, are the same in all European, and most other countries.

1. MEASURE OF LENGTH.

12 Inches = 1 Foot	8 Furlongs = 1 Mile 69 $\frac{1}{16}$ Miles = 1 Degree of a Great Circle of the Earth.
3 Feet = 1 Yard	
5½ Yards = 1 Rod, or Pole	
40 Poles = 1 Furlong	

An Inch is the smallest lineal measure to which a name is given, but subdivisions are used for many purposes. Among mechanics the inch is commonly divided into *eighths*. By the officers of the revenue, and by scientific persons, it is divided into *tenth*, *hundredths*, &c. Formerly it was made to consist of 12 parts, called *lines*, but these have properly fallen into disuse.

Particular Measures of Length.

A Nail = 2½ Inches	}	used for measuring cloth of all kinds.
Quarter = 4 Nails		
Yard = 4 Quarters		
Ell = 5 Quarters		
Hand = 4 Inches, used for the height of horses.		
Fathom = 6 Feet, used in measuring depths.		
Link = 7 Inches, 92 hundredths.	}	used in Land Measure, to facilitate computation of the content 10 square chains being equal to an Acre.
100 Links.		

2. MEASURE OF SURFACE.

144 Sqr. Inches = 1 Sqr Foot	40 Perches = 1 Rod
9 Sqr Feet = 1 Sqr Yard	4 Rods, or 160
30½ Sqr Yards = 1 Perch or Rod	Perches = 1 Acre
	640 Acres = 1 Sqr. Mile

3. MEASURES OF SOLIDITY AND CAPACITY.

DIVISION I.—SOLIDITY.

1728 Cubic Inches = 1 Cubic Foot | 27 Cubic Feet = 1 Cubic Yard

DIVISION II.

Imperial Measure of CAPACITY for all liquids, and for all dry goods, except such as are comprised in the third Division.

4 Galls = 1 Pint	= 34½ cubic inches, nearly
2 Pints = 1 Quart	= 69½ ————
4 Quarts = 1 Gallon	= 277½ ————
2 Gallons = 1 Peck	= 554½ ————
8 Gallons = 1 Bushel	= 2218 1-5th. ————
8 Bushels = 1 Quarter	= 10½ cubit feet, nearly
5 Quarters = 1 Load	= 51½ ————

The four last denominations are used for dry goods only. For liquids several denominations have been heretofore adopted, viz.:—For Beer, the Firkin of 9 Gallons, the Kilderkin of 18, the Barrel of 36, the Hogshead of 54, and the Butt of 108 gallons. These will probably continue to be used in practice. For Wine and Spirits, there are, the Anker, Runlet, Tierce, Hogshead, Puncheon, Pipe, Butt, and Tun; but these may be considered rather as the names of the casks in which such commodities are imported, than as expressing any definite number of gallons. It is the practice to gauge all such vessels, and to charge them according to their actual content.

Flour is sold, nominally, by measure, but actually by weight, reckoned at 7lb. Avoirdupois to a Gallon.

DIVISION III.

Imperial Measure of CAPACITY, for coals, culm, lime, fish, potatoes, fruit, and other goods, commonly sold by *heaped measure*:—

2 Gallons = 1 Peck	= 724 cubic inches, nearly
8 Gallons = 1 Bushel	= 2815½ ————
Bushels = 1 Sack	= 48 9ths cubic feet, nearly
1 Sacks = 1 Chaldron	= 58½ ————

The goods are to be heaped up in the form of a cone, to a height above the rim of the measure of at least $\frac{1}{3}$ of its depth. The outside diameter of Measures used for heaped goods are to be at least double the depth, consequently not less than the following dimensions:—

Bushel	19½ inches	Gallon,	9½ inches
Half-Bushel	15½ —	Half-Gallon,	7½ —
Peck,	12½ —		

The Imperial Measures, described in the second and third Divisions, were established by Act 5 Geo. iv. c. 74. Before that time there were four different measures of capacity used in Eng'and.—1. For wine, spirits, cider, oils, milks, &c.; this was one-sixth less than the Imperial Measure.—2. For malt liquor, this was one-fifty-ninth part greater than the Imperial Measure.—3. For corn, and all other dry goods not heaped, this was one-thirty-third-part less than the Imperial Measure.—4. For coals, which did not differ sensibly from the Imperial Measure.

The Imperial Gallon contains exactly 10lbs. Avoirdupois of pure water; consequently the pint will hold 1½lb., and the bushel 80lbs.

4. MEASURE OF WEIGHT.

DIVISION I.—AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.

27½ Grains	= 1 Dram	= 27½ Grains
16 Drams	= 1 Ounce	=
16 Ounces	= 1 Pound (lb.)	= 437½ —
28 Pounds	= 1 Quarter (qr.)	= 7000 —
4 Quarters	= 1 Hundred Weight (cwt.)	
20 Hundred Weight	= 1 Ton.	

This weight is used in almost all commercial transactions, and in the common dealings of life.

Particular weights belonging to this Division :—

8 Pounds	= 1 Stone	cwt. qr. lb.	used for Meat.
14 Pounds	= 1 Stone	= 0 0 14	
2 Stones	= 1 Tod	= 0 1 0	} Used in the Wool Trade.
6½ T d	= 1 Wey	= 1 2 14	
2 W eys	= 1 Sack	= 3 1 0	
12 Sacks	= 1 Last	= 39 0 0	

DIVISION II.—TROY WEIGHT.

24 Grains	= 1 Pennyweight	= 24 grains
20 Pennyweights	= 1 Ounce	= 480 —
12 Ounces	= 1 Pound	= 5760 —

These are the denominations of Troy Weight when used for weighing gold, silver, and precious stones, (except diamonds). But Troy weight is also used by apothecaries in compounding medicines, and by them the ounce is divided into 8 drams, and the dram into 3 scruples, so that the latter is equal to 20 grains.

For scientific purposes the grain only is used ; and sets of weights are constructed in decimal progression, from 10,000 grains downwards to 1-100-th of a grain.

By comparing the number of grains in the Avoirdupois and Troy pound and ounce respectively, it appears that the Troy pound is less than the Avoirdupois in the proportions of 14 to 17 nearly ; but the Troy ounce is greater than the Avoirdupois, in the proportion of 79 to 72 nearly.

The *carat*, used for weighing diamonds, is 3 1 6th grains. The term, however, when used to express the fineness of gold, has a relative meaning only. Every mass of alloyed gold is supposed to be divided into 24 equal parts : thus the standard for coin is 22 carats fine ; that is, it consists of 22 parts of pure gold, and 2 parts of alloy. What is called the *new standard*, used for watch cases, &c., is 18 carats fine.

5 ANGULAR MEASURES ;
OR, DIVISIONS OF THE CIRCLE.

60 Seconds	= 1 Minute	90 Degrees	= 1 Quadrant
60 Minutes	= 1 Degree	360 Degrees, or	= 1 Circumference
30 Degrees	= 1 Sign	12 Signs	

Formerly, the subdivisions were carried on by sixties ; thus, the second was divided into 60-thirds, the third into 60-fourths, &c. At present, the second is more generally divided decimally into 10ths, 100ths, &c. The degree is frequently so divided.

6. MEASURE OF TIME.

60 second = 1 minute	28 2930 or 31 days = 1 calendar month
60 minutes = 1 hour	12 calendar months = 1 year
24 hours = 1 day	365 days = 1 common year
7 days = 1 week	366 days = 1 leap year
28 days = 1 lunar month	

In 400 years, 97 are leap-years, and 303 common. The second of time is subdivided like that of angular measure.—We shall now give a table of itinerary measures of different countries, exhibiting the number of each answering to 100 English miles; also the length of a single measure of each sort in English yards:

		No. of each = 100 Eng. ish Miles.	Length of a single Meas. in Eng. yds.			No. of each = 100 Eng. ish Miles.	Length of a single Meas. in Eng. yds.
Arabia,	Miles....	8193	2148	Ireland,	Miles....	57,93	3038
Bohemia,	"	17,36	10137	Italy,	"	86,91	2025
Brabant,	"	28 93	6082	Lithuania,	"	18.00	9781
Burgundy,	"	28 46	6183	Oldenburg,	"	16,26	10820
China,	Lis	279,80	629	Persia, { Parasang, }		27,33	6440
Denmark,	Miles....	21,35	8244	{ or farsang }			
{ "	100,00	1760		Poland, { Miles short }		28,97	6075
England, { Geogra- }		86,91	2025	{ Do. long.. }		21,72	8101
{ phical }				Portugal, { Leguas .. }		26,03	6760
Flanders, { Miles.... }		25,62	6869	Prussia, { Miles.... }		20,78	8468
{ Leagues }				{ Modern miles }		86,91	2025
{ astro- }		36,21	4860	Rome, { Ancient do. }		109,18	1612
{ nomi- }				{ of 8 stadia }			
France, { Do. ma- }		28,97	6075	Russia, { Versets.... }		150,81	1167
{ rine.. }				Saxony, { Miles }		17,76	9906
{ Do. legal }				Scotland, { " }		88,70	1984
{ of 2000 }		41,21	4263	Silesia, { " }		27,67	7083
{ toises.. }				Spain, { Leguas com- }		23,75	7416
Germany { Miles geog. }		21,72	8101	{ mon, of 800 }			
{ Do. long.. }		17,38	101:6	{ varas }			
{ Do. short.. }		25,66	6859	{ Do. legal, }		37,97	4635
Hamburg, { Miles.... }		21 35	8244	{ 500 varas }			
Hanover, { " }		15,23	11559	Suabia, { Miles.... }		17,38	10127
Heese, { " }		16,68	10547	Sweden, { " }		15,04	11700
Holland, { " }		27,52	9395	Switzerland { " }		19,23	9153
Hungary, { " }		19,31	9113	Turkey, { Berries.. }		96,38	1826
India, { Cos.. }		60,43	2894	{ Miles }		80,05	1409

FOOT MEASURES

OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES, REDUCED TO ENGLISH FEET.

	Eng. Feet.		Eng. Feet.
Amsterdam,.....	,930	Berlin,.....	.992
Antwerp,.....	,940	Berne,.....	.962
Augsburg,.....	,972	Bologna,.....	1,244
Barcelona,.....	,992	Bremen,.....	.955
Bale,.....	,944	Breslau,.....	1,125
		Brussels,.....	.902
		China, mathem.,.....	1,127
		China, imperial,.....	1,051
		Constantinople,.....	2 195

* There are 25 leagues in a degree. A French post is equal to 2 leagues or to 5.52 Eng. miles.

	<i>Eng. Feet.</i>		<i>Eng. Feet.</i>
Copenhagen,.....	1,045	Weasel,.....	,771
Cracow,.....	1,169	Zurich,.....	,979
Dantzic,.....	,923	OTHER MEASURES.	
Dresden,.....	,929	REDUCED TO ENGLISH FEET.	
Florence,.....	,994	Amsterdam ell,	2,223
Frankfort,.....	,933	English fathom,	6,
Hamburg,.....	,933	French metre,	3,280
Leghorn,	,922	French toise,.....	6,396
Leipsic,	1,034	Venice ell,.....	2,089
Leyden,.....	1,023	Vienna ell,	2,557
Liege,	,944	ANCIENT MEASURES.	
Lisbon,.....	,952	Arabian foot,	1,095
Lyons,.....	1,119	Babylonian foot,.....	1,144
Madrid,.....	,915	Egyptian foot,	1,421
Marseilles,	,814	Greek foot,	1,007
Mentz,.....	,988	Hebrew foot,	1,212
Moscow,.....	,928	Hebrew sacred cubit, ..	2,002
Munich,	,947	Hebrew great cubit, ...	12,012
Nuremberg,	,996	Roman foot,	,965to970
Padua,.....	1,406	Egyptian Stadium,	730,8
Palermo,.....	,747	Roman mile of Pliny,..	4840,5
Paris,	1,066	Roman mile of Strabo, ..	4905,
Rhinland,.....	1,023	Pythian or Delphic sta-	
Prague,.....	,987	dium,	576,877
Rome,.....	,966	The mean, or nautical,	
Stockholm,.....	1,073	or Persian stadium,..	532,147
Strasbourg,.....	,956	Great Alexandrian, or	
Trent,.....	1,201	Egyptian stadium,	710,659
Turin,.....	1,676	JEWISH ITINERARY	
Tyrol,.....	1,096	MEASURES.	
Venice,.....	1,137	<i>Eng. Miles. Paces. Feet.</i>	
Verona,.....	1,117	Cubit,	0 0 1,824
Vicenza,.....	1,136	Stadium,.....	0 145 4,6
Vienna,.....	1,036	Sabbath day's	
Ulm,.....	,826	journey, ...	0 729 3,0
Urbino,.....	1,162	Eastern mile, ..	1 403 1,0
Utrecht,.....	,741	Parasang,....	4 153 3,0
Warsaw,.....	1,169	A day's journey 33	172 4,0

The following comparative view of the weights and measures of England and France, was published by the royal and central society of agriculture in Paris, in their annuary for 1829;

MEASURES OF LENGTH.		<i>English.</i>	<i>French.</i>
<i>English.</i>	<i>French.</i>		
1 inch (1-36th of a yard)	2,539954 centimetres	1 rod (sq. perch)	{ 25,291939 metres square
1 foot (1-3 ft.)	3,0479449 decimetres	1 rood (1210 yds. sq.)	10,116775 ares
1 of a yard)		1 acre (4840 yds. sq.)	0,404671 hectares
1 yard imperial	0,91438343 metre	1 metre square	1,196033 yard sq.
1 fathom (2 yards)	1,82876696 metre	1 are	0,098845 rood
1 pole, or perch	5,02911 metres	1 hectare	2,478614 acres
(5 1-2 yard)		LIQUID AND DRY MEASURE.	
1 furlong (220 yds.)	201,16437 metres	<i>English.</i>	<i>French.</i>
1 mile (1760 yards)	1609,3149 metres	1 pt. (1-8th of a gal.)	0,567932 litres
		1 qt. (1-4th of a gal.)	1,135864 litres

<i>English.</i>	<i>French.</i>
1 gallon imperial	4 51345794 litres
1 peck (2 gallons)	9,0869159 litres
1 bushel (8 gallons)	36,347661 litres
1 sack (3 bushels)	1,09043 hectolitres
1 quart (8 bushels)	2,907813 hectolitres
1 chaldron (12 sacks)	13,08516 hectolitres

<i>French.</i>	<i>English.</i>
1 litre.....	1,76077 pints
	0 2200907 gallons
1 decalitre....	2,2009667 gallons
1 hectolitre....	22,009667 gallons

WEIGHTS.

<i>English Troy.</i>	<i>French.</i>
1 grain (1-24th of a penny-weight)....	0,06477 gramme

<i>French.</i>	<i>English.</i>
1 millimetre....	0,03937 inches
1 centimetre....	0,393708 inches
1 decimetre....	3 937079 inches
	39,37079 inches
1 metre.....	3 2808092 feet
	1,0933633 yard
1 myriametre...	6,2138 miles

SQUARE MEASURE.

<i>English</i>	<i>French.</i>
1 yard square ..	0,836097 metre square
1 pennyweight (1-2th of an ounce).....	1,55456 grammes
1 ounce (1-12th of a pound troy)	31,0913 grammes
1 pound troy, imperial ...	0,3730956 kilogramme

<i>English Avoirdupois</i>	<i>French.</i>
1 drachm (1-16th of an ounce) ..	1,7712 grammes
1 ounce (1-16th of a pound) ..	28,3384 grammes
1 pound avoirdupois imperial	0,453448 kilogramme
1 hundred weight (112 pounds) ..	50,78246 kilogrammes
1 ton (20 cwt.)	1015,649 kilogrammes

<i>French.</i>	<i>English.</i>
1 gramme	15,438 grains troy
	0,643 pennyweight
	0,03216 ounces troy
1 kilogramme	2,68027 pounds troy
	2,20544 pounds avoirdupois

BRITISH-INDIAN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The unit of the British Indian ponderary system* is called the *tola*†. It weighs 180 grains English Troy Weight. From it upwards, are derived the heavy weights, viz: *Chitak*, *Seer*, and *Mun* (or *Maund*);—and by its subdivision the small or jeweller's weights, called *mashas*, *ruttees*, and *dhans*.

* The advantages of this system are

1. That the maund formed from the modified weight would be precisely equal to 100 English troy pounds: and

2. That thirty-five seers would also be precisely equal to seventy-two pounds avoirdupois:—thus establishing a simple connection, void of fractions, between the two English metrical scales and that of India.

† For particulars of Madras and Bombay Weights and Measures, vide respective Directories.

The following scheme comprehends both of these in one series

MUN.	PUSSEREE	SEER	CHITAK	TOLA.	MASHA	RUTTEE	DIAN.
1	8	40	640	3200	38400	307200	1228800
	1	5	80	400	4800	38400	153600
		1	16	80	960	7680	30720
			1	5	60	480	1920
				1	12	96	384
					1	8	32
						1	4

The *Mun* (or that weight to which it closely accords in value, and to which it is legally equivalent in the new scale) has been hitherto better known among Europeans by the name of *Bazar Maund*, but upon its general adoption, under Regulation VII. 1833, for all transactions of the British Government, it should be denominated the **BRITISH MAUND**, (in Hindee, *Ungrézee Mun*.) to distinguish it at once from all other weights in use throughout the country*.

The *Pusseree* is, as its name denotes, a five-seer weight, and therefore should not form an integral point of the scale; but as its use is very general, it has been introduced for the convenience of reference.

The *Seer* being the commonest weight in use in the retail business of the Bazars in India, and being liable, according to the pernicious system hitherto prevalent, to vary in weight for every article sold as well as for every market, is generally referred to the common unit in native mercantile dealings, as, "the seer of so many *tolas*," (or *sicca*, *barees*, *takas*, &c.) The standard or *bazar seer* being always 80 *tolas*.

The *Chitak* is the lowest denomination of the gross weights, and is commonly divided into halves and quarters, (called in Bengalee, *kacha*;) thus marking the line between the two series, which are otherwise connected by the relation of the seer, &c. to the tola.

The *Tola* is chiefly used in the weighing of the precious metals and coin; all bullion at the mints is received in this denomi-

* In the same way the Madras, Bombay, and Furukhabad, rupee (when the *ling* rupee is abolished, and an English device adopted,) may be called "the **BRITISH RUPEE**," and in the native languages *Ungrézee Rupya*.

nation, and the tables of bullion produce (*as seen in the foregoing pages*) are calculated per 100 tolas. It is also usual at the mints to make the subdivisions of the tola into annas (sixteenths) and pie, in lieu of mashas and ruttees.

Mashas, ruttees, and dhans, are used chiefly by native goldsmiths and jewellers. They are also employed in the native valuation by assay of the precious metals; thus 10 mashas fine, signifies 10-12ths pure, and corresponds to "10-oz. touch" of the English assay report or silver. There is a closer accordance with the English gold assay scale, inasmuch as the 96 ruttees in a tola exactly represent the 96 carat grains in the gold assay pound, and the *dhan*, the quarter grain.

British Indian Weights.	English Troy Weights.				French Weights.	
	lbs.	oz.	dwt.	grs.	grammes.	
One MAUND, ...	= 100	0	0	0	=	37320.182
One SEER,	= 2	6	0	0	=	933.005
One CHITACK, ...	= .	1	17	12	=	58.310
One TOLA,	= .	.	7	12	=	11.662
One MASHA,	= .	.	.	15	=	0.972
One RUTTEE,	= .	.	.	1.875	=	0.122

Comparison with Troy Weights.

For the conversion of English troy weights into those of India, the following scale will suffice, since the simplicity of their relation renders a more detailed table unnecessary.

Lb. Troy.	Ounce.	Penny-weight.	Gram.	TOLAS and Decimals
1	12	240	5760	= 32.000
	1	20	480	= 2.6666 &c.
		1	24	= 0.1333 &c.
			1	= 0.0055 &c.

The accordance of the *mun* weight with the 100 lbs. troy of England, affords a ready means of ascertaining its relative value in the Standards of other countries employed in weighing the precious metals, since tables of the latter are generally expressed in lbs. troy. The following are a few of those valuations for the principal weights of Europe, &c. extracted from *Kelly's Cambist*, page 222. The weights in troy grains have been converted into tolas by dividing them by 180.

*Comparison of the Tola and Mun with the gold and silver, or
Troy Weights of other countries.*

<i>Place and Denomination.</i>	<i>Weight of a single lb. mark, g.c. in tolas.</i>	<i>Number equal to 1 mun, or 100 lbs. troy.</i>
ALEPPO, Metical,	0 405	7890 410
RUSSORAH, Miscal,	0 450	8000 000
CAIRO, Rottolo,	36 965	86 564
CALICUT, Miscal,	0 383	8347 826
CHINA Tale,	3 221	993 446
CONSTANTINOPLE, Cheque,	27 538	116 199
DAMASCUS, ... Ounce,	2 600	1252 173
DENMARK, Mark,	20 183	158 546
ENGLAND, Pound,	32 000	100 000
FRANCE, Kilogramme,	85 745	37 320
GERMANY, Cologne mark,	20 044	159 645
HOLLAND, Mark, ..	21 100	151 658
ITALY, Florence & Leghorn lib.	29 111	109 923
MOCHA, Vukia,	2 655	1205 020
PEGU, Tical,	1 318	2427 307
PERSIA, Dirhem,	0 839	3812 297
PORTUGAL, Mark,	19 675	162 642
PRUSSIA, Mark,	20 050	159 600
ROME, Libbra,	29 077	110 049
RUSSIA, Pound,	35 102	91 161
SPAIN, Mark,	19 725	162 230
VENICE, Mark,	20 452	156 457
VIENNA, Mark,	24 072	132 933

*Required the equivalent of 57353 muns 35 seers 6 chitaks, in
avoirdupois pounds.*

Taking the numbers opposite to 57, 35, and 30 respectively, and removing the decimal point,—in the first, three places to the right hand;—in the second, one place to the right;—and in the third, one place to the left, we have

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 57000 \text{ muns} & = & 4690286. \\
 350 & = & 38800. \\
 3 & = & 246 857 \\
 37 \text{ seers} & = & 76 114 \\
 6 \text{ chit.} & = & .771
 \end{array}$$

lbs. 47,9409.742=12 ounces nearly.

Since 35 seers are exactly equal to 72 pounds avoirdupois the following simple and accurate rules for their mutual conversions will be found equally convenient with the table.

RULE 1.—*To convert Indian weight into avoirdupois weight.*

1. Multiply the weight in *seers* by 72, and divide by 35: the result will be the weight in lbs. av.

2. Or, multiply the weight in *mun* by 36, and divide by 49: the result will be the weight in cwt. av.

RULE II.—*To convert avoirdupois weight into Indian weight.*

1. Multiply the weight in *lbs. av.* by 35, and divide by 72: the result will be the weight in *seers*.

2. Or multiply the weight in *cwt.* by 49, and divide by 36: the result will be the weight in *muns*, or maunds.*

One ton=27.222 *muns*, or $27\frac{1}{4}$ *mun* nearly.

One *mun*=82 $\frac{1}{4}$ *lbs.* avoird. exactly.

For converting Avoirdupois weights into British India weights.

<i>Tons</i>	<i>Muns or Bazar Maunds</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Muns or Bazar Maunds.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Muns or Bazar Maunds</i>
	<i>mds. sr. chit.</i>		<i>mds. sr. chit.</i>		<i>mds. sr. chit.</i>
100	2722 10 10	19	25 34 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	100	1 8 9 $\frac{1}{4}$
90	2450 1 9	18	24 20 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	90	1 3 12 $\frac{1}{2}$
80	2177 32 8	17	23 5 9 $\frac{1}{8}$	80	0 38 14 $\frac{1}{2}$
70	1945 23 7	16	21 31 2	70	0 34 0
60	1633 14 6	15	20 16 10 $\frac{1}{8}$	60	0 29 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
50	1361 5 5	14	19 2 3 $\frac{3}{8}$	50	0 24 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
40	1088 36 4	13	17 27 12 $\frac{3}{8}$	40	0 19 7
30	816 27 3	12	16 13 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	30	0 14 9 $\frac{1}{4}$
20	544 18 2	11	14 38 14 $\frac{3}{8}$	20	0 9 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
10	272 9 1	10	13 24 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	10	0 4 13 $\frac{1}{4}$
9	245 0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	12 10 0 $\frac{1}{8}$	9	0 4 6
8	217 31 4	8	10 35 9	8	0 3 14 $\frac{3}{4}$
7	190 22 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	9 21 17 $\frac{3}{8}$	7	0 3 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
6	163 13 7	6	8 6 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	0 2 14 $\frac{1}{4}$
5	136 4 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	6 32 3 $\frac{5}{8}$	5	0 2 7
4	108 35 10	4	5 17 12 $\frac{1}{4}$	4	0 1 15 $\frac{1}{2}$
3	81 26 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	4 3 5 $\frac{3}{8}$	3	0 1 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
2	54 17 13	2	2 28 14 $\frac{1}{4}$	2	0 0 15 $\frac{1}{2}$
1	27 8 14	1	1 14 7 $\frac{1}{8}$	1	0 0 7 $\frac{1}{4}$

The salt maund, is $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. heavier than the bazar maund, having 82 tolas to the seer.

* For facility of recollection, this rule may be expressed in *arithmetical* poetry thus

Of one hundred weights should you incline

A sum in India muns to fix;—

First multiply by forty-nine,

And then divide by thirty six.

For the mutu Calomversion of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay Maunds.

Bengal maunds	Madras maunds	Bombay maunds.	Madras maunds.	Bengal maunds.	Bombay maunds.	Bengal maunds.
1000	3291.428	2938.775	1000	303 820	1000	340 278
100	329.143	293 877	100	30 382	100	34.028
90	296.229	261.492	90	27.344	90	30 625
80	263.315	235.104	80	24.306	80	27 222
70	230.401	205.716	70	21.268	70	23.819
60	197.487	176.328	60	18.230	60	20 416
50	164.571	146.938	50	15.191	50	17 014
40	131.656	117.552	40	12.152	40	13 612
30	98.742	88.164	30	9.114	30	10 209
20	65.828	58.775	20	6.076	20	6.806
10	32 911	29.388	10	3.038	10	3 403
1	3.291	2.399	1	0 304	1	0.340
seers, 30	2.169	2 203	seers, 30	0 228	seers, 30	0.255
20	1.646	1.469	20	0.152	20	0.170
10	0.823	0.734	10	0.076	10	0.085
5	0.411	0 367	5	0.038	5	0.042
4	0.329	0 294	4	0 030	4	0.034
3	0.246	0.220	3	0.022	3	0.025
2	0.164	0.147	2	0 015	2	0 017
1	0.082	0 073	1	0.008	1	0.008

The word *mun*, of Arabic or Hebrew origin,* is used throughout Persia and Northern India; but, as might be expected, it represents very different values in different places: thus the *mun* of Tabriz is only 6½ lbs. avoird. while that of Pallode, in Ahmednuggur, is 163½ lbs.

It is probable that the seer or *sér*, a Hindu weight (*sétak*), was more uniform than the maund, since it was founded upon the tola (*tolaha*), which, with its subdivision, the *wassa*, must in very ancient times have been extensively known throughout commercial Asia: there can be little doubt that the *tale* and *mace* of the Chinese are identical in origin.

It may be generally assumed that the maund system follows the common scale, viz.

16 chitak= 1 seer

.40 seers= 1 maund.

20 maunds= 1 candy or maunee.

The use of a five-seer weight also universally prevails under the name of *purséree*, *dhuree*, or *vis*. The *dhuree*, from its name, however, seems to be properly a measure, and accordingly, while in Malwa it is equal to 5 seers, in other places it is found of 4, 4½, 5½, 10, 11, and 12 seers. The terms *adhola adhelee*, (half,) *pao*, *powah*, (quarter,) *adhpa*, (half-quarter,) frequently occur: they explain themselves.

* The Hebrew *maneh* was equal to 13, 110 gra. tr. or 72, 83 tolas. The Greek *ina* to 6,244 gra. or 34.57 tolas.

NOTICE.

The publishers believing that it would be a convenience to the Mercantile Community of Bengal and Agra, to have correct return of the varying systems of weights and measures prevailing in the interior districts, have obtained through the kindness of the authorities the following detailed returns. Much additional matter and several corrections are given in the present edition.

The subdivisions of the ponderary systems, throughout the whole of British India, generally agree in name, though they differ in value. Thus in every case

(Variable)	Dhan,	= 1 Ruttee.
8	Ruttee, ..	= 1 Masha.
12	Masha, ..	= 1 Tolah.
(Variable)	Tolah,	= 1 Chitak.
16	Chitaks, ..	= 1 Seer.
40	Seers,	= 1 Maund.

The number of Dhans in a Ruttee, and the number of Tolahs in a Chitak are arbitrary. The annexed Tables shew all the varieties that have been brought to notice. To save needless repetition we shall refer to them as may be necessary, and give in detail only the peculiar systems of each district.

TABLE I.

4	}	Dhan, .. = 1 Ruttee.
or		
8		
8		Ruttee, .. = 1 Masha.
12		Masha, .. = 1 Tolah.

TABLE II.

Number of Tolas in a Seer.	Corresponding number of Tolas in a Chitak.			Equivalent of Mun in Standard Muns.			
	Tolas.	Anna.	Pis.	Mun.	Ser.	Chit.	T las.
44	2	12	0	0	22	0	0
45	2	13	0	0	22	8	0
48	3	0	0	0	24	0	0
50	3	2	0	0	25	0	0
52	3	4	0	0	26	0	0
58	3	10	0	0	29	0	0
58 $\frac{3}{4}$	3	10	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	29	5	0
58 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	10	8	0	29	5	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
60	3	12	0	0	30	0	0
62	3	14	0	0	31	0	0
64	4	0	0	0	32	0	0
67	4	3	0	0	33	8	0
70	4	6	0	0	35	0	0
72	4	8	0	0	36	0	0
75	4	11	0	0	37	8	0
76	4	12	0	0	38	0	0
80	5	0	0	1	0	0	0
80 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	5	0
82	5	2	0	1	1	0	0
84	5	4	0	1	2	0	0
84 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	4	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	2	5	0
87 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	7	6	1	3	12	0
88	5	8	0	1	4	0	0
90	5	10	0	1	5	0	0
91	5	11	0	1	5	8	0
92	5	12	0	1	6	0	0
94	5	14	0	1	7	0	0
95	5	15	0	1	7	2	0
96	6	0	0	1	8	0	0
96 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	0	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	8	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
98	6	2	0	5	9	0	0
100	6	4	0	1	10	0	0
101	6	5	0	1	10	8	0
104	6	8	0	1	12	0	0
105	6	9	0	1	12	8	0
106	6	10	0	1	13	0	0
107 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	11	6	1	13	12	0
108	6	12	0	1	14	0	0
111	6	15	0	1	15	8	0
112	7	0	0	1	16	0	0
112 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	0	9	1	16	6	0
120	7	8	0	1	20	0	0
140	8	12	0	1	30	0	0

The linear measures of India generally are based on the following system :—

5 Ungoolies or finger's breadth = 1 mooshtika or palm.

6 Mooshtika- = 1 hustu, or hath, or cubit.

ALSO.

14 Jussoos, or lengths of the	} = 1 hath or cubit.
first joint of the thumb	
20 Jussoos	= 1 guj or clothier's yard.
24 Jussoos	= 1 guj or artificer's yard.
42 Ungooles	= 1 Mahomedan guj or yard.

From the very careful investigations of Major Jervis, as given in this work on Indian Metrology, it appears that:

1 Cubit or hath of 14	} = 19.5489 inches.
Jussoo or 24 ungoolee.	
1 Guj of 20 Jussoo	= 27.9271 "
1 Guj of 24 Jussoo	= 33.5125 "
1 Guj of 42 ungoolee	= 34.2106 "

The standard or Ilahce guj used in the land settlement of the North Western Provinces has been fixed at 33 inches, whence

33 Inches	= 1 Ilahce guj.
3 Gujes	= 1 Bans or measuring rod.
20 × 20 = 400 Sq. Bans	= 1 Beegah = 3025 Sq. yards.

In Bengal the hath or cubit has been assumed to be 18 inches in length, and thus generally

4 Square Hathas	= 1 Square Cowrie or Kurra.
4 " Cowrie	= 1 " Gunda.
20 " Gundas	= 1 " Kutta.
20 " Kuttas	= 1 Beegah = 1600 Square yards.

These are the beegahs most in use, and are the only values referrible to fixed standards. The hath may be said to vary between 15 and 30 inches, and the beegah between 1500 and 3000 square yards. The data at present before us are not sufficiently precise, and we have consequently not affected an accuracy which in truth we could not attain.

ALLAHABAD.

Weights.—Seer of 107 × old Furrakhabad rupees.
Ditto of 100 ditto.

ALLYGHUR.

Weights.—Seer of 80 Tolas. *Measures.*—Yard of 36 inches.

ASSAM.

(*Dibrooghur Muttock.*)

Weights.—Seer of 80 Tolas. *Land measure.*—As in Zillah Durrung

DURRUNG.

Weights.

6 Grains rice	= 1 Ruttee.
6 Ruttees	= 1 Anna.
4 Annas	= 1 Maha.
4 Mahas	= 1 Tola.

Seer of 80 tolas. Its *peculiar* subdivisions are

5 Seecees	= 1½ Tola = 1 Kutchas.
4 Kutchas	= 1 Chittack.

Grain Measures

6 Mootee or handfull	= 1 Cuttah.
2 Cuttas	= 1 Seer.
5 Seers	= 1 Dhoon.
3 Dhoons	= 1 Poorah.
In Kaimroop 4 Dhoons	= 1 Poorah.

Land Measures.

1 Cubits or hath.	} = 1 Jar or Rod.
+ 7 Span or bist.	
+ 4 Ungoollee or finger.	
1 (Square?) Jar	= 1 Lacha.
20 " Lachas	= 1 Cottah.
5 " Cottahs	= 1 Dhoon.
4 " Dhoons	= 1 Poorah (= 1.19146 Eng. Acres)

Nowgong.

The weights and measures are similar to those in Durrung.—The Jar, or land measuring rod is stated to be $7\frac{1}{2}$ cubits = $11\frac{1}{2}$ English feet.
1 Poorah = 6133 Square Yards = 1.26715 English Acres.

AZINGURH.

Weights.—Seer. of 80 Sa. Wt. for Metal, Cotton, and Spice.
95 ditto for Ghee and Salt.
96 ditto for retail of Corn, Sugar, Tobacco, &c.
105 ditto } for wholesale dealings.
108 ditto }

Land Measure.

The Duncanee yard used by Mr. Jonathan Duncan, in the perpetual settlement, = 2 ft. $9\frac{1}{2}$ in.
The Ilahee Guz or yard, = 2 ft. 9 in.

BACKERGONGE.

The measures (excepting of land,) and weights, are similar to those used in Calcutta.

BALASORE.

Weights.—Ruttee of 4 Dhans, Seer of 72 tolas for gold, &c.
" 80 Ordinary use.

Grain Measure (peculiar).

5 to 12 Seers	= 1 Goon.
20 Goons,	= 1 Potee.
4 Potees,	= 1 Bharrun.

BANGOORAH (WEST BURDWAN).

Weights.—Seer of 98 Sa. Wt. for Grain, Goor, &c.
80 Tolas Government standard.
62 ditto used in ordinary retail dealing.

Measures (peculiar).

Grain Measure.
20 Pae = 1 Seer, } The Pae is a wooden cup, containing about
8 Seers = 1 Mass, } a seer. It is a heaped measure.

Land Measure (peculiar).

4 Koni	= 1 Dunee.
50 Onne	= 1 Ari.
4 Ari	= 1 Onon = 30 Beegah

The beegah is the ordinary Bengal beegah = 1600 square yards.

BARASSET.

Weights.—Seer of 60 Sa. Wt. (disused.)

„ 80 Tolas, standard and in general use

BEERBHOOM.

Weights.—Ruttee of 4 Dhans, Seer of 58½ and 60 Sa. wt.

These are used in ordinary Bazar transactions.

Brass and Copper are sold by a peculiar weight viz.

1 Gorukpore Pice = 1 Tola

2 Tolas = 1 Dhepo

5 Dhepos = 1 pul

7½ Pul

= Seer of 58½ Sa. Wt.

} Thus in the return. But

7½ Pul appear to be 72

} Sa Wt vide a similar ta-

ble in the Bograh district.

Land Measure.

Hath or cubit of 18½ inches, which is the collector's standard. In the Mofussil a hath of 18½ inches is used Vide table

In some parts of this zillah, the two persons who carry the measuring rope, fasten the ends to their shoulders. One precedes, and when he has gone the whole length of the rope he places a stick in the ground, as a mark which the other removes as he comes up to it. The mechanical impossibility of pulling the rope straight, renders this mode of measuring incorrect, and the error is roughly compensated by a deduction of 2 cubits in each rope, or 4 cubits in each beegah; this is termed 'Hattah' and 'Kaudah.'

BEHAR.

Weights —Seer of 44, 48, 52, 72, 76, and 80 tolas.

Land Measure.—Standard Guj of 33 inches. Beegah of 3025 square yards.

BHAUGULPORE

Weights.—Seer of 64, 67, 80, 88, 101, and 104 tolas.

BIJNOUR.

Weights—Ruttee of 8 Dhans, Seer of 48 and 96 Farruckhabad rupees.

BOGORAH

Weights.—Ruttee of 4 Dhans—Seer of 60 Tolas

The following are peculiar, and used in selling Brass, and Copper:—

2 Tolas = 1 Dhepo

5 Dhepos = 1 Pul

5½ Puls = 1 Seer of 58 Sa. Wt.

} Vide a similar table

} in zillah Beerbhoom.

Dry Measures (peculiar for Paddy).

1 Seer of 60 Tolah = 1 Kuttah

5 Kuttas = 1 Dhan

20 Dhans = 1 Biss

16 Bisses = 1 Pontesh 3 Maunds.

Land Measures (peculiar).

75 Hathes \times 4 Hathes and 16½ Ungooles = 1 Pun

16 Pun = 1 Woun or Beegah.

13 Hathes and 13 Ungooles

= 1 Null or measuring rod

6 \times 5 = 30 Sq. Miles

= 1 Paky

16 Paky

= 1 Khadah.

Hence 75 \times 75 haths

= 1 Woun = 1406½ Sqr. Yards.

Also (296.679)2 = 88018½ Haths = 1 Khoda = 2206½ Sq. Yard.

nearly = 15464 English acres, the hath being assumed = 18 inches.

CHITTAGONG.

Weights.—Standard Seer of 80 Tola, and a Seer of $82\frac{1}{2}$ Tola, used in selling grain, sugar, tobacco, &c.

CULPRE.

Weights.—Seer or $100\frac{1}{2}$ Balasore rupees=about $75\frac{1}{2}$ Tolas used in weighing Cotton. Seer of 66 Tolas used for weighing grain in wholesale dealings. The standard Seer of 80 Tolas is used in retail sales.

CUTTACK.

Weights.—The weights in ordinary use appear to be a Seer of 105 Bhuree= $87\frac{1}{2}$ Tolas, and a Seer of 150 Tolas. There are also Seers of 26, 40, $52\frac{1}{2}$ and 65 Tolas.

Dry Grain Measures.

4 Korsees	= 1 Pul.
20 Pals	= 1 Beesa.
80 Beesas	= 1 Chula.
<hr/>	
20 Goons	= 1 Powtee.
2 Powtees	= 1 Doolee.
2 Doolets	= 1 Bhurrun.

These are inserted merely to shew that such measures exist: their value has not been ascertained, and is probably indeterminate. The Goon varies from 3 to 16 Seers.

Land Measure.

* Dust or Palm,	= 1 Puddika.
4 Square Puddikas	= 1 Biswah.
16 „ Biswahs	= 1 Goont.
25 „ Goonts	= 1 Mann or Beegah.
20 „ Mauns	= 1 Battee.

DACCA.

Weights.—Seer of 60 70 and 82 Sa. Wt. Goods are always sold by weights, and not by measure.

DELHI.

Weights.—Ruttee of 8 Dhan. The tola weighs about $180\frac{1}{2}$ grains Ivory, Seer of 60 and 80 tolas,

Land Measure.—Standard guj of 33 inches. Beegah of 3025 Square yards.

Cloth Measure.

Guj of $33\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

DINAGPORE.

Weights.—Seer of 60 80 and 96 Siccas.

* The linear Puddika varies from 12 to 24 Dusts. It is assumed that $24 \times 24 = 288$ Square Puddikan = 1 Acre. Taking a mean of 18 Dusts to the linear Puddika, the linear Dust = 5.79751 inches, and the linear Puddika = 8.69626 feet.

FEROZEPUR.

Weights.—Standard Seer of 80 Tolas.

The weights in use in neighbouring places are subjoined.

3 Jagraon,	}	Seer = 90	} Old Kuldor or Furruckabad rupees, or new Nanukshahee rupees, which are reckoned as of the same weight.	
2 Furreedkote,				
4 Kanoor,	}	Seer = 96		
1 Amritser,				
Mundote,	}	Seer = 102		
Lahore,				
Peshawur.				

The tola used in weighing gold and silver exceeds the Company's tola by $\frac{1}{4}$ a Masha, or $\frac{1}{24}$.

Land Measure.

8 Barley Corns	= 1 Pice.
27 Pices	= 1 Hat.
3 Hat	= 1 Double Pace. { Probably about 5 feet.—
3 Double Paces	= 1 Kauh.
1 Square Kauh	= 1 Mundlah.
20 „ Mundlahs	= 1 Kunnal.
4 „ Kunnals	= 1 Beegah.
2 „ Beegahs	= 1 Goomow.
1,360 Double Paces	= 1 Coss (Punjabee).

FURRUCKABAD.

Weights.—Seer of 80, 82, 90, 96, and 112 Sicca Weights.

Cloth Measure.

1½ Inches	= 1 Jussoo.
1½ Jussos	= 1 Girth.
15 } 16 } or 17 }	Girihs = 1 Guj or Yard.

The tailor's yard is of 15 Girihs. Gatahs or tissues are sold by this measure. Cloths of all descriptions are sold by the Guj of 16 Girihs, and coloured Silks by that of 17 Girihs.

GHAZEEPORE.

Dealers in selling and buying use the large weights for heavy articles and coin, viz:

The Maund	= 4,200 Benares Rupees.
The Seer	= 105 „
The Chittack	= 6 „ 5 Mashas and 5 Ruttees.

In Retail they use

The Maund	= 3,840 Benares Rupees.
The Seer	= 96 „
The Chittack	= 6 „

Gold and Silver Weights.

3 Jows	= 1 Ruttee.
8 Ruttee.	= 1 Masha.
12 Mashas	= 1 Tola.

Cloth Measure.

4 Fingers	= 1 Girra.
8 Girras	= 1 Hauth or cubit.
2 Hauths	= 1 Yard.

Land Measure.

10 Nucks	= 1 Bidam.
10 Badams	= 1 Rooh.
10 Roohs	= 1 Dhoor.
20 Dhoors	= 1 Bisowwa.
20 Bisowwas	= 1 Begah.
31½ Inches	= 1 Guj or Yard.
3 Gujs	= 1 Ghunta.
20 Ghuntas	= 1 Jurreeb = 52½ British yards.
And 1 Square Jurreeb	= 3600 Sq. Guj, = 1 Standard beegah.
Consequently the Beegah	= 2755½ Square Yards British.

*GOORGAON — See Delhi.**GORUCKPORE.*

Weights.—Seer of 120 and 140 Tolas.

HANSEN

Weights.—Seer of 80 tolas, and of 84 Sonat Rupees.

In the South Western parts of the district grain is sold by the Seer of 48 Tolas.

Cloth Measure.

In the city 44 } finger's breadth = 1 Guj of 16 Girihs
In villages 32 }

Land Measure.

55 British Yards = 1 Jurreeb or Chain.
1 Square Jurreeb = 1 Begah = 3025 Sq. Yards.

HOOGLY.

Weights.—Seer of 80 and 82 Sa. Wt.

The following are peculiar in the southern parts of the district:

Seer of 82 Sa. Wt. = 1 Pully.

20 Pullys = 1 Selee.

16 Selees = 1 Kahun = 64 Maunds.

In the northern parts of, 5 Ser = 1 Pully.

In the central parts:

4 Seer = 1 Arry.

20 Arrys = 1 Bis.

16 Bis = 1 Kahun = 32 Maunds.

In the south-western parts:

4 Seers = 1 Maun.

4 Mauns = 1 Koory.

16 Koorees = 1 Arrah = 6 Maunds 16 Seers.

Salt and Indigo are sold by factory weight.

Land Measure.

Hath of 18, and 19½ inches.

Beegah of 1,600 Square Yards, or 3,600 Square Hath.

HOSHUNABAD.

Weights—Seer of 80 Tolas, 81, and 89 Tolas.

Dry Measure.

Measure contains 1 Seer = 1 Pylee.

8 pylees = 1 Kooroo.

24 Kooroes = 1 Manee.

Land Measure.

16 Girih = 1 Guj = 41 8 Inches.

9 Square Guj = 1 Biswa.
400 Square Biswa = 1 Beegah = 4865 $\frac{1}{2}$ q. Yards, or
[tute acre]

5 Beegahs = 1 Maneh.
100 Manehs = 1 Munasa.

This measurement has been introduced on the part of Government, and has superseded the old measure, according to which the beegah was equal to about $\frac{2}{3}$ of an acre.

HUMERPORE.

Weights.—Seer of 80, 91, and 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ tolas.

The peculiar sub denominations are:

4 Chittacks = 1 Chowree.
4 Chowrees = 1 Koorooa or Seer.
4 Koorooas = 1 Pyla.
4 Pylas = 1 Mauner.
16 Maunees = 1 Pauth = 6 Mds. 16 Seers.

JUANPORE.

Weights.—Seer of 80, 96, and 112 $\frac{1}{2}$ Sa. Wt., this last is used in wholesale dealings.

Linear Measures.

Clothier's Yard = 3 ft. 4 inches.
Carpenter's = 2 „ 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ „
Tailor's = 2 „ 10 „

MALDA

Weights—Seer of 50, 58, 60, 72, 75, 76, 80, 80 $\frac{1}{2}$, 91, 92, 94, 96, 100, 101, and 105 Sa. Wt.

MANBHOOM.

This district includes the late Zillah of Jungle Mehals.

Weights—Seer of 60 and 80 Tolas.

Dry or grain measure, (peculiar).

2 Powas = 1 Sera.
2 Seras = 1 Pae.
2 Paeas = 1 Pyla.
10 Pylas = 1 Selee.
2 Seelees = 1 Khundee.
2 Khundees = 1 Kat or Mun.
4 Kats = 1 Mass.

The Pyla is a wooden cup. The average weight of cleaned rice is about 68 Tolas.

8 Paeas = 1 Kooree.
16 Koorees = 1 Ara.

The Pae of cleaned rice weighs about 110 Sa. Wt. This measure is used in the Orissa portion of the district.

Land Measure.

Beegah of 3600 Square Hathas. There is also a beegah termed Dara Beegah, much used in Pachete.

6 to 7 Hath = 1 Linear Dar.

20 + 20 = 400 Square Dar = 1 Beegah.

MONGHYR.

Weights.—Seer of 84 Sa. Wt.

4 Chowtees = 1 Kunwa.
4 Kunwas = 1 Powah.
4 Powahs = 1 Seer.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

XXXXIII

MYMENSINGH.

Weights.—Seer of 80 Tolas.

MYNPOORE.

Weights.—Seer of 80 and 102 Tolas.

Cloth Measure.

Guj of 34, and English yard of 36 Inches.

Land Measure, as at Hansee.

The village Kutcha Beegah = $20 \times 20 = 400$ Square Kudum or paces.

NUDDEA.

Weights.—Seer of 60, 80, and $82\frac{1}{2}$ Sicca Weight.

Land Measure.

Beegah of 6400 Square Hath.

Also 1 Hath = 56 inches
55 + 55 Sq. Hath = 1 Beegah.

This is used under sanction of Govt. in measuring estates which formerly belonged to the Rajah of Nuddea.

PANIPUT.

Weights.—Seer of 80 Tolas.

PATNA.—See *Behar.*

PUBNA.

Weights.—Seer of 58, 60, and 80 tolas.

Land Measure.

204 } 220 } or 324 }	Square Hath = 1 Cottah.	The Hath varies from 17 to 30 inches, and as the number of Square Hath in a cottah also varies, the value of the Beegah is indeterminate.
20 Cottas	= 1 Beegah	The Null varies from 10 to 20 Hath, and, as in the preceding Table the Hath is variable.
1 Sq. Null	= 1 Kannee	
10 Kannees	= 1 Pakee	
16 Pakees	= 1 Khasa	

RAJSHAYE.

Weights.—As in Zillah Nuddea.

RUNGPORE.

Weights.—Seer of 58, 80, $84\frac{1}{2}$, 90, and 106 Tolas.

Land Measure.

16 Kally	= 1 Doon	The value of these measures is not assignable.
20 Doons	= 1 Beesee	
16 Beesees	= 1 Gong (or village)	

SAHARUNPORE.

Weights.—Seer of 80 and 90 Tolas.

Land Measure.

Beegah of 824 5. 2756, 2317.4, and 2450.23 Square Yards.

SARUN.

Weight.—Seer of 45, 48, and 80 Tolas:

Land Measure.

24 Inches	= 1 Hath.	The Standard Beegah is probably of 8,025 Square Yards.
$5\frac{1}{2}$ to $10\frac{1}{2}$ Hatha	= 1 Suggee.	
$20 \times 20 = 400$ Square Suggees	= 1 Beegah.	

SAUGOR.

Weights.—Seer of 80 Tolas.

10 Seers	= 1 Pyla.	} Used in Government trans- actions, and generally in can- tonments and the town of Saugor.
2 Pylas	= 1 Sei.	
20 Seis	= 1 Manee.	
100 Manees	= 1 Manesa.	
100 Balashahee rupees	= 1 Chonthya.	} This is used in Saugor Khas In the villages the Chonthya is but 62½ Balashahee rupes.
8 Chouthyas	= 1 Pyla.	
100 to 105 Kumulshahee rupees	= 1 Seer.	} This is used in Scin- dia's country.
5½ Seers	= 1 Kooroo.	
2 Kooros	= 1 Sei.	
&c. &c. as above.		

SHAHABAD.

Weights.—Seer of 58 and 80 Tolas.

Land Measure.

Beegah of 3025 Square Yards.

SHAHJEHANPORE.

Weights.

'Reze,' or retail Seer	= 111 Tolas.	} Sugar is sold by a Seer of 90 and 101 Tolas.
'Dhurra,' or wholesale Seer	= 106 Tolas.	

Measures.

Tailors or 'Keetae' yard	of 31 to 36	Inches.
Cloth, or 'Buzaze' yard	of 35 to 41	"
'Guzzee' yard	of 45 to 49	"
'Feer' yard	of 28½ to 30½	"

Land Measure.

54 to 60 Yards	= 1 Jurreeb.	} The contents of the Beegah vary from 2,916 to 3,600 Square Yards.
1 Square Jurreeb	= 1 Beegah.	

SUHUSWAN.

Weights.—Seer of 90 Sicca Weights.

Land Measure.

Beegah of 3025 Square Yards.

The Bazar Yard is 37½ Inches (English).

SYLHET.

Weights.—Seer of 80 and 90 Sicca Weight.

TIPPERAH.

Weights.—Seer of 80 and 83 Tolas.

Measures.—Hath of 18 Inches.

Land Measure.

16 Hathes	= 1 Null	} The Hath being variable, the con- tents of a Droon in English acres is not exactly determinable.
× 5 = 30 Square Nulls	= 1 Cannee	
16 Cannees	= 1 Droon	

TINHOOT.

Weights.—Seer of 48, 52, 76, 80, and 88 Tolas.

Land Measure.

There are six descriptions of measure in, Rods or Luggees, viz.:-

	Haths.	Fets.	Inches.	Corresponding area of Beegah.
1st,	7 = 10	6 = 10	6 = 4900	Square Yards.
2nd,	6½ = 20	10½ = 4519	Ditto (nearly.)	
3rd,	6¼ = 9	9 = 4225	Ditto	
4th,	6½ = 8	11½ = 3567	Ditto (nearly.)	
5th,	6 = 9	0 = 3600	Ditto	
6th,	5½ = 8	3 = 3025	Ditto	

BIRMAH.

Measures of Distance.

The Birnese make use of two measures of distance; one they call 'the poor man's measure,' and the other, the 'chief, or great man's measure.' This last is the Royal or standard measure, but the other is in most common use, except in matters where the Government is concerned.

Miles. Fur. Yds. Ft. Inches.

10 Tsha kyee (hair-breadth)	= 1 Nhon (S-samumseed)			
6 Nhons	= 1 Moyau (a small grain)			
4 Moyaus	= 1 Theet (finger's breadth)	nearly 1		
8 Theets	= 1 Maik (hand-breadth)		6	
12 Theets	= 1 Twa (span)		9	
2 Twas or 3 Maik	= 1 Toung (cubit)		1	6
4 Toungs	= 1 Lan (fathom)		6	
7 Toungs	= 1 Ta (Bamboo-measure).		3	1 6
20 Tas	= 1 Ok haba		70	
20 Okthabas	= 1 Kautha	6	80	0 0
4 Kauthas	= 1 Gawot	3	1	100 0 0
40 Gawots	= 1 Yoodzana	12	5	180 0 0
100 Tas }			1	7 200 0 0
7000 Toungs }	= 1 Daing		2	nearly.

The equivalents given above are for 'the poor man's measure.' Theet, Maik, Twa, Toung, Ta and Daing are the Measures in most frequent use. The Royal cubic, Thantoung, which is the Government standard upon being carefully compared was found to measure exactly 19½ English inches. According to this, the finger-breadth (Theet) which is that of the fore-finger taken at the middle point is $\frac{1}{10}$ of an inch; the fathom (Lan.) $76\frac{1}{10}$ inches; the D bamboo (Ta) $133\frac{1}{10}$; and the Daing 2 miles, 193 yards 2 feet 8 inches.

In the Tenasserim Provinces, however, the English foot measure is coming into use, and will soon supersede those above given.

Measures of Capacity.

These measures are so rude in construction, that it is useless to come nearer than the following in their equivalents:—

Cubic Inchs. Avor. Ws. nearly. Weight of distilled water in English measure nearly.

2 Lamyets	= 1 Lamey			
2 Lameys	= 1 Tsalay	34½	1½ say	1 Pint.
2 Tsalays	= 1 Pyee	145½	5	1 Gallon.
2 Pyees	= 1 Tsarwot			
2 Tsarwots	= 1 Tseit	564½	20	2 Gallons.
2 Tseits	= 1 Khway			
2 Khways	= 1 Teng*	contains 4493½ equal to 160 equal to 2 Bushels		

* Known among Foreign Merchants by the term Basket.

Weights.

3 Small Yowes.....	1 Large Yowe.
4 Large Yowers	1 Be.
2 Bes	1 Mon.
2 Mons.....	1 Mat.
4 Mats.....	1 Kyat (Tiral)
100 Kyats.....	1 Picktha (Viss.)

The term a Khwet is substituted for Picktha, in connection with any capital number as a Khwet'a Ishay (Akhwet ten) is 10 Picktha or Viss, Akhwetta Ishay (Akhwet forty) is 40 Picktha or Viss

The average weight of a Kyat (tical) is 252 grains Troy, or exactly 1 Cubic Inch of distilled water at the temperature of 60, and 100 Kyat or 1 Picktha (1 Viss) is 140 Tolas exactly.

The Burman balance is capable of shewing a couple of grains.

CONVERSION OF BRITISH EUROPEAN WEIGHTS INTO BRITISH INDIAN WEIGHTS, AND VICE VERSA.

By Regulation VII 1833, a new British Indian system of weights has been ordered; but the change not being enforced by any penal enactment the new weight has been adopted by a very few European houses, while it is the only one in use at the several Government offices of Calcutta,—the Custom house, the Mint, the Treasury, the Bank, and the Police.

The difference however between the new and the old system is extremely small; viz. the unit or tolah was the old Moorsheadabad rupee, and weighed 179,666 Troy grains. By the said Regulation the tolah is of 180 grains Troy, and they, fore exceeds the old one by *one-third* of a grain, which difference makes the new bazar or *Indian* mannd heavier than the old one by about ene chittak and a quarter, or 2,22 onness Troy.

The following tables have been calculated on the old elements of Indian weights, as being still of a more general use. If it was necessary to convert old bazar mannds into new ones, the operation would consist simply in the following rule:—

A (The old Weight): Y (The new Weight :: 179 666 : 180,000.
Conversion of British weight into Indian weights.

British Weight.	Bazar Weight.			Factory Weight.		
Cwt.	Mds.	S.	Ch.	Mds.	S.	Ch.
2500	3409	3	10 2 11	3750	0	0
2000	2727	10	14 6 11	3000	0	0
1500	2045	18	2 10 11	2250	0	0
1000	1363	25	7 3 11	1500	0	0
975	1329	21	13 1 11	1462	20	0
950	1295	18	2 10 11	1425	0	0
925	1261	14	8 8 11	1387	20	0
900	1227	10	14 6 11	1350	0	0
875	1193	7	4 4 11	1312	20	0
850	1159	3	10 2 11	1275	0	0
825	1125	0	0 0	1237	20	0
800	1090	36	5 9 11	1200	0	0
775	1056	32	11 7 11	1162	20	0
750	1022	29	1 5 11	1125	0	0
725	988	25	7 3 11	1087	20	0
700	954	21	13 1 11	1050	0	0
675	920	18	2 10 11	1012	20	0
650	886	14	8 8 11	975	0	0
625	852	10	14 6 11	937	20	0

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

CLXXXVII

British Weighth.	Bazar Weight.				Factory Weight.			
Cwt.	Mds.	S.	Ch.		Mds.	S.	Ch.	
600	818	7	4	4 11	900	0	0	
575	784	3	10	2-11	862	20	0	
550	750	0	0	0	825	0	0	
525	715	36	5	9 11	787	20	0	
500	681	32	11	7-11	750	0	0	
475	647	29	1	5 11	712	20	0	
450	613	25	7	3 11	675	0	0	
425	579	21	13	1 11	637	20	0	
400	545	18	2	10 11	600	0	0	
375	511	14	8	8-11	562	20	0	
350	477	10	14	6 11	525	0	0	
325	443	7	4	4-11	487	20	0	
300	409	3	10	2 11	450	0	0	
275	375	0	0	0	412	20	0	
250	340	36	5	9 11	375	0	0	
225	306	32	11	7-11	337	20	0	
200	272	29	1	5-11	300	0	0	
175	238	25	7	3-11	262	20	0	
150	204	21	13	1-11	225	0	0	
125	170	18	2	10 11	187	20	0	
100	136	14	8	8 11	150	0	0	
90	122	29	1	5 11	135	0	0	
80	109	3	10	2-11	120	0	0	
75	102	10	14	6 11	112	20	0	
70	95	18	2	10-11	105	0	0	
60	81	32	11	7-11	90	0	0	
50	68	7	4	4-11	75	0	0	
40	54	21	13	1-11	60	0	0	
30	40	36	5	9-11	45	0	0	
25	34	3	10	2-11	37	20	0	
20	27	10	14	6-11	30	0	0	
10	13	25	7	3-11	15	0	0	
9	12	10	14	6-11	13	20	0	
8	10	36	5	9 11	12	0	0	
7	9	21	13	1-11	10	20	0	
6	8	7	4	4 11	9	0	0	
5	6	32	11	7 11	7	20	0	
4	5	18	2	10-11	6	0	0	
3	4	3	10	2 11	4	20	0	
2	2	29	1	5-11	3	0	0	
1	1	14	8	8-11	1	20	0	
Quarters								
3	1	0	14	6-11	1	5	0	
2	0	27	4	4-11	0	30	0	
1	0	13	10	2-11	0	15	0	
Pounds								
27	0	13	2	30 77	0	14	7 3-7	
26	0	12	10	48 77	0	13	14 6-7	
25	0	12	2	62-77	0	13	6 2-7	
24	0	11	11	1-77	0	12	13 5-7	
23	0	11	3	17-77	0	12	5 1-7	
22	0	10	11	32-77	0	11	12 4-7	
21	0	10	3	49 77	0	11	4 0	
20	0	9	11	65-77	0	10	11 3-7	
19	0	9	4	4-77	0	10	2 6-7	

<i>British Weight.</i>	<i>Bazar Weight.</i>	<i>Factory Weight.</i>
Pounds.	Mds. S Ch.	Mds. S. Ch.
18	0 8 12 20 77	0 9 10 2 7
17	0 8 4 36 77	0 9 1 5 7
16	0 7 12 52 77	0 8 9 1 7
15	0 7 4 68 77	0 8 0 4 7
14	0 6 13 7 77	0 7 8 0
13	0 6 5 23 77	0 6 15 3 7
12	0 5 13 39 77	0 6 6 6 7
11	0 5 5 55 77	0 5 14 2 7
10	0 4 13 71 77	0 5 5 5 7
9	0 4 6 10 77	0 4 13 1 7
8	0 3 14 26 77	0 4 4 4 7
7	0 3 6 42 77	0 3 12 0
6	0 2 14 58 77	0 3 3 3 7
5	0 2 6 74 77	0 2 10 6 7
4	0 1 15 13 77	0 2 2 2 7
3	0 1 7 29 77	0 1 9 5 7
2	0 0 15 45 77	0 1 1 1 7
1	0 0 7 61 77	0 0 8 4 7
$\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 5 65 77	0 0 6 3 7
$\frac{1}{4}$	0 0 3 69 77	0 0 4 2 7
$\frac{1}{8}$	0 0 1 73 77	0 0 2 1 7

Conversion of Bazar weights (Calcutta.)

<i>Bazar Weight.</i>	<i>Avoirdupois Weight.</i>	<i>Factory Weight.</i>
Chittacks.	Cwt. qs. lbs. oz.	Mds. S. Ch.
4	0 0 0 8 16 77	0 0 4 2 5
8	0 0 1 0 32 75	0 0 8 4 5
12	0 0 1 8 48 72	0 0 13 1 5
Seers		
1	0 0 2 0 64 74	0 1 1 3 5
2	0 0 4 1 53 75	0 2 3 1 5
3	0 0 6 2 42 75	0 3 4 4 5
4	0 0 8 3 31 75	0 4 6 2 5
5	0 0 10 4 20 75	0 5 8 0
6	0 0 12 5 9 75	0 6 9 3 5
7	0 0 14 5 73 75	0 7 11 1 5
8	0 0 16 6 62 75	0 8 12 4 5
9	0 0 18 7 51 75	0 9 14 2 5
10	0 0 20 8 40 75	0 11 0
20	0 1 13 1 1 15	0 22 0
30	0 2 5 9 9 15	0 33 0
Maunds		
1	0 2 26 2 2 15	1 4 0
2	1 1 24 4 4 15	2 8 0
3	2 0 22 6 6 15	3 12 0
4	2 3 20 8 8 15	4 16 0
5	3 2 18 10 10 15	5 20 0
6	4 1 16 12 12 15	6 24

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

xxxxx

<i>Bazar Weight.</i>	<i>British Weight.</i>				<i>Factory Weight.</i>		
Maunds.	Cwt.	Q^{rs}	D	Oz.	Mds.	S	Ch.
7	5	0	14	14	7	28	0
8	5	3	13	1	8	32	0
9	6	2	11	3	9	36	0
10	7	1	9	5	11	0	0
20	14	2	18	10	22	0	0
30	22	0	0	0	33	0	0
40	29	1	9	5	44	0	0
50	36	2	18	10	55	0	0
60	44	0	0	0	66	0	0
70	51	1	9	5	77	0	0
80	58	2	18	10	88	0	0
90	66	0	0	0	99	0	0
100	73	1	9	5	110	0	0
200	146	2	18	10	220	0	0
300	220	0	0	0	330	0	0
400	293	1	9	5	440	0	0
500	366	2	18	10	550	0	0
600	440	0	0	0	660	0	0
700	513	1	9	5	770	0	0
800	586	2	18	10	880	0	0
900	660	0	0	0	990	0	0
1000	733	1	9	5	1100	0	0
2000	1466	2	18	10	2200	0	0
3000	2200	0	0	0	3300	0	0

Conversion of factory weight.

<i>Factory Weight.</i>	<i>Avondupois Weight.</i>				<i>Bazar Weight.</i>		
Chittacks.	Cwt.	q^s	lbs.	oz.	Mds.	S.	Ch.
4	0	0	0	7 7-15	0	0	3 7-11
8	0	0	0	14 14 15	0	0	7 3-11
12	0	0	1	6 6 15	0	0	10 10-11
Seers							
1	0	0	1	13 13-15	0	0	14 6 11
2	0	0	3	11 11 15	0	1	13 1-11
3	0	0	5	9 9 15	0	2	11 7-11
4	0	0	7	7 7 15	0	3	10 2-11
5	0	0	9	5 5 15	0	4	8 8 11
6	0	0	11	3 3 15	0	5	7 3 11
7	0	0	13	1 1 15	0	6	5 9-11
8	0	0	14	14 14 15	0	7	4 4-11
9	0	0	16	12 12 15	0	8	2 10-11
10	0	0	18	10 10 15	0	9	1 5-11
20	0	1	9	5 5 15	0	18	2 10 11
30	0	2	0	0	0	27	4 4 11
Maunds							
1	0	2	18	10 3	0	36	5 9 11
2	1	1	9	5 4	1	32	11 7 11
3	2	0	0	0	2	29	1 5 11
4	2	2	18	10 4	3	25	7 3 11
5	3	1	9	5 4	4	21	13 1-11
6	4	0	0	0	5	18	2 10-11

OXL WEIGHT, &c. AND BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

Factor's Weight.		British Avoirdupois.				Bazar Weight.			
Mounds.		Cwt.	Qrs	D.	Oz.	Mds	S.	Ch.	
7		4	2	18	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	6	14	8	8-11
8		5	1	9	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	7	10	14	6-11
9		6	0	0	0 0	8	7	4	4-11
10		6	2	18	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	9	3	10	2-11
20		13	1	9	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	18	7	4	4-11
30		20	0	0	0 0	27	10	14	6-11
40		26	2	18	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	36	14	8	8 11
50		33	1	9	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	45	18	2	10-11
60		40	0	0	0 0	54	21	13	1-11
70		46	2	18	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	63	25	7	3-11
80		53	1	9	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	72	20	1	5-11
90		60	0	0	0 0	81	32	11	7-11
100		66	2	18	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	90	36	5	9-11
200		133	1	9	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	181	32	11	7-11
300		200	0	0	0 0	272	20	1	5-11
400		266	2	18	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	363	25	7	3-11
500		333	1	9	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	454	21	13	1-11
600		400	0	0	0 0	545	18	2	10-11
700		466	2	18	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	636	14	8	8-11
800		533	1	9	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	727	10	14	6-11
900		600	0	0	0 0	818	7	4	4-11
1000		666	2	18	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	909	3	10	2-11
2000		1333	1	9	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	1818	7	4	4-11
3000		2000	0	0	0 0	2727	10	14	6-11

LONDON BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

£100	Sold or Purchased	Will produce or cost in Company's Rs.			Profit or Loss per cent.	
		Rs.	As.	P.	Per	Cent.
	S. d.					
	1 8 0	1200	0	0	20.	0
	1 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	1170	11	8	17.	07
	1 9 0	1142	13	9	14	28
	1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1129	5	3	12.	91
	1 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	1116	4	6	11.	62
	1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1103	7	3	10.	34
	1 10 0	1090	14	6	9.	09
	1 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	1078	10	6	7.	86
	1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1066	10	9	6	66
	1 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	1054	15	1	5.	49
	1 11 0	1043	7	9	4.	35
	1 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	1032	4	1	3.	22
	1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1021	4	6	2.	22
	1 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	1010	8	6	1	05
	2 shillings.	1000	0	0	Par conventional.	
	2 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	989	11	1	1.	04
	2 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	979	9	5	2.	05
	2 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	969	11	2	3.	04
	2 1 0	960	0	0	4.	0
	2 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	950	7	10	4.	06
	2 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	941	2	10	5.	89
	2 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	932	0	8	6.	80
	2 2 0	923	1	3	7.	70
	2 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	914	4	6	8.	57
	2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	905	10	8	9	44
	2 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	897	3	2	10.	28
	2 3 0	888	14	5	11.	12
	2 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	880	11	0	11.	02
	2 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	872	11	8	12.	72
	2 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	864	13	10	13.	53
	2 4 0	857	2	9	14.	29

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

PART I.

Acts of Parliament relating to India.

THE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S CHARTER.

ANNO TERTIO & QUARTO.

GULIELMI IV. REGIS,

CAP. LXXXV.

An Act for effecting an arrangement with the *East India Company*, and for the better Government of His Majesty's *Indian Territories*, till the thirtieth day of *April*, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

[28th August, 1833.]

WHEREAS, by an Act passed in the fifty-third year of the reign of His Majesty King *George* the Third intituled *an act for continuing in the East India Company, for a further term, the possession of the British Territories in India, together with certain exclusive privileges, for establishing further regulations for the Government of the said territories, and the better administration of justice within the same; and for regulating the trade to and from the places within the limits of the said Company's Charter*, the possession and Government of the British territories in India were continued in the united company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, for a term therein mentioned; and whereas the said company, are entitled to or claim the lordships and islands of *St. Helena* and *Bombay*, under grants from the crown, and other property to a large amount in value, and also certain rights and privileges not affected by the determination of the terms granted by the said recited act; and whereas the said Company have consented that all their rights and interest to or in the said territories, and all their territorial and commercial, real and personal assets and property whatsoever, shall, subject to the debts and liabilities now affecting the same, be placed at the disposal of Parliament, in consideration of certain provisions hereinafter mentioned, and have also consented, that their right to trade for their own profit, in common with other of his majesty's subjects, be suspended during such time as the government of the said territories shall be confided to them; and whereas it is expedient that the said territories now under the government of the said Company, be continued under such government, but in trust for the crown of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and discharged of all claims of the said Company to any profit therefrom to their own use, except the dividend hereinafter secured to them, and that the property of the said Company be continued in their possession and at their disposal, in trust for the crown, for the service of the said government, and other purposes in this act mentioned; be it therefore enacted by the king's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords, spiritual and

52 G. 13 c. 16

The British territories in India to remain under the government of the company till 30th April 1854.

Real and personal property of the company to be held in trust for the crown, for the service of India.

temporal and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same: That from and after the twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, the territorial acquisitions and revenues mentioned or referred to in the said act of the fifty-fourth year of his late majesty king *George* the Third, together with the port and Island of Bombay, and all other territories now in the possession and under the government of the said company, except the Island of St. Helena, shall remain and continue under such government, until the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four; and that all the lands and hereditaments, revenues, rents and profits of the said company, and all the stores, merchandise, chattels, monies, debts, and real and personal estate whatsoever, except the said Island of St. Helena, and the stores and property thereon hereinafter mentioned, subject to the debts and liabilities now affecting the same respectively, and the benefit of all contracts, covenants and engagements, and all rights to fines, penalties, and forfeitures and other emoluments whatsoever which the said company shall be seized or possessed of, or entitled unto, on the said twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, shall remain and be vested in, and be held, received, and exercised respectively, according to the nature and quality, estate and interest of, and in the same respectively, by the said company, in trust for his majesty, his heirs and successors, for the service of the government of India, discharged of all claims of the said company to any profit or advantage therefrom to their own use, except the dividend on their capital stock, secured to them, as hereinafter is mentioned, subject to such powers and authorities for the superintendence, direction, and control over the acts, operations, and concerns of the said company, as have been already made or proved by any act or acts of parliament in that behalf, or are made or proved by this act.

All privileges, powers, &c. granted by 53 G 3 c. 155, for the term thereby limited; and all enactments not repugnant to this act; as also all rights and immunities of the company, to be in force until 30th April 1854, subject to control.

II. And be it enacted, that all and singular the privileges, franchises, abilities, capacities, powers, authorities, whether military or civil, rights, remedies, methods of suit, penalties, forfeitures, disabilities, provisions, matters, and things whatsoever, granted to or continued in the said united company, by the said act of the fifty-third year of king *George* the Third, for and during the terms limited by the said act, and all other the enactments, provisions, matters and things contained in the said act, or in any other act or acts whatsoever, which are limited or may be construed to be limited, to continue for and during the term granted to the said company by the said act of the fifty-third year of king *George* the Third, so far as the same or any of them are in force, and not repealed by, or repugnant to, the enactments hereinafter contained, and all powers of alienation and disposition, rights, franchises, and immunities, which the said united company now have, shall continue and be in force, and may be exercised and enjoyed, as against all persons whomsoever, subject to the superintendence, direction, and control herein before mentioned, until the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

From 22d April 1834. China and tea trade of Company to cease.

III. Provided always and be it enacted, that from and after the said twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, the exclusive right of trading with the dominions of the emperor of China, and of trading in tea, continued to the said company by the said act of the fifty-third year of King *George* the Third, shall cease.

IV. And be it enacted, that the said company shall, with all convenient speed, after the said twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty four, close their commercial business, and make sale of all their merchandize, stores, and effects at home and abroad, distinguished in their account books as commercial assets, and all their warehouses, lands,

Company to close their commercial business, and to sell their property not retained for government.

tenements, hereditaments, and property whatsoever, which may not be retained for the purposes of the Government of the said territories, and get in all the debts due to them on account of the commercial branch of their affairs and reduce their commercial establishments as the same shall become unnecessary, and discontinue and abstain from all commercial business, which shall not be incident to the closing of their actual concerns, and to the conversion into money of the property heretofore directed to be sold, or which shall not be carried on for the purposes of the said Government.

V. Provided always, and be it enacted, that nothing herein contained, shall prevent the said company from selling, at the sales of their own goods and merchandize by this act directed or authorized to be made, such goods and merchandize, the property of other persons, as they may now lawfully sell at their public sales.

Company not prevented from selling goods, the property of other persons.

VI. And be it enacted, that the board of commissioners for the affairs of India, shall have full power to superintend, direct, and control the sale of the said merchandize, stores, and effects, and other property heretofore directed to be sold, and to determine from time to time, until the said property shall be converted into money, what parts of the said commercial establishments shall be continued and reduced respectively, and to control the allowance and payment of all claims upon the said company, connected with the commercial branch of their affairs, and generally to superintend and control all acts and operations whatsoever of the said company, whereby the value of the property of the said company may be effected; and the said board shall and may appoint such officers as shall be necessary to attend upon the said board during the winding up of the commercial business of the said company, and that the charge of such salaries or allowances as His Majesty shall by any warrant or warrants under his sign manual, countersigned by the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the time being, direct to be paid to such officers, shall be defrayed by the said company, as hereinafter mentioned, in addition to the ordinary charges of the said board.

Board of Control to superintend the sale of the property; the reduction of the commercial establishments; payment of commercial claims, &c

Board to appoint officer to attend them during the winding up of the commercial business.

VII. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said company to take into consideration the claims of any persons, now or heretofore employed, by or under the said company, or the widows and children of any such persons, whose interests may be affected by the discontinuance of the said company's trade, or who may from time to time be reduced, and, under the control of the said board, to grant such compensations, superannuations, or allowances (the charges thereof to be defrayed by the said company as hereinafter mentioned) as shall appear reasonable; provided always, that no such compensations, superannuations or allowances shall be granted, until the expiration of two calendar months after particulars of the compensations, superannuation or allowance proposed to be so granted shall have been laid before both houses of Parliament.

The company may consider the claims of commercial officers reduced, and, under the control of the board, grant compensations.

VIII. Provided always, and be it enacted, that within the first fourteen sitting days after the first meeting of Parliament in every year, there be laid before both houses of Parliament the particulars of all compensation, superannuations, and allowances so granted, and of the salaries and allowances directed to be paid to such officers as may be appointed by the said board, as aforesaid, during the preceding year.

The particulars thereof to be laid before Parliament every year.

IX. And be it enacted, that from and after the said twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, all the bond debt of the said company in Great Britain, and all the territorial debt of the said company in India, and all other debts which shall on that day be owing by the said company, and all sums of money, costs, charges,

Company's debts and liabilities charged on India.

that day be

and expenses, which after the said twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four may become payable by the said company in respect of or by reason of any convenants, contracts, or liabilities then existing, and all debts, expenses, and liabilities whatever, which, after the same day, shall be lawfully contracted and incurred on account of the Government of the said territories, and all payments by this act directed to be made, shall be charged upon the revenues of the said territories; and that neither any stock or effects which the said company may hereafter have to their own use, nor the dividend by this act secured to them, nor the directors or proprietors of the said company, shall be liable to or chargeable with any of the said debts, payments, or liabilities.

While India is under the Government of the company, then property to continue subject to execution.

X. Provided always, and be it enacted, that so long as the possession and government of the said territories shall be continued to the said company, all persons and bodies politic, shall and may have and take the same suits remedies, and proceedings, legal and equitable, against the said company in respect of such debts and liabilities as aforesaid, and the property vested in the said company in trust as aforesaid, shall be subject and liable to the same judgments and executions, in the same manner and form respectively, as if the said property were hereby continued to the said company to their own use.

A dividend of 10l 10s per cent. per annum, to be paid on the company's stock, by half yearly payments in Great Britain.

XI. And be it enacted, that out of the revenues of the said territories, there shall be paid to or retained by the said company, to their own use, a yearly dividend at the rate of ten pounds ten shillings *per centum per annum*, on the present amount of their capital stock; the said dividend to be payable in Great Britain, by equal half-yearly payments, on the sixth day of January and the sixth day of July in every year; the half-yearly payment to be made on the sixth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four.

Dividend to be subject to redemption by Parliament after April 1874, on payment of 20ul. for 100l. stock.

XII. Provided always, and be it enacted, that the said dividend shall be subject to redemption by parliament upon and at any time after the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy four, on payment to the company of two hundred pounds sterling for every one hundred pounds of the said capital stock, together with a proportionate part of the same dividend, if the redemption shall take place on any other day than one of the said half yearly days of payment; provided also, that twelve months notice in writing, signified by the speaker of the house of commons, by the order of the house, shall be given to the said company, of the intention of parliament to redeem the said dividend.

Notice of redemption.

If the company be deprived of the government of India, they may demand redemption of the dividend.

XIII. Provided always, and be it enacted, that if on or at any time after the said thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, the said company shall, by the expiration of the term hereby granted, cease to retain, or shall by the authority of parliament be deprived of the possession and government of the said territories, it shall be lawful for the said company, within one year thereafter, to demand the redemption of the said dividend, and provision shall be made for redeeming the said dividend, after the rate aforesaid, within three years after such demand.

Company to pay to commissioners for reduction of the national debt 2,000,000l.

XIV. And be it enacted, that there shall be paid by the said company into the bank of England, to the account of the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt, such sums of money as shall in the whole amount to the sum of two millions sterling, with compound interest after the rate of three pounds, ten shillings *per centum per annum*, computed half-yearly from the said twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, on so much of the said sum as shall from time to time remain unpaid; and the cashiers of the said bank, shall receive all such

sums of money, and place the same to a separate account with the said commissioners, to be intitled "The account of the security fund of the India company;" and that as well as the monies so paid into the said bank as the dividend or interest which shall arise therefrom, shall from time to time be laid out under the direction of the said commissioners in the purchase of capital stock, in any of the redeemable public annuities transferable at the bank of England; which capital stock so purchased, shall be invested in the names of the said commissioners on account of the said security fund, and the dividends payable thereon, shall be received by the said cashiers and placed to the said account, until the whole of the sums so received on such account shall have amounted to the sum of twelve millions sterling; and the said monies stock, and dividends, or interests, shall be a security and for better securing to the said company the redemption of their said dividend, after the rate hereinbefore appointed for such redemption.

To be placed to account of the Security fund of the company.

Monies and dividends to be laid out in securities, and dividends placed to the same account, until the whole amounts to twelve millions.

XV. Provided always, and be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said commissioners for the reduction of the national debt from time to time, and they are hereby required, upon requisition made for that purpose by the court of directors of the said company, to raise and pay to the said company such sums of money, as may be necessary for the payment of the said company's dividend by reason of any failure or delay of the remittances of the proper funds for such payments; such sums of money to be raised by sale or transfer or deposit by way of mortgage of a competent part of the said Security Fund, according as the said directors, with the approbation of the said board, shall direct; to be repaid into the Bank of England to the account of the security fund, with interest after such rate as the court of directors, with the approbation of the said court, shall fix out of the remittances which shall be made for answering such dividend, as and when such remittances shall be received in England.

Commissioners for reduction of national debt, upon requisition of court, may raise money for paying the dividend in case of failure or delay of remittance of proper funds.

XVI. Provided always, and be it enacted, that all dividends on the capital stock forming the said security fund, accruing after the monies received by the said bank to the account of such fund shall have amounted to the sum of twelve millions sterling, until the said fund shall be applied to the redemption of the said company's dividend, and also all the said security Fund, or so much thereof as shall remain after the said dividend shall be wholly redeemed after the rate aforesaid, shall be applied in aid of the revenues of the said territories.

Application of dividends of security fund and that fund itself in aid of revenues.

XVII. And be it enacted, that the said dividend on the company's capital stock, shall be paid or retained as aforesaid, out of such part of the revenues of the said territories, as shall be remitted to Great Britain, in preference to all other charges payable thereout in Great Britain, and that the said sum of two millions sterling shall be paid in manner aforesaid, out of any sums which shall, on the said twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, be due to the said company from the public as and when the same shall be received, and out of any monies which shall arise from the sale of any government stock on that day belonging to the said company, in preference to all other payments thereout; and that subject to such provisions for priority of charge, the revenues of the said territories, and all monies which shall belong to the said company on the said twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, and all monies which shall be thereafter received by the said company, from and in respect of the property and rights vested in them in trust as aforesaid, shall be applied to the service of the government of the said territories, and in defray-

Company's dividends to be paid out of the revenues in preference to other charges and 2,000,000, to be paid out of debts due from the public and by sale of stock.

same shall be to any government stock on that day belonging to the said company, in preference to all other payments thereout;

Subject to such priorities, revenues and monies, to be applied to service of India and purposes of this act under control.

ing all charges and payments by this act created, or confirmed and directed to be made respectively, in such order as the said court of directors under the control of the said board, shall from time to time directed; anything in any other act or acts contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

XVIII. Provided also, and be it enacted, that nothing herein contained, shall be construed or operate to the prejudice of any persons claiming or to claim under a deed of covenant, dated the tenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and five, and made between the said company on the one part, and the several persons whose hands should be thereto set and affixed, and who respectively were or claimed to be creditors of his highness the nabob *Wallah Jah*, formerly nabob of Arcot and of the Carnatic, in the East Indies, and now deceased, and of his highness the nabob *Omdul-ul-Omrah*, late nabob of Arcot and of the Carnatic, and now also deceased, and of his highness the *Ameel-ul-Omrah* on the other part.

His majesty may appoint commissioners for the affairs of India.

XIX. And be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for his majesty, by any letters patent, or by any commission or commissions to be issued under the great seal of Great Britain from time to time, to nominate, constitute, and appoint, during pleasure, such persons as his majesty shall think fit to be, and who shall accordingly be and be styled, commissioners for the affairs of India; and every enactment, provision, matter, and thing relating to the commissioners for the affairs of India in any other act or acts contained, so far as the same are in force and not repealed by or repugnant to this act, shall be deemed and taken to be applicable to the Commissioners to be nominated as aforesaid.

Ex officio commissioners.

XX. And be it enacted, that the lord president of the council, the lord privy seal, the first lord of the treasury, the principal secretaries of state, and the chancellor of the exchequer for the time being, shall, by virtue of their respective offices, be and they are hereby declared to be, commissioners for the affairs of India, in conjunction with the persons to be nominated in any such commission as aforesaid, and they shall have the same powers respectively as if they had been expressly nominated in such commission, in the order in which they are herein mentioned, next after the commissioners first named therein.

Two commissioners may form a Board.

XXI. And be it enacted, that any two or more of the said commissioners shall and may form a board for executing the several powers which by this act, or by any other act, or acts, are or shall be given to or vested in the commissioner for the affairs of India; and the commissioner first named in any such letters patent or commission, for the time being, shall be the president of the said board, and that when any board shall be formed in the absence of the president, the commissioner next in order of nomination, in this act or in the said commission, of those who shall be present, shall for that turn preside at the said board.

President and occasional president, to have the casting vote.

XXII. And be it enacted, that if the commissioners present at any board shall be equally divided in opinion with respect to any matter by them discussed, then and on every such occasion the president, or in his absence the commissioner acting as such, shall have two voices or the casting vote.

The Board to appoint two secretaries and other officers.

XXIII. And be it enacted, that the said board shall and may nominate and appoint two secretaries, and such other officers as shall be necessary, to attend upon the said board, who shall be subject to dismissal at the pleasure of the said board; and each of the said secretaries shall have the same powers, right, and privileges as by any act or acts now in force are vested in the chief secretary of the commissioners for the affairs of India; and that the president of the said board, but no other commissioner as such, and the said secretaries and other officers, shall be paid by the said company, such fixed salaries as his majesty shall, by any warrant or warrants, under his sign manual, countersigned by the chancellor of the exchequer, for the time being, direct.

President, secretaries, and officers, to be paid such salaries as the crown shall direct.

XXIV. And be it enacted, that if at any time the said board shall deem it expedient to require the secretaries and other officers of the said board, or any of them, to take an oath of secrecy, and for the execution of the duties of their respective stations, it shall be lawful for the said board to administer such oath as they shall frame for the purpose.

Secretaries and officers to take oaths if required by the board.

XXV. And be it enacted, that the said board shall have and be invested with full power and authority to superintend, direct and control all acts, operations, and concerns of the said company, which in any wise relate to or concern the government or revenues of the said territories, or the property hereby vested in the said company in trust as aforesaid, and all grants of salaries, gratuities, and allowances, and all other payments and charges whatever, out of or upon the said revenues and property respectively, except as hereinafter is mentioned.

The Board of commissioners to control all acts concerning India and the sale of property.

XXVI. And be it enacted, that the several persons who, on the said twenty second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, shall be commissioners for the affairs of India, and secretaries and officers of such board of commissioners, shall continue and be commissioners for the affairs of India, and secretaries and officers of the said board respectively, with the same powers and subject to the same restrictions as to salaries, as if they had been appointed by virtue of this act, until by the issuing of new patents, commissions, or otherwise, their appointments shall be respectively revoked.

Commissioners, secretaries, and officers, on 22d April 1834, to continue until their appointments are revoked.

XXVII. And be it enacted, that if, upon the occasion of taking any ballot on the election of a director or directors of the said company, any proprietor who shall be resident within the United Kingdom, shall, by reason of absence, illness, or otherwise, be desirous of voting by letter of attorney, he shall be at liberty so to do, provided that such letter of attorney shall in every case express the name, or names of the candidate or candidates for whom such proprietor shall be so desirous of voting, and shall be executed within ten days next before such election; and the attorney constituted for such purpose shall, in every case, deliver the vote he is so directed to give, openly to the person who shall be authorized by the said company to receive the same, and every such vote shall be accompanied by an affidavit or affirmation to be made before a justice of the peace by the proprietor, directing the same so to be given, to the same or the like effect as the oath or affirmation now taken by proprietors voting upon ballots at general courts of the said company, and in which such proprietors shall also state the day of the execution of such letter of attorney; and any person making a false oath or affirmation before a justice of the peace, for the purpose aforesaid, shall be held to have thereby committed wilful perjury; and if any person do unlawfully or corruptly procure or suborn any other person to take the said oath or affirmation before a justice of the peace as aforesaid, whereby he or she shall commit such wilful perjury, and shall thereof be convicted, he, she or they, for every such offence, shall incur such pains and penalties as are provided by law against subornation of perjury.

Proprietors may vote by attorney in election of Directors.

XXVIII. And be it enacted, that so much of the act of the thirteenth year of the reign of King George the Third, intituled *an act for establishing certain regulations for the better management of the affairs of the East India company, as well in India as in Europe*, as enacts that no person employed in any civil or military station in the East Indies, or claiming or exercising any power, authority, or jurisdiction therein, shall be capable of being appointed or chosen into the office of director until such person shall have returned to and been resident in England for the space of two years, shall be and is hereby repealed; provided that if the said court of directors, with the consent of the said board, shall declare such person to be an accountant with the said company, and that his accounts are unsettled, or that a charge against such person is under the consideration

Repeal of restriction in 13 G. 3 c. 63, with respect to any person employed in the East Indies being chosen director

office of director

If such person has unsettled accounts, he shall be ineligible for two years unless they are sooner settled.

of the said court, such person shall not be capable of being chosen into the other of director for the term of two years after his return to England, unless such accounts shall be settled, or such charge be decided on, before the expiration of the said term.

XXIX. And be it further enacted, that the said court of directors shall, froms, time to time, deliver to the said board, copies of all minutes, orders, resolutions, and proceedings of all courts of proprietors, general or apical, and of all courts or directors, within, eight days, after the holding of such courts, respectively, and also copies of all letters, advices and dispatches whatevers, which shall at any time or times be received by the said court of directors or any committee of directors, and which shall be material to be communicated to the said board, or which the said board shall from time to time require.

No official communication to be sent by the court until approved of by the board.

XXX. And be it enacted, that no orders, instructions, despatches, official letters, or communications whatever, relating to the said territories, or the government thereof or to the property or rights vested in the said company in trust, as aforesaid, or to any public matters whatever, shall be at any time said or given by the said court of directors, or any committee of the said directors, until the same shall have been submitted for the consideration of and approved by the said board; and for that purpose that copies of all such orders, instructions, despatches, official letters, or communications, which the said court of directors, or any committee of the said directors, shall purpose to be sent or given, shall be by them previously laid before the said board, and that within the space of two months after the receipt of such proposed orders, instructions, despatches, official letters, or communications, the board shall either return the same to the said court of directors or committee of directors, with their approbation thereof, signified under the hand of one of the secretaries of the said board, by the order of the said court; or, if the said board shall disapprove, alter, or vary in substance any of such proposed orders, instructions, despatches, official letters, or communications, in every such case the said board shall give to the said directors, in writing, under the hand of one of the secretaries of the said board, by order of the said board, their reason in respect thereof, together with their directions to the said directors in relation thereto; and the said directors shall, and they are hereby required, forthwith to send the said orders, instruction, dispatches, official letters, or communications, in the form approved by the said board, to their proper destinations. Provided always, that it shall be lawful for the said board, by minutes from time to time to be made for that purpose and entered on the records of the said board, and to be communicated to the said court, to allow such classes of orders, instructions, despatches, official letters, or communications as shall in such minutes be described to be sent or given by the said court without having been previously laid before the said board.

Except such classes of communications as the board may allow.

If the court omit to frame official communications for consideration of the board they may prepare them.

prepare and send to the said directors any orders, instructions, despatches official letters, or communications, together with their directions relating thereto; and the said directors shall, and they are hereby required, forthwith to transmit the same to their proper destinations.

Court to send them.

Representations may be made by the court as to official communications; and board consider such representations, and give final orders.

XXXI. And be it enacted, that whenever the said court of directors shall omit to prepare and submit for the consideration of the said board any orders, instructions, despatches, official letters or communications, beyond the space of fourteen days after requisition made to them by order of the said board, it shall and may be lawful to and for the said board, to

XXXII. Provided always, and be it enacted, that nothing herelu contained, shall extend, or be construed to extend, to restrict or prohibit the said directors from expressing, within fourteen days, by representation in writing, to the said board, such remarks, observations or explanations as they shall think fit, touching or concerning any directions which they shall re-

ceive from the said board; and that the said board shall, and they are hereby required to take every such representation, and the several matters therein contained or alleged, into their consideration, and to give such further directions thereupon, as they shall think fit and expedient, which shall be final and conclusive upon the said directors.

XXXIII. And be it enacted, that if it shall appear to the said court of directors, that any orders, instructions, despatches, official letters or commissioners, except such as shall pass through the said board as aforesaid, are contrary to law, it shall be in the power of the said board and the said court of directors, to send a special case, to be agreed upon by and between them, and to be signed by the president of the said board and the chairman of the said company, to three or more of the judges of his majesty's court of king's bench, for the opinion of the said judges; and the said judges are hereby required to certify their opinion upon any case so submitted to them, and to send a certificate thereof to the said president and chairman, which opinion shall be final and conclusive.

If the court think the orders of the board contrary to law, the court of king's bench may certify their opinion on any case which may be agreed upon, such opinion to be conclusive.

XXXIV. Provided always, and be it enacted, and declared, that the said board shall not have the power of appointing any of the servants of the said company, or of directing or interfering with the officers and servants of the said company, employed in the home establishment, nor shall it be necessary for the said court of directors to submit for the consideration of the said board, their communications with the officers or servants employed in their said home establishment, or with legal advisers of the company.

Board not empowered to appoint officers of the company, or to interfere with home officers.

XXXV. And be it enacted, that the said court of directors shall, from time to time, appoint a secret committee, to consist of any number not exceeding three of the said directors, for the particular purposes in this act specified; which said directors so appointed, shall, before they or any of them shall act in the execution of the powers and trusts hereby reposed in them, take as oath of the tenor following: (that is to say,)

Directors to appoint a secret committee, who shall take the following oaths.

"I, (A. B.) do swear, that I will, according to the best of my skill and judgment, faithfully execute the several trusts and powers reposed in me as a member of the secret committee appointed by the court of directors of the India company; I will not disclose or make known any of the secret orders, instructions, despatches, official letters, or communications which shall be sent or given to me by the commissioners for the affairs of India, save only to the other members of the said secret committee, or the person or persons who shall be duly nominated and employed in transcribing or preparing the same respectively, unless I shall be authorized by the said commissioners to disclose and make known the same.

So help me God."

Which said oath shall and may be administered by the several and respective members of the said secret committee to each other; and being so by them taken and subscribed, shall be recorded by the secretary or deputy-secretary of the said court of directors for the time being, amongst the acts of the said court.

XXXVI. Provided also, and be it enacted, that if the said board shall be of opinion, that the subject matter of any of their deliberations concerning the levying war or making peace, or treating or negotiating with any of the native princes or states in India, or with any other princes or states, or touching the policy to be observed with respect to such princes or states, intended to be communicated in orders, despatches, official letters, or communications, to any of the governments or presidencies in India, or to any officers or servants of the said company, shall be of a nature to require secrecy, it shall and may be lawful for the said board to send their orders, despatches, official letters or com-

If the board are of opinion, that any matters where in Indian or other states are concerned, require secrecy, the board may send official communications through the secret committee,

munications to the secret committee of the said court of directors, to be appointed as is by this act directed, who shall thereupon, without disclosing the same transmit the same according to the tenor thereof, or pursuant to the directions of the said board, to the respective governments and presidencies, or officers and servants, who shall be bound to pay a faithful obedience, thereto in like manner as if such orders, despatches, official letters or communications had been sent to them by the said court of directors.

XXXVII. And be it enacted, that the said court of directors shall, before the twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, and afterwards, from time to time, so often as reduction of the establishment of the said court or other circumstances may require, frame and submit to the said board an estimate of the gross sum, which will be annually required for the salaries of the chairman, deputy-chairman, and members of the said court, and the officers and clerks thereof, and all other proper expenses fixed and contingent thereof, and of general courts of proprietors; and such estimate shall be subject to reduction by the said board, so that the reasons of such reduction be given to the said court of directors; and any sum, not exceeding the sum mentioned in such estimate, or (if the same shall be reduced) in such reduced estimate, shall be annually applicable, at the discretion of the court of directors, to the payment of the said salaries and expenses; and it shall not be lawful for the said board to interfere with or control the particular application thereof, or to direct what particular salaries or expenses shall from time to time be increased or reduced; provided always, that such and the same accounts shall be kept and rendered of the sums to be applied in defraying the salaries and expenses aforesaid as of the other branches of the expenditure of the

The sum allowed to be applicable to such purposes, at the discretion of the court of directors.

Accounts of application to be rendered.

said company.

Presidency of Fort William in Bengal to be divided into two presidencies.

Bengal, and the other of such presidencies to be styled the presidency of Agra; and that

The court to declare the limits from time to time of the several presidencies.

aforesaid, and from time to time, as occasion may require, to revoke and alter, in the whole or in part, such apportionment, and make such new distribution of the same, as shall be deemed expedient.

XXXIX. And be it enacted, that the superintendence, direction, and control of the whole civil and military government of all the said territories and revenues in India, shall be, and is hereby vested in a governor-general and counsellors, to be styled "The governor-general of India in council."

There shall be four ordinary counsellors, three of whom shall be servants of the company.

No military officer to hold any command whilst a member.

duty and that

XL. And be it enacted, that there shall be four ordinary members of the said council, three of whom shall, from time to time, be appointed by the said court of directors from amongst such persons as shall be or shall have been servants of the said company, and each of the said three ordinary members of council shall, at the time of his appointment, have been in the service of the said company for at least ten years; and if he shall be in the military service of the said company, he shall not, during his continuance in office as a member of council, hold any military command or be employed in actual military duty and that the fourth ordinary member of council shall, from time to

time, be appointed from amongst persons who shall not be servants of the said company, by the said court of directors, subject to the approbation of His Majesty, to be signed in writing by his royal sign manual, countersigned by the President of the said board, provided that such last mentioned member of council shall not be entitled to sit or vote in the said council, except at meetings thereof for making laws and regulations; and it shall be lawful for the said court of directors to appoint the commander-in-chief of the company's forces in India; and if the offices of such commander-in-chief and of governor general of India, shall not be vested in the same person, then the commander-in-chief of the forces on the Bengal establishment to be an extraordinary member of the said council, and such extraordinary member of council shall have rank and precedence at the council board next after the governor-general.

The fourth member not to be appointed from the company's servants.

XLII. And be it enacted, that the person who shall be governor general of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal on the twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, shall be the first governor general of India under this act, and such persons as shall be members of council of the same presidency on that day, shall be respectively members of the council constituted by this act.

Governor general and the members of council on 22d April 1834, to be so under this act.

XLIII. And be it enacted, that all vacancies happening in the office of governor-general of India, shall from time to time, be filled up by the said court of directors, subject to the approbation of his majesty, to be signified in writing by his royal sign manual, countersigned by the president of the said board.

Filling up vacancies in these offices.

XLIII. And be it enacted, that the said governor general in council, shall have power to make laws or regulations for repealing, amending or altering any laws or regulations whatever, now in force or hereafter to be in force in the said territories, or any part thereof and to make laws and regulations for all persons, whether British or native, foreigners or others, and for all courts of justice, whether established by his majesty's charters or otherwise, and the jurisdictions thereof, and for all places and things whatsoever within and throughout the whole and every of the said territories, and for all servants of the said company within the dominions of princes and states in alliance with the said company, save and except that the said governor-general in council shall not have the power of making any laws or regulations which shall in any way repeal, vary, suspend, or effect any of the provisions of this act, or any of the provisions of the acts for punishing mutiny and desertion of officers and soldiers, whether in the service of his majesty or the said company, or any provisions of any act hereafter to be passed in any wise affecting the said company or the said territories or the inhabitants thereof, or any laws or regulations which shall in any way affect any prerogative of the crown, or the authority of parliament, or the constitution or rights of the said company, or any part of the unwritten laws or constitution of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, whereon may depend in any degree the allegiance of any person to the crown of the united kingdom, or the sovereignty or dominion of the said crown over any part of the said territories.

The governor general in council empowered to legislate for India, except as to matters herein mentioned.

XLIV. Provided always, and be it enacted, that in case the said court of directors, under such control as by this act is provided, shall signify to the said governor-general in council their disallowance of any laws or regulations by the said governor-general in council made, then and in every such case, upon receipt by the said governor general in council of notice of such disallowance, the said governor general in council shall forthwith repeal all laws and regulations so disallowed.

If the court of directors disallow the laws, the governor in council to repeal them.

XLV. Provided also, and be it enacted, that all laws and regulations made as aforesaid, so long as they shall remain un-repealed, shall be of the same force and effect within and throughout the said territories as any act of parliament would

All such law and regulations to be of the same force as any act of Parliament.

or ought to be within the same territories, and shall be taken notice of by all courts of justice whatsoever within the same territories, in the same manner as any public act of parliament would and ought to be taken notice of; and it shall not be necessary to register or publish in any court of justice, any laws or regulations made by the said governor-general in council.

Regulation unnecessary.

Restricting the power of punishing with death European subjects, &c.

XLVI. Provided also, and be it enacted, that it shall not be lawful for the said governor-general in council without the previous sanction of the said court of directors, to make any law or regulation whereby power shall be given to any court of justice, other than the courts of justice established by his majesty's charters, to sentence to the punishment of death any of his majesty's natural born subjects born in Europe, or the children of such subjects, or which shall abolish any of the courts of justice established by his majesty's charters.

The court to submit to the board rules for the procedure of the governor-general in council.

XLVII. And be it enacted, that the said court of directors, shall forthwith submit, for the approbation of the said board, such rules as they shall deem expedient for the procedure of the governor-general in council in the discharge and exercise of all powers, functions, and duties imposed on or vested in him by virtue of this act, or to be imposed or vested in him by any other act or acts; which rules shall prescribe the modes of promulgation of any laws or regulations to be made by the said governor-general in council, and of the authentication of all acts, and proceedings whatever of the said governor-general in council; and such rules, when approved by the said board of commissioners shall be of the same force as if they had been inserted in this act; provided always, that such rules shall be laid before both houses of parliament, in the session next after the approval thereof.

Quorum of governor-general and members in council.

XLVIII. Provided always, and be it enacted, that all laws and regulations shall be made at some meeting of the council at which the said governor-general and at least three of the ordinary members of council shall be assembled, and that all other functions of the said governor-general in council may be exercised by the said governor-general and one or more ordinary member or members in council, and that in every case of difference of opinion at meetings of the said council, where there shall be an equality of voices, and the said governor-general shall have two votes or the casting vote.

Manner of proceeding when any measure is proposed whereby the safety or peace of India may be essentially affected.

XLIX. Provided always, and be it enacted, that when and so often as any measure shall be proposed before the said governor-general in council, whereby the safety, tranquillity, or interests of the British possessions in India, or any part thereof, are or may be, in the judgment of the said governor-general, essentially affected, and the said governor-general shall be of opinion either that the measure so proposed ought to be adopted or carried into execution, or that the same ought to be suspended or wholly rejected; and if the majority in council then present shall differ in and dissent from such opinion, the said governor-general and members of council are hereby directed forthwith, mutually to exchange with and communicate to each other in writing under their respective hands, to be recorded at large on their secret consultations the grounds and reasons of their respective opinion; and if after considering the same the said governor-general and the majority in council shall still differ in opinion, it shall be lawful for the said governor-general in his own authority, and on his own responsibility, to suspend or reject the measure so proposed, in part or in whole, or to adopt and carry the measure so proposed into execution as the said governor-general shall think fit and expedient.

Council to assemble at any place in India.

L. And be it enacted, that the said council shall, from time to time, assemble at such place or places, as shall be appointed by the said governor-general in council, within the said territories, and that as often as the said council shall assemble within any of the presidencies of Fort St. George, Bombay or Agra, the governor of such presidency shall act as an extraordinary member of council.

LI. Provided always, and be it enacted, that nothing herein contained, shall extend to affect in any way the right of parliament to make laws for the said territories and for all the inhabitants thereof; and it is expressly declared, that a full, complete, and constantly existing right and power is intended to be reserved to parliament, to control, supersede, or prevent all proceedings and acts whatsoever of the said governor general in council, and to repeal and alter at any time, any law or regulation whatsoever made by the said governor-general in council, and in all respects to legislate for the said territories and all the inhabitants thereof, in as full and ample a manner as if this act had not been passed; and the better to enable parliament to exercise at all times such right and power, all laws and regulations made by the said governor-general in council, shall be transmitted to England, and laid before both houses of parliament, in the same manner as now by law provided, concerning the rules and regulations made by the several governments in India.

Nothing in this act to affect the right of Parliament to legislate for India.

Express reservation.

Laws and regulations to be laid before Parliament.

LII. And be it enacted, that all enactments, provisions, matters and things relating to the governor-general of Fort William in Bengal alone, and to the governor general of India in council respectively, in any other act or acts contained, so far as the same are now in force, and not repealed by or repugnant to the provisions of this act, shall continue and be in force, and be applicable to the governor-general of India in council, and to the governor-general of India alone, respectively.

All enactments relating to the supreme government, shall apply to the governor-general of India in council and alone.

LIII. And whereas it is expedient that, subject to such special arrangements as local circumstances may require, a general system of judicial establishments and police, to which all persons whatsoever, as well Europeans as natives, may be subject, should be established in the said territories at an early period, and that such laws as may be applicable in common to all classes of the inhabitants of the said territories, due regard being had to the rights, feelings, and peculiar usages of the people, should be enacted, and that all laws and customs having the force of law within the same territories, should be ascertained and consolidated and, as occasion may require, amended; be it therefore enacted that the said governor general of India in council, shall, as soon as conveniently may be after the passing of this act, issue a commission, and from time to time commissions, to such persons as the said court of directors, with the approbation of the said board of commissioners shall recommend for that purpose, and to such other persons, if necessary, as the said governor-general in council shall think fit, all such persons not exceeding in the whole at any one time five in number and to be styled, "The India Law Commission," with all such powers as shall be necessary for the purposes hereinafter mentioned and the said commissioners shall fully inquire into the jurisdiction, powers, and rules of the existing courts of justice and police establishments in the said territories, and all existing forms of judicial procedure, and into the nature and operation of the laws, whether civil or criminal, written or customary, prevailing and in force in any part of the said territories, and whereto any inhabitant of the said territories, whether European or others, or now subject; and the said commissioners shall, from time to time, make reports, in which they shall fully set forth the result of their enquiries, and shall, from time to time, suggest such alterations as may in their opinion be beneficially made in the said courts of justice and police establishments, forms of judicial procedure and laws, due regard being had to the distinction of castes, difference of religion and the manners and opinions prevailing among different races and in different parts of the said territories.

A Law commission to be appointed to inquire into the jurisdiction, &c. of existing courts of justice and Police establishments, & the operation of the laws.

Commissioners from time to time to report the result of their inquiries.

LIV. And be it enacted, that the said commissioners shall follow such instructions with regard to the researches and

Commissioners to follow instructions.

tions of Governor General in Council, and to make special reports when required.

herely required reports upon any

Governor General in Council to consider reports, and transmit them with opinions thereupon.

utions, shall be laid before both houses of parliament, in the same manner as is now by law provided, concerning the rules and regulations made by the several governments in India.

Salaries to be granted to Law Commissioners.

The Executive Government of the Presidencies to be administered by a Governor and three Councillors.

and the said governor and councillors respectively of each such presidency, shall have the same rights and voices in their assemblies, and shall observe the same order and course in their proceedings, as the governors in council of the presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay now have and observe, and that the governor general of India for the time being, shall be governor of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal.

Directors empowered to revoke the appointment of councils or to reduce the number of Councillors.

all or any of the said councils, and during such time as a council shall not be appointed in any such presidency, the executive government thereof shall be administered by the governor alone.

Governors of Fort St. George and Bombay.

first governors of

Governor of Agra, and vacancies in presidencies to be filled up by Court.

The Governors of the Presidencies to have the powers and immunities, of the

inquiries to be made and the place to be visited by them, and all these transactions with reference to the object of their commission, as they shall from time to time receive from the said governor-general of India in council; and they are hereby required to make to the said governor general in council such special reports upon any matters, as by such instructions may from time to time be required; and the said governor general in council shall take into consideration the reports from time to time made by the said India law commissioners, and shall transmit the same, together with the opinions or resolutions of the said governor general in council thereon, to the said court of directors; and which said report, together with the said opinions, or resolutions, shall be laid before both houses of parliament, in the same manner as is now by law provided, concerning the rules and regulations made by the several governments in India.

IV. And be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the governor general of India in council, to grant salaries to the said India law commissioners and their necessary officers and attendants, and to defray such other expences as may be incident to the said commission, and that the salaries of the said commission shall be according to the highest scale of remuneration, given to any of the officers or servants of the India company below the rank of members of council.

LVI. And be it enacted, that the executive government of each of the several presidencies of Fort William in Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and Agra, shall be administered by a governor and three Councillors, to be styled "the governor in council of the said presidencies, of Fort William in Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and Agra, respectively," and the said governor and councillors respectively of each such presidency, shall have the same rights and voices in their assemblies, and shall observe the same order and course in their proceedings, as the governors in council of the presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay now have and observe, and that the governor general of India for the time being, shall be governor of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal.

LVII. Provided always, and be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the said court of directors, under such control as is by this act provided, to revoke and suspend, so often and for such periods as the said court shall in that behalf direct, the appointment of council in all or any of the said presidencies, or to reduce the number of councillors in all or any of the said councils, and during such time as a council shall not be appointed in any such presidency, the executive government thereof shall be administered by the governor alone.

IV. II. And be it enacted, that the several persons who on the said twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, shall be governors of the respective presidencies of Fort Saint George and Bombay, shall be the first governors of the said presidencies respectively under the act; and that the office of governor of the said presidency of Agra, and all vacancies happening in the offices of the governors of the said presidencies respectively, shall be filled up by the said court of directors subject to the approbation of his majesty, to be signified under his royal sign manual, countersigned by the said president of the said board of commissioners.

LIX. And be it enacted, that in the presidencies in which the appointment of a council shall be suspended under the provision hereinbefore contained, and during such time as council shall not be appointed therein respectively, the governors ap-

pointed under this act, in the presidencies in which councils shall from time to time be appointed, the said governors in their respective councils, shall have all the rights, powers, duties, functions, and immunities whatsoever, not in anywise repugnant at this act, which the governors of Fort Saint George and Bombay in their respective councils now have within their respective presidencies; and that the governors and members of presidencies appointed by or under the act, shall severally have all the rights, powers, and immunities respectively, not in anywise repugnant to this act, which the governors or members in council of the presidencies of Fort Saint George and Bombay respectively now have in their respective presidencies; provided that no governor or governor in council, shall have the power of making or suspending any regulations or laws in any case whatever, unless in cases of urgent necessity, the burthen of the proof thereof shall be on such governor or governor in council, and then only until the decision of the governor-general of India in council shall be signified thereon; and provided also, that no governor or governor in council shall have the power of creating any new officer, or granting any salary, gratuity, or allowance, without the previous sanction of the governor-general of India in council.

present Governors of Madras and Bombay, but not to make laws or grant money.

LX. Provided always, and be it enacted, that when and so often as the said court of directors shall neglect for the space of two calendar months, to be computed from the day whereon the notification of the vacancy of any office or employment in India: the appointment of the said court, shall have been received by the said court, to supply such vacancy, then and in every such case it shall be lawful for his majesty to appoint by writing under his sign manual, such person as his majesty shall think proper, to supply such vacancy; and that every person so appointed, shall have the same powers, privileges, and authorities, as if he or they had been appointed by the said court, and shall not be subject to removal or dismissal, without the approbation and consent of his majesty.

If Court of Directors neglect for two months to supply vacancy in any office, the King to appoint.

LXI. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said court of directors, to appoint any person or persons provisionally to succeed to any of the offices aforesaid, for supplying any vacancy or vacancies thereof, when the same shall happen by the death or resignation of the person or persons holding the same office or offices respectively, or on his or their departure from India with intent to return to Europe, or any event or contingency expressed in any such provisional appointment or appointments to the same respectively, and such appointments again to revoke; provided, that every provisional appointment to the several offices of governor-general of India, governor of a presidency, and the member of council of India, by this act directed to be appointed from amongst persons who shall not be servants of the said company, shall be subject to the approbation of his majesty, to be signified as aforesaid, but that no person so appointed to succeed provisionally to any of the said offices, shall be entitled to any authority, salary, or emolument appertaining thereto, until he shall be in the actual possession of such office.

Power for the Court to make provisional appointments to any officers.

Provisional appointments of certain officers to be approved by his Majesty.

LXII. And be it enacted, that if any vacancy shall happen in the office of governor-general of India, when no provisional or other successor shall be upon the spot to supply such vacancy, then and in every such case the ordinary member of council next in rank to the said governor-general, shall hold and execute the said office of governor-general of India and governor of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, until a successor shall arrive, or until some other person on the spot shall be duly appointed thereto; and that every such acting governor shall, during the time of his continuing to act as such, have and exercise all the rights and powers of governor-general

In case of vacancy in the office of Governor-General and no successor upon the spot, the ordinary member of council next in rank, to act as Governor-General.

of India, and shall be entitled to receive the emoluments and advantages appertaining to the office by him supplied, such acting governor-general foregoing his salary and allowances of a member of council for the same period.

In case of vacancy in the office of Governor of any of the subordinate presidencies, and no provisional or other successor on the spot.

LXIII. And be it enacted, that if any vacancy shall happen in the office of governor of Fort Saint George, Bombay, or Agra, when no provisional or other successor shall be upon the spot to supply such vacancy, then and in every such case, if there shall be a council in the presidency in which such vacancy shall happen, the member of such council, who shall be next in rank to the governor, other than the commander-in-chief or officer commanding the forces of such presidency; and if there shall be no council, then the secretaries of government of the said presidency who shall be senior in the said office of secretary, shall hold and execute the said office of governor until a successor shall arrive, or until some other person on the spot shall be duly appointed thereto, and that every such acting governor shall, during the time of his continuing to act as such, receive and be entitled to the emoluments and advantages appertaining to the office by him supplied, such acting governor foregoing all salaries and allowances by him held and enjoyed at the time of his being called to supply such office.

In case of a vacancy in the office of a Member of Council when no provisional or other successor is on the spot.

LXIV. And be it enacted, that if any vacancy shall happen in the office of any ordinary member of council of India when no person provisionally or otherwise appointed to succeed thereto shall be then present on the spot, then, and on every such occasion, such vacancy shall be supplied by the appointment of the governor general in council; and if any vacancy shall happen in the office of a member of council of any presidency when no person provisionally or otherwise appointed to succeed thereto shall be then present on the spot, then, and on every such occasion, such vacancy shall be supplied by the appointment of the governor in council of the presidency in which such vacancy shall happen; and until a successor shall arrive, the person so nominated shall execute the office by him supplied, and shall have all the powers thereof and shall have and be entitled to the salary and other emoluments and advantages appertaining to the said office during his continuance therein, every such temporary member of council foregoing all salaries and allowances by him held and enjoyed at the time of his being appointed to such office; provided always, that no person shall be appointed a temporary member of council, who might not have been appointed by the said court of directors to fill the vacancy supplied by such temporary appointment.

The Governor General in Council to have the control over the presidencies.

LXV. And be it further enacted, that the said governor-general in council, shall have and be invested by virtue of this act with full power and authority to superintend and control the governor and governor in council of Fort William in Bengal, Fort Saint George, Bombay and Agra, in all points relating to the civil or military administration of the said presidencies respectively, and the said governor and governor in council shall be bound to obey such orders and instructions of the said governor-general in council in all cases whatsoever.

Drafts of laws proposed by Governors to be taken into consideration by Governor-General in Council.

LXVI. and be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the governors or governors in council of Fort William in Bengal, Fort Saint George, Bombay, and Agra, respectively, to propose to the said governor-general in council drafts of projects of any laws or regulations which the said governor or governor in council respectively may think expedient, together with their reasons for proposing the same; and the said governor-general in council is hereby required to take the same and such reasons into consideration, and to communicate the resolutions of the said governor-general in council thereon, to the governor or governor in council by whom the same shall have been proposed.

LXVII. And be it enacted, that when the said governor-general shall visit any of the presidencies of Fort Saint George, Bombay, or Agra, the powers of the governors of those presidencies respectively shall not, by reason of such visit, be suspended.

Powers of Governors of presidencies not to be suspended.

LXVIII. And be it enacted, that the said governors and governors in council of the said presidencies of Fort William in Bengal, Fort Saint George, Bombay, and Agra, respectively, shall, and they are hereby respectively required, regularly to transmit to the said governor-general in council, true and exact copies of all such orders and acts of their respective governments and also advice and give intelligence of all transactions and matters which shall have come to their knowledge, and which they shall deem material to be communicated to the said governor-general in council as aforesaid, or as the said governor-general in council shall, from time to time, require.

Communications to be transmitted by Governors to Governor-General in Council.

LXIX. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said governor-general in council, as often as the exigencies of the public service may appear to him to require, to appoint such one of the ordinary members of the said council of India as he may think fit, to be deputy-governor of the said presidency of Fort William in Bengal, and such deputy-governor shall be invested with all the powers and perform all the duties of the said governor of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, but shall receive no additional salary by reason of such appointment.

The Governor-General may appoint a Deputy Governor of Bengal as exigencies may require.

LXX. And be it enacted, that whenever the said governor-general in council shall declare that it is expedient that the said governor-general should visit any part of India unaccompanied by any member or members of council of India, it shall be lawful for the said governor-general in council, previously to the departure of the said governor-general, to nominate some member of the council of India to be president of the said council, in whom, during the absence of the said governor-general, from the said presidency of Fort William in Bengal, the powers of the said governor-general in assemblies of the said council, shall be reposed; and it shall be lawful in every such case, for the said governor-general in council, by a law or regulation for that purpose to be made, to authorize the governor-general alone to exercise all or any of the powers which might be exercised by the said governor-general in council, except the power of making laws or regulations; provided always, that during the absence of the governor-general no law or regulation shall be made by the said president and council, without the assent in writing of the governor-general.

Provisions in case the Governor-General in council shall declare it expedient for the Governor-General to visit any part of India without his council.

LXXI. And be it enacted, that there shall not, by reason of the division of the territories, not subject to the government of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, into two presidencies, as aforesaid, be any separation between the establishments and forces hereof respectively, or any alteration in the course and order of promotion and succession of the company's servants in the same two presidencies respectively, but that all the servants, civil and military, of the Bengal establishments and forces, shall and may succeed and be appointed to all commands and offices within either of the said presidencies respectively, as of this act had not been passed.

The new presidency of Agra not to affect the succession to commands and offices in Bengal and Agra.

LXXII. And be it enacted, that for the purposes of an act passed in the fourth year of his reign of his late majesty King George the Fourth, entitled *an act to consolidate and amend the laws for punishing mutiny and desertion of officers and soldiers in the service of the East India company, and to authorize soldiers and sailors in the East Indies to send or receive letters at a reduced rate of postage*, and of any articles of war made or to be made under the same, the presidency of Fort William in Bengal shall be taken and deemed to comprise under and within it, all the territories which by or in virtue of this act shall be divided between the presidencies of Fort William in Bengal

Presidency of Fort William to be entire for the purposes of the mutiny act.

and Agra respectively, and shall, for all the purposes aforesaid, be taken to be the presidency of Fort William in Bengal in the said act mentioned.

LXXIII. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said governor general in council, from time to time, to make articles of war for the government of the native officers and soldiers in the military service of the company, and for the administration of justice by courts martial to be holden on such officers and soldiers and such articles of war from time to time to repeal or vary and amend; and such articles of war shall be made and taken notice of in the same manner as all other laws and regulations to be made by the said governor-general in council, under this act, and shall prevail and be in force, and shall be of exclusive authority over all the native officers and soldiers in the said military service, to whatever presidency such officers and soldiers may belong, or whatsoever they may be serving; provided, nevertheless, that until such articles of war shall be made by the said governor-general in council, any articles of war relating to the government of the company's native force which at the time of this act coming into operation, shall be in force and use in any part or parts of the said territories, shall remain in force.

LXXIV. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for his majesty, by any writing under his sign-manual, countersigned by the President of the said board of commissioners, to remove or dismiss any person holding any office, employment, or commission, civil or military, under the said company in India, and to vacate any appointment or commission of any person to any such office or employment; provided, that a copy of every such writing attested by the said President, shall, within eight days after the same shall be signed by his majesty, be transmitted or delivered to the chairman or deputy-chairman of the said company.

LXXV. Provided always, and be it enacted, that nothing in this act contained shall take away the power of the said court of directors to remove or dismiss any of the officers or servants of the said company, but that the said court shall and may at all times have full liberty to remove or dismiss any of such officers or servants at their will and pleasure; provided, that any servant of the said company, appointed by his majesty through the default of appointment of the said court of directors, shall not be dismissed or removed without his majesty's approbation as herein before is mentioned.

LXXVI. And be it enacted, that there shall be paid to the several officers, hereinafter named, the several salaries set against the names of such officers subject to such reduction of the said several salaries respectively, as the said court of directors, with the sanction of the said board, may, at any time, think fit: (that is to say,)

To the governor general of India, two hundred and forty thousand sicca rupees

To each ordinary member of the council of India, ninety-six thousand sicca rupees.

To each governor of the presidencies of Fort Saint George, Bombay and Agra, one hundred and twenty thousand sicca rupees.

To each member of any council to be appointed in any presidency, sixty thousand sicca rupees.

And the salaries of the said officers respectively, shall commence from their respectively taking upon them the execution of their respective offices, and the said salaries shall be the whole profit or advantage which the said officers shall enjoy during their continuance in such offices respectively; and it shall be, and it is hereby declared to be, a misdemeanor for any such officers to accept for his own use, in the discharge of his office, any present, gift, donation, gratuity, or reward, pecuniary or otherwise whatsoever, or to trade or traffic for his own benefit or for the benefit of any other person or persons whatever; and the said Court of Directors are hereby required

Articles of war to be made by Governor-General in Council.

His Majesty may remove any officer of the company in India.

The power of the Directors to remove their servants preserved.

Salaries of Governor-General, &c. fixed: to be in lieu of all fees, &c.

Acceptance of gratuity a misdemeanor.

to pay to all and singular the officers hereinafter named, who shall be resident in the United Kingdom, at the time of their respective appointments, for the purpose of defraying the expences of their equipment and voyage, such sums of money as are set against the names of such officers and persons respectively: (that is to say.)

Passage money fixed.

To the governor-general, five thousand pounds.

To each member of the council of India, one thousand two hundred pounds.

To each governor of the presidencies of Fort Saint George, Bombay, and Agra, two thousand five hundred pounds.

Provided, also, that any Governor General, governor or member of council appointed by, or by virtue of, this act, who shall, at the time of passing this act, hold the office of Governor General, governor or member of council respectively, shall receive the same salary and allowances that he would have received if this act had not been passed.

LXXVII. Provided always, and be it enacted, that if any governor-general, governor, or ordinary member of the council of India, or any member of the council of any presidency, shall hold or enjoy any pension, salary, or any place, office, or employment of profit under the crown, or any public office of the said company, or any annuity payable out of the civil or military fund of the said company, the salary of his office of Governor General of India, governor or member of council, shall be reduced by the amount of the pension, salary, annuity, or profits of office so respectively held or enjoyed by him.

Governor General and Governors, to forego pension and other salaries from the Crown or Company, while they hold office.

LXXVIII. And be it enacted, that the said court of directors, with the approbation of the said board of commissioners, shall and may, from time to time, make regulations for the division and distribution of the patronage and power of nomination of and to the offices, commands, and employments in the said territories, and in all or any of the presidencies thereof, among the said governor-general in council, governors in council, governors, commanders-in-chief, and other commanding officers respectively appointed or to be appointed under this act.

Directors to make regulations for the distribution of patronage in India.

LXXIX. And be it enacted, that the return to Europe, or the departure from India with intent to return to Europe, of any governor-general of India, governor, member of council or commander-in-chief, shall be deemed in law a regulation and avoidance of his office or employment, and that no act or declaration of any governor-general, or governor, or member of council, other than as afore- said, excepting a declaration in writing under hand and seal, delivered to the secretary for the public department of the presidency wherein he shall be, in order to its being recorded, shall be deemed or held as a resignation or surrender of the said office; and that the salary and other allowances of any such governor-general or other office respectively, shall cease from the day of such his departure, resignation, or surrender; and that if any such governor-general or member of council of India shall leave the said territories, or if any governor or other officer whatever in the service of the said company, shall leave the presidency to which he belongs on other than the known actual service of the said company, the salary and allowances appertaining to his office, shall not be paid or payable during his absence, to any agent or other person for his use; and in the event of his not returning, as of his coming to Europe, his salary and allowances shall be deemed to have ceased on the day of his leaving the said territories, or the presidency to which he may have belonged; provided that it shall be lawful for the said company to make such payment as is now by law permitted to be made, to the representatives of their officers or servants, who having left their stations intending to return there or shall die during their absence.

Departure of Governor-General &c. for Europe to be a resignation.

declaration of

Resignation in India to be by deed.

Salary to cease on departure or resignation.

As to representatives of officers dying during absence.

LXXX. And be it enacted, that every wilful disobeying, and every wilful omitting, forbearing, or neglecting to execute

Disobedience of orders a breach

offtrust by officers or servants of the Company in India, misdemeanors.

the orders or instruction of the said court of directors, by any governor general of India, governor, member of council, or commander-in-chief, or any other of the officers or servants of the said company, unless in cases of necessity; (the burthen of the proof of which necessity shall be on the person so disobeying or omitting, forbearing or neglecting, to execute, such orders or instructions as aforesaid;) and every wilful breach of the trust and duty of any office or employment by any such governor general, governor, member of council, or commander-in-chief, or any of the officers or servants of the said Company, shall be deemed and taken to be a misdemeanor at law, and shall or may be proceeded against and punished as such by virtue of this act.

Authority for His Majesty's subjects to reside in certain parts of India without licence.

LXXXI. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for any natural born subjects of his majesty, to proceed by sea to any port or place having a custom-house establishment within the said territories, and to reside thereat, or to proceed to and reside in or pass through any part of such of the said territories as were under the government of the said company on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred, and in any part of the countries ceded by the Nabob of the Carnatic, of the province of Cuttack and of the settlement of Singapore and Malacca, without any licence whatever, provided that all subjects of his majesty not natives of the said territories, shall on their arrival in any part of the said territories from any port or place not within the said territories, make known in writing their names, places of destination, and object of pursuit in India, to the chief officer of the customs or other officer authorized for that purpose at such port or place as aforesaid.

Subjects of His Majesty not to reside in certain parts of India without licence.

LXXXII. Provided always, and be it enacted, that it shall not be lawful for any subject of his majesty, except the servants of the said company and others now lawfully authorized to reside in the said territories, to enter the same by land, or to proceed to or reside in any place or places in such parts of the said territories as are not hereinbefore in that behalf mentioned, without licence from the said board of commissioners, or the said court of directors, or the said governor general in council, or governor in council of any of the said presidencies for that purpose first obtained; provided always, that no licence given to any natural-born subject of his majesty, to reside in parts of the territories not open to all such subjects, shall be determined or revoked unless in accordance with the terms of some express clause of revocation or determination in such licence contained.

The Governor General in council, with previous consent of Directors, may declare other places open.

LXXXIII. Provided always, and be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said governor general in council, with the previous consent and approbation of the said court of directors for that purpose obtained, to declare any place or places whatever within the said territories, open to all his majesty's natural-born subjects, and it shall be thenceforth lawful for any of his majesty's natural born subjects, to proceed to, or reside in, or pass through, any place or places declared open, without any licence whatever.

Laws against illicit residence to be made.

LXXXIV. And be it enacted, that the said governor general in council shall, and he is hereby required, as soon as conveniently may be, to make laws or regulations providing for the prevention, or punishment of the illicit entrance into or residency in the said territories, of persons not authorized to enter or reside therein.

Laws and regulations to be made for the protection of natives.

LXXXV. And whereas the removal of restriction on the intercourse of Europeans with the said territories will render it necessary to provide against any mischiefs, or dangers that may arise therefrom, be it therefore enacted, that the said governor general in council shall, and he is hereby required, by laws or regulations, to provide with all convenient speed for the protection of the natives of the said territories from insult and outrage, in their persons, religions, or opinions.

LXXXVI. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for any natural born subjects of his majesty, authorized to reside in the said territories, to acquire and hold lands, or any right, interest, or profit in or out of lands, for any term of years, in such part or parts of the said territories as he shall be so authorized to reside in; provided always, that nothing herein contained, shall be taken to prevent the said governor-general in council from enabling, by any laws or regulation, or otherwise, any subjects of his majesty to acquire or hold any funds, or rights, interests, or profits in or out of lands, in any part of the said territories, and for any estates or terms whatever.

Lands within the India territories may be purchased.

LXXXVII. And be it enacted, that no native of the said territories, nor any natural-born subject of his majesty resident therein, shall, by reason only of religion, place of birth, descent, colour, or any of them, be disabled from holding any place, office, or employment under the said company.

No disabilities in respect of religion, colour, or place of birth.

LXXXVIII. And be it further enacted, that the said governor-general in council shall, and he is hereby required, forthwith to take into consideration the means of mitigating the state of slavery and of ameliorating the condition of slaves, and of extinguishing slavery throughout the said territories so soon as such extinction shall be practicable and safe, and from time to time to prepare and transmit to the said court of directors, drafts of laws or regulations for the purpose aforesaid, and that in preparing such drafts due regard shall be had to the laws of marriage and the rights and authorities of fathers and heads of families, and that such drafts shall forthwith, after receipt thereof, be taken into consideration by the said court of directors, who shall, with all convenient speed, communicate to the said governor-general in council, their instructions on the drafts of the said laws and regulations, but no such laws and regulations shall be promulgated or put in force without the previous consent of the said court, and the said court shall, within fourteen days after the first meeting of parliament, in every year, lay before both houses of parliament, a report of the drafts of such rules and regulations as shall have been received by them, and of their resolution, or proceedings thereon.

Slavery to be mitigated, and abolished as soon as practicable.

LXXXIX. And, whereas, the present diocese of the Bishopric of Calcutta is of too great an extent for the incumbent thereof to perform efficiently all the duties of the office, without endangering his health and life, and it is therefore expedient to diminish the labours of the Bishop of the said diocese, and for that purpose to make a revision for assigning new limits to the diocese of the said Bishop and for founding and constituting two separate and distinct Bishoprics, but nevertheless the Bishops thereof to be subordinate and subject to the Bishop of Calcutta for the time being, and his successors as their metropolitan, be it therefore enacted, that in case it shall please His Majesty to erect, found, and constitute two Bishoprics, one to be styled the Bishopric of Madras and the other the Bishopric of Bombay, and from time to time, to nominate and appoint Bishops to such Bishoprics under the style and title of Bishops of Madras and Bombay respectively, there shall be paid from and out of the revenues of the said territories, to such Bishops respectively, the sum of twenty-four thousand sicca rupees by the year.

Respecting the inconvenient extent of the diocese of Calcutta.

If the King erects Bishoprics of Madras and Bombay, certain salaries to be paid to the Bishops.

XC. And be it enacted, that the said salaries shall commence from the time at which such persons as shall be appointed to the said office of Bishop, shall take upon them the execution of their respective offices; and that such salaries shall be in lieu of all fees of office, perquisites, emoluments, or advantages whatsoever; and that no fees of offices, perquisites, emoluments or advantages whatsoever, shall be accepted, received, or taken by such Bishops, or either of them, in any manner or on any account or pretence whatsoever, other than the salaries aforesaid; and that such Bishops respectively, shall be entitled to such salaries so long as they shall respectively exercise the functions of their several offices, in the British territories aforesaid.

Such salaries to commence from time of taking office, and to be in lieu of all fees, &c.

Passage money for each such Bishop.

XCI. And be it enacted, that the said court of directors shall, and they are required to pay to the Bishops, from time to time so to be appointed to the said Bishopricks of Madras and Bombay, in case they shall be resident in the United Kingdom at the time of their respective appointments, the sum of five hundred pounds each, for the purpose of defraying the expences of their equipments and voyage.

As to jurisdiction of such Bishops.

XCII. Provided always, and be it enacted, that such Bishops shall not have or use any jurisdiction, or exercise any episcopal functions whatsoever, either in the said territories or elsewhere, but only such jurisdiction and functions as shall or may from time to time be limited to them respectively by his Majesty, by his Royal letters patent, under the great seal of the said United Kingdom.

The King empowered by letters patent, to limit jurisdiction and functions.

XCIII. And be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for his Majesty, from time to time, if he shall think fit, by his Royal letters patent, under the great seal of the said United Kingdom, to assign limits to the diocese of the Bishoprick of Calcutta and to the diocese of the said Bishopricks of Madras and Bombay respectively, and from time to time to alter and vary the same limits respectively, as to his Majesty shall seem fit, and to grant to such Bishops respectively, within the limits of their respective diocese, the exercise of episcopal functions, and of such ecclesiastical jurisdiction, as his Majesty shall think necessary for the superintendence and good government of the ministers of the united church of England and Ireland therein.

The Bishop of Calcutta to be metropolitan in India.

XCIV. Provided always and be it enacted, that the Bishop of Calcutta for the time being, shall be deemed and taken to be the metropolitan Bishop in India, and as such shall have, enjoy, and exercise all such ecclesiastical jurisdiction and episcopal functions, for the purposes aforesaid, as his Majesty shall by his royal letters patent, under the great seal of the said United Kingdom, think necessary to direct, subject, nevertheless, to the general superintendence and revision of the Archbishop of Canterbury for the time being; and that the Bishops of Madras and Bombay for the time being respectively, shall be subject to the Bishop of Calcutta for the time being as such metropolitan, and shall at the time of their respective appointments to such Bishopricks, or at the time of their respective consecrations as Bishops, take an oath of obedience to the said Bishop of Calcutta, in such manner as his Majesty by his said royal letters patent shall be pleased to direct.

Warrants for bills or letters patent appointing Bishops, to be countersigned by the President.

XCV. And be it enacted, that when and as often as it shall please his Majesty to issue any letters, patent respecting the Bishopricks of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, or for the nomination or appointment of any person thereof respectively, the warrant for the bill, in every such case, shall be countersigned by the president of the board of commissioners for the affairs of India, and by no other person.

The King may grant certain pensions to the Bishops of Madras or Bombay.

XCVI. And be enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for his Majesty, his heirs, and successors, by warrant under his royal sign manual, countersigned by the chancellor of the exchequer for the time being, to grant to any such Bishops of Madras or Bombay respectively, who shall have exercised in the British territories aforesaid for fifteen years the office of such Bishop, a pension not exceeding eight hundred pounds *per annum*, to be paid quarterly by the said company.

Respecting salary of a Bishop of Madras or Bombay dying within 6 months after arrival;

XCVII. And be enacted, that in all cases when it shall happen that the said person nominated and appointed to be Bishop to either of the said Bishopricks of Madras or Bombay, shall depart this life within six calendar months next after the day when he shall have arrived in India, for the purpose of taking upon himself the office of such Bishop, there shall be payable out of the territorial revenues, from which the salary of such Bishop, so dying, shall be payable,

to the legal personal representatives of such Bishop, such sum, or sums of money as shall, together with the sum or sums paid to or drawn by such Bishop in respect of his salary, making up the full amount one year's salary; and when and so often as it shall happen, that any such Bishop shall depart this life while in possession of such office, and after the expiration of six calendar months from the time of his arrival in India, for the purpose of taking upon him such office, then and in every such case there shall be payable out of the territorial revenues from which the salary of the said Bishop so dying be payable, to his legal personal representatives, over and above what may have been due to him at the time of his death, a sum equal to the full amount of the salary of such Bishop for six calendar months.

or after six months holding office in India.

XCVIII. And be it enacted, that if it shall happen that either of the Bishops of Madras or Bombay shall be translated to the Bishopric of Calcutta, the period of residence of such person as Bishop of Madras or Bombay shall be accounted for and taken as a residence as Bishop of Calcutta; and if any person now as Archdeacon in the said territories, shall be appointed Bishop of Madras or Bombay, the period of his residence in India as such Archdeacon, shall, for the purpose of this act, be accounted for and taken as a residence of such Bishop.

As to residence of Bishop of Madras or Bombay, if translated to Calcutta.

XCIX. Provided also, and be it enacted, that if any person under the degree of a Bishop, shall be appointed to either of the Bishopricks of Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, who at the time of such appointment shall be resident in India, then and in such case it shall and may be lawful for the Archbishop of Canterbury, when and as often as he shall be required so to do by his majesty, by his royal letters patent, under the great seal of the said United Kingdom, to issue a commission under his hand and seal to be directed to the two remaining Bishops, authorising and charging them to perform all such requisite ceremonies of the consecration of the person so to be appointed to the degree and office of a Bishop.

As to consecration of any person under the degree of a Bishop resident in India, appointed to a Bishopric.

C. And be it enacted, that the expenses of visitations to be made from time to time by the said Bishops of Madras and Bombay respectively, shall be paid by the said Company out of the revenues of the said territories; provided that no greater sum on account of such visitations be at any time issued, then shall from time to time be defined and settled by the court of directors of the said company, with the approbation of the commissioners for the affairs of India.

Provision for expenses of visitations.

CI. And be it enacted, that no Archdeacon hereafter to be appointed for the Archdeaconry of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, or the Archdeaconry of the presidency of Fort Saint George, or the Archdeaconry of the presidency and island of Bombay, shall receive in respect of his Archdeaconry, and salary exceeding three thousand sicca rupees *per annum*. Provided always, that the whole expence incurred in respect of the said Bishops and Archdeacons, shall not exceed one hundred and twenty thousand sicca rupees *per annum*.

No Archdeacon in India to have a salary exceeding 3,000 Sa. Rs.

CII. And be it enacted, that of the establishment of chaplains maintained by the said company at each of the presidencies of the said territories, two chaplains shall always be ministers of the church of Scotland, and shall have and enjoy from the said company such salary as shall, from time to time, be allotted to the military chaplains at the several presidencies; provided always, that the ministers of the church of Scotland to be appointed chaplains at the said presidencies as aforesaid, shall be ordained and inducted by the Presbytery of Edinburgh, according to the forms and solemnities used in the church of Scotland, and shall be subject to the spiritual and ecclesiastical jurisdiction in all things of the Presbytery of Edinburgh, whose judgments shall be subject to dissent, protest

Two chaplains of the Church of Scotland to be on the establishment of each presidency

and appeal to the provincial Synod of *Lothian and Tweedale*, and to the general assembly of the church of Scotland: provided always, that nothing herein contained, shall be so construed as to prevent the governor-general in council from granting, from time to time, with the sanction of the court of directors and of the commissioners for the affairs of India, to any sect, persuasion, or community of Christians, not being of the united church of England and Ireland, or of the church of Scotland, such sums of money as may be expedient for the purposes of instruction or for the maintenance of places of worship.

The Governor-General in council, annually, to make a prospective estimate of the number of vacancies in Indian establishments.

of the said governor-general in council, will be necessary, in addition to those already in India or likely to return from Europe, to supply the expected vacancies in the civil establishments of the respective governments in India, in such one of the subsequent years as shall be fixed in the rules and regulations hereafter mentioned; and it shall be lawful for the said board of commissioners, to reduce such estimate, so that the reasons for such reduction be given to the said court of directors; and in the month of June, in every year, if the said estimate shall have been then received by the said board, and if not then within one month after such estimate shall have been received, the

Board to certify what number of persons shall be candidates for admission to Haileybury College, and what number shall be admitted students.

said board of commissioners shall certify to the said court of directors, what number of persons shall be nominated as candidates for admission, and what number of students shall be admitted to the college of the said company at Haileybury in the then current year, but so that at least four such candidates, no one of whom shall be under the age of seventeen or above the age of twenty years, be nominated, and no more than one student admitted for every such expected vacancy in the said civil establishments according to such estimate or reduced estimate as aforesaid; and it shall be lawful for the said court of directors to nominate such a number of candidates for admission to the said college, as shall be mentioned in the certificate of the said board; and if the said court of directors shall not, within one month after the receipt of such certificate, nominate the whole number mentioned therein, it shall be lawful for the said board of commissioners, to nominate so many as shall be necessary to supply the deficiency.

Additional students to be admitted to fill up vacancies.

every such vacancy, one to the number of students to be admitted and four to the number of candidates for admission, to be nominated by the said court in the following year.

The candidates for admission to be subjected to an examination and classed.

shall stand highest in such list, shall be admitted by the said court as students in the said college, until the number to be admitted for that year, according to the certificate of the said board, be supplied.

The Board to frame rules for the government of the college and the examination and qualification of candidates.

CIV. And be it enacted, that when and so often as any vacancy shall happen in the number of students in the said college, by death, expulsion, or resignation, it shall be lawful for the said board of commissioners to add, in respect of every such vacancy, one to the number of students to be admitted and four to the number of candidates for admission, to be nominated by the said court in the following year.

CV. And be it enacted, that the said candidates for admission to the said college shall be subjected to an examination in such branches of knowledge and by such examiners, as the said board shall direct, and shall be classed in a list to be prepared by the examiners; and the candidates whose names

shall stand highest in such list, shall be admitted by the said court as students in the said college, until the number to be admitted for that year, according to the certificate of the said board, be supplied.

CVI. And be it further enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said board of commissioners, and they are hereby required, forthwith after the passing of this act, to form such rules, regulations, and provisions, for the guidance of the said governor-general in council, in the formation of the estimate hereinbefore mentioned, and for the good government of the said college, as

in their judgment shall appear best adapted to secure fit candidates for admission into the same, and for the examination and qualifications of such candidates and of the students of the said college, after they shall have completed their residence there, and for the appointment and remuneration of proper examiners; and all such plans, rules, regulations, and provisions, respectively, shall be submitted to his majesty in council, for his revision and approbation; and when the same shall have been so revised and approved by his majesty in council, the same shall not afterwards be altered or repealed, except by the said board of commissioners, with the approbation of his majesty in council.

CVII. And be it enacted, that at the expiration of such time as shall be fixed by such rules, regulations, and provisions, made as aforesaid, so many of the said students as shall have a certificate from the said college, of good conduct during the term of their residence therein, shall be subjected to an examination in the studies prosecuted in the said college, and so many of the said students as shall appear duly qualified, shall be classed according to merit, in a list to be prepared by the examiners, and shall be nominated to supply the vacancies in the civil establishments in India, and have seniority therein according to their priority in the said list; and if there shall be at the same time vacancies in the establishments of more than one of the said presidencies, the students on the said list, shall, according to such priority, have the right of electing to which of the said establishments they will be appointed.

Students to be examined and classed.

The students to supply the vacancies in the service, according to the priority on the list, and to choose their presidencies.

CVIII. And be it enacted, that no appointment of any professor or teacher at the said college, shall be valid or effectual, until the same shall have been approved by the board of commissioners.

Sanction of appointment of professors.

CIX. And be it enacted, that every power, authority and function, by this or any other act given to and vested in the said court of directors, shall be deemed and taken to be subject to such control of the said board of commissioners, as in this act is mentioned, unless there shall be something in the enactment conferring such powers, authorities or functions inconsistent with such construction, and except as to any patronage or right of appointing to office vested in or reserved to the said court.

All powers of the Court of Directors to be subject to the control of the Board, except patronage.

CX. Provided always, and be it enacted, that nothing herein contained, shall be construed to enable the said board of Commissioners to give, or cause to be given, directions, ordering or authorising the payment of any extraordinary allowance or gratuity or the increase of any established salary, allowance, or emolument, unless in the cases and subject to the provisions in and subject to which such directions may now be given by the said board, or to increase the sum now payable by the said company, on account of the said board, except only by such salaries or allowances as shall be payable to the officers to be appointed as therein before is mentioned to attend upon the said board, during the winding up of the commercial business of the said company.

Board of Control prohibited from directing the grant of allowances.

CXI. And be it enacted, that whenever in this act, or in any act hereafter to be passed, the term East India company is or shall be used, it shall be held to apply to the united company of merchants of England trading to the East Indies, and that the said united company of merchants of England trading to the East Indies may, in all suits, proceedings, and transactions whatsoever after the passing of this act, be called by the name of the East India company.

The Company to be called the East India company.

CXII. And be it enacted, that the Island of Saint Helena, and all forts, factories, public edifices, and appurtenances whatsoever, in the said Island, and all stores and property thereon, fit to be used for the service of the government thereof, shall be vested in his majesty, his heirs and successors, and the said island shall be governed by such order, as his majesty in council shall, from time to time, issue in that behalf.

St. Helena vested in the Crown.

Servants of the Company in China and St. Helena to be eligible to offices in any presidency.

ing, if he had been a civil servant in such presidency, or on such establishment, during the same time as he shall have been in the service of the said company.

Repeal of enactments for keeping a stock of tea.

King's Court authorized to admit advocates and attorneys without the Company's licence.

that the being entitled to practice as an advocate in the principal court of Scotland, is and shall be deemed and taken to be a qualification for admission as an advocate in any court in India, equal to that of having been called to the bar in England or Ireland.

Accounts to be annually laid before Parliament.

both houses of parliament, an account made up according to the latest advices, which shall have been received, of the annual produce of the revenues of the said territories in India, distinguishing the same and the respective heads thereof, at each of their several presidencies or settlements, and of all their annual receipts and disbursements at home and abroad, distinguishing the same under the respective heads thereof, together with the latest estimate of the same, and also the amount of their debts, with what rates of interest the same respectively carry and the annual amount of such interest, the state of their effects and credits at each presidency or settlement, and in England or elsewhere, according to the latest advices which shall have been received thereof, and also a list of their several establishments, and the salaries and allowances payable by the said court of directors in respect thereof; and the said court of directors, under the direction and control of the said board of commissioners shall forthwith prepare forms of the said accounts and estimates, in such manner, as to exhibit a complete and accurate view of the financial affairs of the said company; and if any new or increased salaries, establishments, or pensions, shall have been granted or created within any year, the particulars thereof shall be especially stated and explained at the foot of the account of the said year.

Commencement of Act.

and take effect from and after the passing thereof, so far as to authorize the appointment or prospective or provisional appointment of the governor-general of India, governors, members of council, or other officers, under the provisions herein contained, and so far as herein before in that behalf mentioned, and as to all other matters and things, from and after the twenty-second day of April next.

AGRA PRESIDENCY—ABOLISHING ACT 5TH & 6TH, GULIELMI IV. CAP. LII.

An Act to authorize the Court of Directors of the *East India Company*, to suspend the execution of the provisions to the Act of the third and fourth *William the Fourth*, chapter eighty-five, so far as they relate to the creation of the Government of *Agra*. [31st August, 1821.]

1821 W. 4. c. 85. Whereas by an Act of Parliament, made and passed in the fourth year of the reign of his present majesty, intitled an act for effecting an arrangement with the *East India Company* and for the better

government of his majesty's India territories till the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty four, it is among other things, enacted, that the territories then subject to the government of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, shall be divided into two distinct presidencies, one of such presidencies, in which shall be included Fort William aforesaid, to be styled the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, and the other of such presidencies to be styled the presidency of Agra, and whereas much difficulty has arisen in carrying such enactment into effect and the same would be attended with a large increase of charge, be it therefore enacted, by the King's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that it shall and may be lawful for the court of directors of the East India company, under the direction and control of the board of commissioners for the affairs of India, to suspend the execution of the provisions of the said in part recited act, as far as the same relates to the division of the said territories into two distinct presidencies, and to the measures consequent thereupon, for such time and from time to time, as the said court of directors, under the direction and control of the said board of commissioners, shall think fit.

East India Company may suspend provisions of recited Act as to the division of the territories into two presidencies.

II. And be it further enacted, that for and during such time as the execution of such provisions aforesaid shall be suspended, by the authority aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for the governor-general of India in council, to appoint, from time to time, any servant of the East India company who shall have been ten years in their service in India, to the office of lieutenant governor of the North Western Provinces now under the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, and from time to time, to declare and limit the extent of the territories so placed under such lieutenant-governor, and the extent of the authority to be exercised by such lieutenant-governor, as to the said governor general in council may seem fit.

Governor General, during such suspension, may appoint a lieutenant governor of the North Western Provinces.

VIRTUAL RESIGNATION OF GOV.-GENERAL, &c.

EXTRACT FROM THE ACT OF 33 GEORGE III., CAP. XXV.

XXXVII. And be it further enacted, that the departure from India of any governor-general, governor, member of council, or commander-in-chief, with intent to return to Europe, shall be deemed in law, a resignation and avoidance of his official employment; and that the arrival in any part of Europe of any such governor-general, governor, member of council, or commander-in-chief, shall be a sufficient indication of such intent; and that no act or declaration of any governor-general, or member of council, during his continuance in the presidency whereof he was so governor-general, governor, or councillor, except by some deed or instrument in writing, under hand and seal, delivered to the secretary for the public department of the same presidency, in order to its being recorded, shall be deemed or held as a resignation or surrender of his said office; and that the salary and other allowances of any such governor-general, or other officers, respectively, shall cease from the day of such his departure, resignation, surrender; and that if any such governor-general, or any other officer whatever, in the service of the said company, shall quit or leave the presidency or settlement to which he shall belong, on other than in the known actual service of the said company, the salary and allowances appertaining to his office, shall not be paid or payable during his absence to any agent or other person for his use; and in the event of his not returning back to his station at such presidency or settlement, or of his coming to Europe, his salary and allowances shall be deemed to have ceased from the day of his quitting such presidency or settlement, any law or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

[This is in part repealed by the following act.]

PAYMENTS TO ABSENTEE SERVANTS OF GOVERNMENT.

ANNO PRIMO

VICTORIÆ REGINÆ, CAP. XLVII.

An Act to repeal the prohibition of the payment of the salaries and allowances of the East India Company's officers, during their absence from their respective stations in India.

30.3.52.

[12th July, 1837.]

Whereas, under and by virtue of an act passed in the thirty third year of the reign of his majesty King George the Third, intituled *An act for continuing in the East India Company for a further term the possession of the British territories in India, together with their exclusive trade under certain limitations; for re-establishing further regulations for the government of said territories, and the better administration of justice within the same, for appropriating to certain uses the revenues and profits of the said company; and for making provisions for the good*

3 & 4 W. 4.

order and government of the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, and of another act passed in the third and fourth years of the reign of his late majesty King William the Fourth, intituled an act for effecting an arrangement with the East India company and for the better government of his majesty's India territories, till the thirtieth day of April one thousand eight hundred and fifty four; it is enacted, that "if any governor or other officer whatever in the service of the said company, shall leave the presidency to which he shall belong, other than in the known actual service of the said company, the salary and allowances appertaining to his office, shall not be made payable during his absence to any agent or other person for his use, and in the event of his not returning, or of his coming to Europe, his salary and allowances shall be deemed to have ceased on the day of his leaving the said territories or the presidency to which he may have belonged; and whereas, it is further provided, in the said last mentioned act, that it shall be lawful for the said company to make such payment as is now by law permitted to be made to the representatives of their officers or servants, who, having left their stations intending to return thereto, shall die during their absence, and it is expedient, that such provision of the law should be altered in manner hereafter mentioned; be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that so much and such part or parts of the said two acts passed respectively in the thirty third year of the reign of his majesty King George the Third, and in the third and fourth years of the reign of his said late majesty King William the Fourth, and of any other act or provision of the law, as enact that if any governor, or other officer whatever, in the service of the said company, shall leave the presidency to which he shall belong, other than in the known actual service of the said company, the salary and allowances appertaining to his office shall not be paid or payable during his absence, to any agent or other person for his use, shall not extend to the case of any officer or servant of the company under the rank of governor or members of council who shall quit the presidency to which he shall belong, in consequence of sickness, under such rules as may from time to time be established by the governor-general in India in

So much of the provisions of the recited acts, as prohibits the payment of salaries to officers in the service of the East India Company during their absence, shall not extend to cases of sickness; not to cases of officers quitting one presidency for another, in order to embark for Europe.

to time be established by the governor-general in India in

council, or by the governor in council of such presidency, as the case may be and who shall proceed to any place within the limits of the East India Company's charter, or the Cape of Good Hope, or to the Mauritius, or to the Island of St. Helena; nor to the case of any officer or servant of the said company, under such rank as aforesaid, who, with the permission of the government of the presidency to which he shall belong, shall quit such presidency in order to proceed to another presidency for the purpose of embarking thence for Europe, until the departure of such officer or servant from the last mentioned presidency with a view to return to Europe, so as that the port of such departure shall not be more distant from the place which he shall have quitted in his own presidency, than any port of embarkation within such presidency.

No rule valid till approved by Court of Directors, subject to the control of commissioners for the Affairs of India.

Power of the Court of Directors, subject to aforesaid control, to direct the refunding of any part of the allowance paid under any of the said rules.

II. Provided always, and be it enacted, that no such rule so to be established as aforesaid, shall have any force or validity until the same shall have been approved by the court of directors of the said company, subject to the control of the commissioners for the affairs of India, in like manner as is provided by the said act of the third and fourth years of the reign of his late Majesty King William the Fourth.

III. And be it further enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said court of directors, subject to such control as aforesaid, to direct the refunding, by any officer or servant, of the said company, or by the representatives of any such officer or servant, of the whole or any part of the salary or allowance which he or they may have received under or by virtue of any such rule so to be established as aforesaid, if it shall appear to the said court, subject to such control as aforesaid, that the permission to such officer or servant, to quit the presidency to which he shall belong hath been properly granted or obtained; and such sum as the said court, subject to such control as aforesaid, shall direct such officer or servant, or the representatives of such officer or servant, to refund, shall be a debt due to the said company, and shall be recoverable by them in any court in like manner, as any debt which may now or hereafter shall be recovered by them.

THE JURY ACT.

7 GEORGE IV. CAP. XXXVII. A. D.

An Act to regulate the appointment of Juries in the East Indies.

[5th May, 1825.]

WHEREAS, by an act passed in the thirteenth year of the reign of his most Excellent Majesty King George the Third, intituled *an act for establishing certain regulations for the better management of the affairs of the East India company as well in India as in Europe*, it is, among other things, enacted, that all offences and misdemeanors which shall be laid, tried and inquired of in the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal shall be tried by a jury of British subjects, resident in the town of Calcutta, and not otherwise; and whereas it is expedient, that the right and duty of serving on juries within the limits of the local jurisdiction of the several supreme courts at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, should be further extended, be it enacted, by the King's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal and commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that all good and sufficient persons, resident within the limits of the several towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, and not being the subject of any foreign state, shall, according to such rules, and subject to such qualifications as shall be fixed in manner hereinafter mentioned, be deemed capable of serving as jurors or grand and

petit juries, and upon all other inquests, and shall be liable to be summoned accordingly; any thing in the said act, or in any other act, charter, or usage, to the contrary notwithstanding.

II. And be it further enacted, that the respective courts of judicature at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, shall have power, from time to time, to make and establish such rules, with respect to the qualification, appointment, form of summoning, challenging and service of such jurors, and such other regulations relating thereto, as they respectively deem expedient and proper; provided always, that copies of all such rules and regulations, as shall be so made and established, by such courts of judicature, shall be certified under the hands and seals of the judges of such courts to the president of the board of commissioners for the affairs of India, to be laid before his majesty for his royal approbation, correction, or refusal; and such rules and regulations shall be observed until the same shall be repealed or varied, and in the last case with such variation as shall be made therein.

III. Provided also, and be it further enacted, that the grand juries, in all cases, and all juries for the trial of persons professing the christian religion, shall consist wholly of persons professing the christian religion.

[This third section is repealed by section 2d of the following Act.]

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE AND JURIES IN INDIA.

2 & 3 GULIELMI IV. CAP. 117.

An Act to amend the law relating to the appointment of Justices of the Peace, and of Juries, in the East Indies.

[16th August, 1832.]

Governors in Council empowered to authorize any persons to act as Justices of the Peace.

WHEREAS it is expedient, that other persons besides the covenanted servants of the united company of merchants of England trading to the East Indies, or other British inhabitants of the East Indies, should be capable of being appointed to the office of justice of the peace within and for the towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay; be it therefore enacted, by the King's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present Parliament assembled and by the authority of the same, that in the manner prescribed by law for the nomination and appointment of persons now eligible to the office of justice of the peace, in the territories in the possession and under the government of the said company, and subject except as to the taking of any oaths, to the other provisions of the law which relate to the said office, it shall and may be lawful for the governor general in council of Fort William in Bengal, the governor in council of Fort Saint George, and the governor in council of Bombay, respectively, for the time being, to nominate and appoint in the name of the King's majesty his heirs and successors any person resident within the territories aforesaid, and not being the subjects of any foreign state, whom the said governor-general in council and governors in council respectively, shall think properly qualified, and who will bind themselves by such oaths or solemn affirmations, as may from time to time be prescribed in that behalf by the said governor-general in council and governor in council respectively, to act within and for the towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay respectively, as justices of the peace; and the persons to be nominated to appoint to act as justices of the peace, within and for the towns aforesaid, shall have full power and authority, to act as such justices of the peace, but according only to the tenor of the respective commissions wherein such persons shall be so nominated and appointed.

II. And whereas, by Act passed in the seventh year of the reign of his late majesty King George the Fourth, intitled *An act to regulate the appointment of juries in the East Indies*, it is amongst other things provided and enacted, that the grand

7 G. 4 c. 37. S. 3 repealed as to limitation of juries to Christians.

juries in all cases, and all juries for the trial of persons professing the Christian religion, shall consist wholly of persons professing the Christian religion; and whereas it is expedient to repeal such enactment, be it therefore enacted, that from and after the first day of July one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, said recited provision and enactment shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

REAL ESTATES, AS ASSETS IN THE HANDS OF EXECUTORS.

9 GEORGE IV. CAP. XXXIII. A. D. 1828.

An Act to declare and settle the law respecting the liability of the real Estates of British subjects and others, situate within the jurisdiction of His Majesty's Supreme Courts in India, as assets in the hands of Executors and Administrators, to the payment of the debts of their deceased owners.

[27th June, 1821.]

Whereas some doubt has arisen whether, and to what extent, the real estates of British subjects and others, (not being Mahomedans or Gentoons) situate within, or being under the jurisdiction of his majesty's Supreme Courts of Judicature in India, are liable, as assets in the hands of executors and administrators, to the payment of the debts of their deceased owners, and whereas it is expedient that such doubts should be removed, be it therefore, and it is hereby, declared and enacted, by the King's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in the present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that whenever any British subject shall die seized of or entitled to any real estate, in houses, lands, or hereditaments, situate within, or being under the general civil jurisdiction of his majesty's Supreme Courts of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, Fort Saint George and Bombay, respectively, or whenever any person (not being a Mahomedan or Gentoon) shall die seized of or entitled to any such real estates situate within the local limits of the civil jurisdiction of the same courts, respectively, such real estate of such British subjects, or other persons, as aforesaid, (not being a Mahomedan or Gentoon,) is and shall be deemed assets, in the hands of his or her Executor or Administrator, for the payment of his or her debts, whether by speciality or simple contract, in the ordinary course of administration.

II. And it is further declared and enacted, that it is and shall be lawful for such Executor or Administrator of such British subject or other person, as aforesaid, (not being a Mahomedan or Gentoon,) to sell and dispose of such real estate, for the payment of such debts as aforesaid, and to convey and assure the same estate to a purchaser, in as full and effectual a manner in law as the testator or intestate of such executor or administrator could or might have done in his life time.

III. And it is further declared and enacted, that in any suit or action to be commenced and prosecuted in any of the said courts, respectively, against such executor or administrator, as aforesaid, for the recovery of any debt or demand due and owing by such testator or intestate, in his life-time, and at the time of his death, such executor or administrator shall and may be charged with the full amount in value of such real estate, as aforesaid, not exceeding the actual net proceeds of such estate, when seized by the sheriff, as assets in the hands of such executor or administrator to be administered.

IV. And it is further declared and enacted, that in any such suit or action against such executor or administrator, as aforesaid, it is and shall be lawful for the said courts, respectively, to award and issue such writs of sequestration and execution against such houses, lands, and real effects of such testator or intestate, in the hands of such executor or administrator, as aforesaid, and to cause the same to be seized, sequestered and sold, or possession thereof delivered under such writs, respectively, in the same manner as such Courts could and might have done in the life time of such testator or intestate as aforesaid.

V. And it is further declared and enacted, that all conveyances and assurances of such real estate of such British subject and other persons so dying, seized or entitled, as aforesaid, (not being Mahomedans or Gentons), situate within, or being under the general or local jurisdiction of such courts, respectively, as aforesaid, heretofore made and executed by executors and administrators of such deceased British subjects, and other persons as aforesaid, are hereby confirmed, and shall be deemed, held, and taken to be of the same force, validity, and effect in law, as if the same had been made and executed by such deceased person in their life time.

VI. Provided, nevertheless, and it is hereby declared and enacted, that neither this act, nor any thing herein contained shall be construed to operate as, or have the effect of changing or altering the legal quality, nature, or tenure of any lands, houses, estates, rights, interests, or any other subject of property whatsoever, or of making the same or any of them to be of the nature of real property, if, by law, before the passing of this act, the same or any of them were personal property; but that the law in the respect shall be and continue the same as if this act had not passed.

APPROPRIATION OF UNCLAIMED PRIZE-MONEY.

6 GEORGE IV. CAP. L.

An Act for regulating the appropriation of certain unclaimed shares of prize-money acquired by soldiers or seamen in the service of the East India Company.

Sec. 1. Prize-money (of soldiers) remaining in the hands of agents in India, to be paid over to the East-India Company at the settlements where such agents reside, and to be applied to Lord Clive's fund.

Sec. 2. That belonging to officers or men in the company's sea service, to be paid over in like manner, for the use of Poplar hospital.

Sec. 3. States the time when such payments to the company are to be made.

Sec. 5. Required accounts of unclaimed shares to be delivered upon oath.

Sec. 12. Not to bar claims to prize-money made within six years, after the same may have been paid over to the company.

BRITISH SHIPPING AND NAVIGATION LAWS.

Fort William, Home Department, Legislative,

The 15th September, 1849.

NOTIFICATION.

The following Act of Parliament 12 and 13 Victoria, Cap. XXIX. to amend the laws in force for the encouragement of british shipping and navigation, is published for general information.

By order of the Hon'ble the President of the Council of India in Council.

FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

CHAP. XXIX.

An Act to amend the Laws in force for the Encouragement of British Shipping and Navigation

26TH JUNE, 1849.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the laws now in force for the encouragement of british shipping and navigation: be it enacted by the Queen's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords, Spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, that from and after the first

Certain Acts repealed from and after 1st January 1850.

8 & 9 Vict. c. 88.

tain other act

8 & 9 Vict. c. 89.
Sect. on 3.
Section 5.

be registered,

Section 7.
Section 9.

foreigners from becoming entitled to be again registered as *british* in case the same again become the property of *british* subjects; and so much of a certain other Act passed in the said session of parliament, intituled

8 & 9 Vict. c. 93.
Section 2.

or to any place

Section 4.

Section 41.

waters or lakes of *America*, except such as shall have been built at some place within the *british* dominions, and shall not have been repaired at any foreign place to a greater extent than in the said act is mentioned; and so

8 & 9 Vict. c. 89.
s. 63.

parliament, intituled *an Act for the general regulation of the customs*, as prohibits the importation of train oil, blubber, spermaceti oil, head-matter, skius, bones, and fins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea, unless in vessels which shall have been cleared out regularly with such oil, blubber, or other produce on board from some foreign port; and so much thereof as prohibits the importation of tea, unless from the *Cape of Good Hope*, or from places seaward of the same to the *straits of Magellan*; and so much of a certain Act passed in the session of parliament, holden in the seventh and eighth years of the reign of her present majesty,

7 and 8 Vict. c. 112, s. 37.

intituled *an Act to amend and consolidate the laws relating to merchant seamen, and for keeping a register of seamen* as provides that the master or owner of every ship belonging to any subject of Her Majesty, and of the burden of eighty tons or upwards, (except pleasure yachts,) shall have on board at the time of her proceeding from any port of the United Kingdom, and at all times when absent from the United Kingdom, or navigating the seas, one apprentice or more in a certain proportion to the number of tons of his ship's admeasurement, and that if any such master or owner shall neglect to have on board his ship the number of apprentices thereby required, together with their respective registered indentures, assignments, and register tickets, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten pounds in respect of each apprentice, indenture, assignment, or register ticket so wanting or deficient: also an Act passed in the thirty-

37 G. 3, c. 117.

seventh year of the Reign of King *George the third*, intituled *an Act for regulating the trade to be carried on with the british possessions in India by the ships of nations in amity with his majesty*; and so much of a certain act passed in the session of parliament holden in the

40. 4. c. 89. s. 20.

fourth year of the reign of King *George the fourth*, intituled *an Act to consolidate and amend the several laws now in force with respect to trade from and to places within the limits of the charter of*

day of *January* one thousand eight hundred and fifty, the following Acts and parts of Acts shall be repealed; (that is to say,) a certain Act passed in the session of parliament, holden in the eighth and ninth years of the reign of her present majesty, intituled *an Act for the encouragement of british shipping and navigation*; and so much of a certain Act passed in the said session of parliament, intituled *an Act for the registering of british vessels*, as limits the privileges of vessels registered at *Malta, Gibraltar, and Heligoland*; and so much thereof as provides that no ship or vessel shall be registered, except such as are wholly of the build of some part of the *british* dominions; and so much as relates to the disqualification of ships repaired in a foreign country; and so much as prevents *british* ships which have been captured by or sold to foreigners from becoming entitled to be again registered as *british* in case the same again become the property of *british* subjects; and so much of a certain other Act passed in the said session of parliament, intituled *an Act to regulate the trade of british possessions abroad*, as provides that no goods shall be imported into or exported from any of the *british* possessions in *America*, by sea from other than the United Kingdom, or some other of such possessions, except into or from the several ports denominated free ports; and so much thereof as provides for the limitation of the privileges allowed to foreign ships by the law of navigation in respect of importations into the *british* possessions in *Asia, Africa, and America*; and so much thereof as provides that no vessel or boat shall be admitted to be a *british* vessel or boat on any of the inland waters or lakes of *America*, except such as shall have been built at some place within the *british* dominions, and shall not have been repaired at any foreign place to a greater extent than in the said act is mentioned; and so much of a certain other Act, passed in the said session of parliament, intituled *an Act for the general regulation of the customs*, as prohibits the importation of train oil, blubber, spermaceti oil, head-matter, skius, bones, and fins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea, unless in vessels which shall have been cleared out regularly with such oil, blubber, or other produce on board from some foreign port; and so much thereof as prohibits the importation of tea, unless from the *Cape of Good Hope*, or from places seaward of the same to the *straits of Magellan*; and so much of a certain Act passed in the session of parliament, holden in the seventh and eighth years of the reign of her present majesty, intituled *an Act to amend and consolidate the laws relating to merchant seamen, and for keeping a register of seamen* as provides that the master or owner of every ship belonging to any subject of Her Majesty, and of the burden of eighty tons or upwards, (except pleasure yachts,) shall have on board at the time of her proceeding from any port of the United Kingdom, and at all times when absent from the United Kingdom, or navigating the seas, one apprentice or more in a certain proportion to the number of tons of his ship's admeasurement, and that if any such master or owner shall neglect to have on board his ship the number of apprentices thereby required, together with their respective registered indentures, assignments, and register tickets, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten pounds in respect of each apprentice, indenture, assignment, or register ticket so wanting or deficient: also an Act passed in the thirty-seventh year of the Reign of King *George the third*, intituled *an Act for regulating the trade to be carried on with the british possessions in India by the ships of nations in amity with his majesty*; and so much of a certain act passed in the session of parliament holden in the fourth year of the reign of King *George the fourth*, intituled *an Act to consolidate and amend the several laws now in force with respect to trade from and to places within the limits of the charter of*

the East India Company, and to make further provisions with respect to such trade, and to amend an Act of the present session of Parliament for the registering of vessels, so far as it relates to vessels registered in India, as enacts that no Asiatic sailors, lascars, or natives of any of the territories, countries, Islands, or places within the limites of the charter of the East India company, shall at any time be deemed or taken to be *british* seamen within the intent and meaning of any act or acts of parliament relating to the navigation of *british* ships by subjects of Her Majesty; and also the following Acts and parts of Acts; so much of a certain Act passed in the fourth year

4 G. 4. c. 77. of the reign of King George the fourth, intituled an act to authorize His Majesty, under certain circumstances, to regulate the duties and drawbacks on goods imported or exported in foreign vessels, and to exempt certain foreign vessels from pilotage, as relates to the regulation of duties and drawbacks; also an Act passed in the fifth year of

5 G. 4. c. 1. the reign of the King George the fourth, intituled an Act to indemnify all persons concerned in advising, issuing, or acting under a certain order in council for regulating the tonnage duties on certain foreign vessels, and to amend an Act of the last session of parliament for authorizing His Majesty, under certain circumstances, to regulate the duties and drawbacks on goods imported or exported in any foreign vessels; also so much of an Act passed in the session of parliament holden in the eighth and ninth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled an Act

8 & 9 Vict. c. 90 s. 8. for granting duties of customs, as empowers Her Majesty in council in certain cases to direct that additional duties shall be levied on articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of foreign countries, or upon goods imported in the ships of foreign countries, or to prohibit the importation of manufactured articles, the produce of foreign countries; also so much of an Act passed in the session of parliament holden

5 & 6 Vict. c. 14. s. 8. in the fifth and sixth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled an Act to amend the laws for the importation of corn, as enables Her Majesty, under certain circumstances, to prohibit the importation of corn, grain, meal, or flour, from the dominions of certain foreign powers; and the said several Acts and parts of Acts before mentioned are hereby accordingly repealed, except so far as the said Acts or any of them repeal any former Act or Acts, or any part of such Act or Acts, and except so far as relates to any penalty or forfeiture which shall have been incurred under the said Act or Acts hereby repealed, or any of them, or to any offence which shall have been committed contrary to such Act or Act, or any of them.

Coasting Trade of United Kingdom, and Isle of Man.

in *british* ships.

Trade with the Channel Islands.

III. And be it enacted, that no goods or passengers shall be imported into the United Kingdom from any of the Islands of *Guernsey*, *Jersey*, *Alderney*, or *Sark*, nor shall any goods or passengers be exported from the United Kingdom to any of the said Islands, nor shall any goods or passengers be carried from any of the Islands of *Guernsey*, *Jersey*, *Alderney*, *Sark*, or *Man* to any other of the said Islands, nor from one part of any of the said Islands to another part of the same Islands, except in *british* ships.

Coasting trade of the British possessions.

IV. And be it enacted, that no goods or passengers shall be carried from one part of any *british* possession

in *Asia*, *Africa*, or *America*, to another part of the same possession, except in *british* ships.

Queen in council may regulate coasting trade of colonies on their address.

V. Provided always, and be it enacted, that if the Legislature or proper legislative authority of any such *British* possession shall present an address to Her Majesty, praying Her Majesty to authorize or permit the conveyance of goods or passengers from one part of such possession to another

part thereof in other than *british* ships, or if the legislatures of any two or more possessions, which for the purposes of this act Her Majesty in council shall declare to be neighbouring possessions shall present addresses or a joint address to Her Majesty, praying Her Majesty to place the trade between them on the footing of a coasting trade, or of otherwise regulating the same, so far as relates to the vessels in which it is to be carried on, it shall thereupon be lawful for Her Majesty, by order in council, so to authorize the conveyance of such goods or passengers, or so to regulate the trade between such neighbouring possessions, as the case may be, in such terms and under such conditions, in either case, as to Her Majesty may seem good.

VI. And with regard to the coasting trade of *India*, be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the governor general of *India* in council to make any regulations authorizing or permitting the conveyance of goods or passengers from one part of the possession of the *East India* Company to another part thereof in other than *british* ships, subject to such restrictions or regulation as he may think necessary; and such regulations shall be of equal force and effect with any laws and regulations which the said governor general in council is now or may hereafter be authorized to make, and shall be subject to disallowance and repeal in like manner as any other laws or regulations made by the said governor general in council under the laws from time to time in force for the government of the *british* territories in *India*, and shall be transmitted to *England*, and be laid before both houses of parliament, in the same manner as any other laws or regulations, which the governor general in council is now or may hereafter be empowered to make.

VII. And be it enacted, that no ship shall be admitted to be a *british* ship unless duly registered and navigated as such; and that every *british* registered ship (so long as the registry of such ship shall be in force, or the certificate of such registry retained for the use of such ship,) shall be navigated during the whole of every voyage (whether with a cargo or in ballast) in every part of the world by a master who is a *british* subject, and by a crew whereof three fourths at least are *british* Seamen; and if such ship be employed in a coasting voyage from one part of the United Kingdom to another, or in a voyage between the United Kingdom and the Islands of *Guernsey*, *Jersey*, *Alderney*, *Sark*, or *Man*, or from one of the said Islands to another of them, or from one part of either of them to another of the same, or be employed in fishing on the coasts of the United Kingdom or of any of the said Islands, then the whole of the crew shall be

british Seamen: Provided always, that if a due proportion of *british* Seamen cannot be procured in any foreign port, or in any place within the limits of the *East India* Company's Charter, for the navigation of any *british* ships, or if such proportion be destroyed during the voyage by any unavoidable circumstance, and the master of such ship make proof of the truth of such facts to the satisfaction of the collector and controller of the customs at any *british* port, or of any person authorized in any other part of the world to inquire into the navigation of such ship, the same shall be deemed to be duly navigated: provided also, that every *british* ship (except such as are required to be wholly navigated by *british* seamen) which shall be navigated by one *british* seaman for every twenty tons of the burthen of such ship shall be deemed to be duly navigated, although the number of other seamen shall exceed one fourth of the whole crew.

VIII. And be it enacted, that no person shall be deemed to be a *british* seaman, or to be duly qualified to be master of a *british* Vessel, except persons of one of the following classes; (that is to say,) natural-born subjects of Her Majesty; persons naturalized by or under any Act of Parliament, or by or under any Act or ordinance of the legislature or proper legislative authority of one of the *british* possessions, or made denizens by letters of denization persons who have

What person to be *british* seamen

to be a *british* seaman, or to be duly qualified to be master of a *british* Vessel, except persons of one of the following classes;

(that is to say,) natural-born subjects of Her Majesty; persons naturalized by or under any Act of Parliament, or by or under any Act or ordinance of the legislature or proper legislative authority of one of the *british* possessions, or made denizens by letters of denization persons who have

become *british* subjects by virtue of the conquest or cession of some newly acquired country, and who have taken the oath of Allegiance to Her Majesty, or the oath of fidelity required by the treaty or capitulation by which such newly acquired country came into Her Majesty's possession; *Asiatic* sailors or lascars, being natives of any of the territories, countries, islands, or places within the limits of the charter of the *East India* Company, and under the government of Her Majesty or of the said company; and persons who have served on board any of Her Majesty's ships of war, in time of war, for the space of three years.

IX. And be it enacted, that if Her Majesty shall at any time by Her Royal proclamation declare that the proportion of *british* seamen necessary to the due navigation of *british* ships shall be less than the proportion required by this Act, every *british* ship navigated with the proportion of *british* seamen required by such proclamation shall be deemed to be duly navigated, so long as such proclamation shall remain in force.

X. And be it enacted, that in case it shall be made to appear to Her Majesty that *british* Vessels are subject in any Foreign country to any prohibitions or restriction as to the voyages in which they may engage, or as to the articles which they may import into or export from such country, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty (if she think fit,) by order in council, to impose such prohibitions or restrictions upon the ships of such Foreign country, either as to the voyages in which they may engage, or as to the articles which they may import into or export from any part of the United Kingdom or of any *british* possession in any part of the World, as Her Majesty may think fit, so as to place the ships of such country on as nearly as possible the same footing in *british* ports as that on which *british* ships are placed in the ports of such country.

XI. And be it enacted, that in case it shall be made to appear to Her Majesty that *british* ships are either directly or indirectly subject in any foreign country to any duties or charges of any sort or kind whatsoever from which the national vessels of such country are exempt, or that any duties are imposed upon articles imported or exported in *british* ships which are not equally imposed upon the like articles imported or exported in national vessels, or that any preference whatsoever is shown either directly or indirectly to national vessels over *british* vessels, or to articles imported or exported in national vessels over the like articles imported or exported in *british* vessels, or that *british* trade and navigation is not placed by such country upon as advantageous a footing as the trade and navigation of the most favoured nation, then and in any such case it shall be lawful for Her Majesty (if she think fit), by order in council, to impose such duty or duties of tonnage upon the ships of such nation entering into or departing from the ports of the United Kingdom, or of any *british* possession in any part of the world, or such duty or duties on all goods, or on any specified classes of goods, imported or exported in the ships of such nation, as may appear to Her Majesty justly to countervail the disadvantages to which *british* trade or navigation is so subjected as aforesaid.

XII. And be it enacted, that in every such order Her Majesty may, if she so think fit, specify what ships are to be considered as ships of the country or countries to which such order applies, and all ships answering the description contained in such order shall be considered to the ships of such country or countries for the purposes of such order.

XIII. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty from time to time to revoke any order or orders in council made under the authority of this act.

XIV. And be it enacted, that every such order in council as aforesaid shall, within fourteen days after the issuing thereof, be twice published in the *London Gazette*, and that a copy thereof shall be laid before both houses of parliament within

Proportion of seamen may be altered by proclamation.

Reciprocity. Queen may restrict the privileges of Foreign ships in certain cases;

and may impose additional duties.

Order in Council to specify ships to which it applies.

Orders may be revoked.

Orders to be published in *Gazette*, and to be laid before Parliament.

six weeks after the issuing the same, if parliament be then sitting, and if not, then within six weeks after the commencement of the then next session of parliament.

Penalties. XV. And be it enacted, that if any goods be imported, exported, or carried coastwise contrary to this act, all such goods shall be forfeited, and the master of the ship in which the same are so imported, exported, or carried coastwise shall forfeit the sum of one hundred pounds, except where any other penalty is hereby specially imposed.

Penalties how to be recovered. XVI. And be it enacted, that all penalties and forfeitures incurred under this Act shall be sued for, prosecuted, recovered, and disposed of, or shall be mitigated or restored, in like manner and by the same authority as any penalty or forfeiture can be sued for, prosecuted, recovered, and disposed of, or may be mitigated or restored, under an Act passed in the said Session of Parliament holden in the eighth and ninth years of Her present Majesty, intituled *an Act for the prevention of smuggling*; and that the costs of all proceedings under this Act shall be defrayed out of the consolidated duties of customs.

Registry. XVII. And be it enacted, that all natural-born subjects of Her Majesty, and all persons made denizens by letters of denization, and all persons naturalized by or under any Act of Parliament, or by or under any Act or Ordinance of the Legislature or proper legislative authority of any of the *British Possessions in Asia, Africa, or America*, and all persons authorized by or under any such Act or Ordinances to hold shares in *British shipping*, shall, on taking the oath of allegiance to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, be deemed to be duly qualified to be owners or part owners of *British-registered vessels*, anything in the said recited Act for the registering of *British shipping* to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding.

Form of certificate of registry. XVIII. And be it enacted, that the following form of certificate shall be substituted for the form of certificate prescribed by the said Act for the registering of *British shipping* :

' This is to certify, that [*here insert the names, occupations, and residence of the subscribing owners*], having made and subscribed the declaration required by law, and having declared that [*he or they*], together with [*names, occupations, and residence of non-subscribing owners*], is [*or are*] sole owner [*or owners*] in the proportions specified on the back hereof of the ship or vessel called the [*ship's name*] of [*place to which the vessel belongs*] which is of the burthen of [*number of tons*], and whereof [*master's name*] is master, and that the said ship or vessel was [*when and where built, or condemned as prize, referring to builder's certificate, Judge's certificate, or certificate of last registry, then delivered up to be cancelled, or [if the vessel was foreign built, and the time and place of building not known.] was foreign, and that he or they did not know the time or place of building, and [name and employment of Surveying Officer] having certified to us that the said ship or vessel has [number] decks and [number] masts, that her length from the inner part of the main stern to the fore part of the stern post aloft is [feet tenths], her breadth in midships is [feet tenths], her depth in hold at midships is [feet tenths], that she is [how rigged] rigged with a [standing or running] bowsprit, is [description of stern] sterned, carvel or clincher built, has [whether any or not] gallery and [kind of head, if any] head, that the framework and planking [or plating] is [state whether of wood or iron] and that she is [state whether a sailing vessel or a steamer, and if a steamer, state whether propelled by paddle wheels or screw propellers]; and the said subscribing owners having consented and agreed to the above description, and having caused sufficient security to be given as required by law, the said ship or vessel called the [*name*] has been duly registered at the port of [*name of port*]. Certified*

under our hands at the Custom House in the said port of [name or port], this [date] day of [name of month] in the year [words at length].

(Signed)

Collector.

(Signed)

Comptroller.

And on the back of such certificate of registry there shall be an account of the parts or shares held by each of the owners mentioned and described in such certificate, in the form and manner following :

Names of the several Owners within mentioned,	Number of Sixty-fourth shares held by each Owner.
[Name]	Thirty-two.
[Name]	Sixteen.
[Name]	Eight.
[Name]	Eight.
(Signed)	Comptroller.
(Signed)	Collector.

Form of declaration shall be substituted for the declaration by the said Act directed to be made by the owner or owners of any vessel previous to the registry thereof :

XIX. And be it enacted, that the following declaration

‘ I A. B. of [place of residence and occupation] do truly declare, that the ship or vessel [name] of [port or place], whereof [master's name] is at present master, being [kind of build, burthen, et cætera, as described in the certificate of the Surveying officer], was [when and where built, or, if prize or forfeited, capture, and condemnation as such, or (if the vessel be foreign built, and the owner does not know when and where she was built,) that the said vessel is foreign built, and that I do not know the time and place of her building and that I the said A. B. [and the other owners names and occupations, if any, and where they respectively reside,] am [or are] sole owner [or owners] of the said vessel, and that no other person or persons whatever hath or have any right, title, interest, share, or property therein or thereto ; and that I the said A. B. [and the said other owners, if any,] am [or are] truly and bonâ fide a subject [or subjects] of Great Britain, and that I the said A. B. have not [nor have any of the other owners, to the best of my knowledge and belief,] taken the oath of allegiance to any Foreign state whatever [except under the terms of some capitulation, describing the particulars thereof,] or that since my taking [or his or their taking] the oath of allegiance to [naming the foreign states respectively to which he or any of the said owners shall have taken the same] I have [or he or they hath or have] become a denizen [or denizens, or naturalized subject or subjects, as the case may be] of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, by Her Majesty's letters patent [or by an Act of Parliament, or by or under or by virtue of an Act or ordinance of the legislature of or have been authorized by an Act or ordinance of the legislature of to hold shares in British shipping within the said colony, and since the passing of such Act or ordinance I have [or he or they hath or have] taken the oath of allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Victoria [naming the times when such letters of denization have been granted respectively, or the year or years in which such Act or Acts of naturalization, or such Colonial Acts or ordinances, have passed respectively], and that no foreigner, directly or indirectly, hath any share or part interest in the said ship or vessel: Provided always, that if it shall become necessary to register any ship or vessel belonging to any corporate body in the United Kingdom, the following declaration, in lieu of the declaration hereinbefore directed, shall be made and subscribed by the secretary or other proper officer of such corporate body ; (that is to say.)

‘ I A. B., Secretary or Officer of [Name of Company or Corporation], do truly declare, that the Ship or Vessel [Name] of [Port] whereof [Master's

name] is at present Master, being [*Kind of Build, Burthen, &c. as described in the Certificate of the Surveying Officer*], was [*when and where built, or, if Prize or forfeited, Capture and Condemnation as such,*] or [*if the Vessel be Foreign built, and that such Secretary or Officer does not know when and where built*], that the said Vessel is Foreign built, and that I do not know the time and Place of the building, and that the same doth wholly and truly belong to [*name the Company or Corporation.*]

XX. And be it enacted, that notwithstanding that by the said recited act for the registering of *british* vessels it is enacted, that in case any ship, not being duly registered, shall exercise any of the privileges of a *british* vessel; the same shall be forfeited, nevertheless all boats or vessels under fifteen tons burthen, wholly owned and navigated by *british* subjects, although not registered as *british* ships, shall be admitted to be *british* vessels in all navigation in the rivers and upon the coasts of the United Kingdom or of the *british* possessions abroad, and not proceeding over Sea, except within the limits of the respective colonial governments, within which the managing owners of such vessels respectively reside; and that all boats or vessels wholly owned and navigated by *british* subjects, not exceeding the burthen of thirty tons, and not having a whole or fixed deck, and being employed solely in fishing on the banks and shores of Newfoundland and of the parts adjacent, or on the banks and shores of the provinces of *Canada, Nova Scotia, or New Brunswick* adjacent to the *Gulf of Saint Lawrence*, or on the North of *Cape Canso*, or of the Islands within the same, or in trading coastwise within the said limits, shall be admitted to be *british* boats or vessels, although not registered, so long as such boats or vessels shall be solely so employed.

Act to take effect on 1st January 1850.

XXI. And be it enacted, that this act shall come into operation on the 1st day of *January*, one thousand eight hundred and fifty.

Act may be amended, &c.
parliament.

XXII. And be it enacted, that this act may be amended or repealed by any act to be passed in the present session of

ABSENTEES' SALARY ACT.

*Fort William, General Department.**3d January, 1837.*

The following Act of Parliament, passed in the first year of the reign of her present Majesty, is published for general information:—

VICTORIA I. CAP. XLVII.

An Act to repeal the prohibition of the payment of the salaries and allowances of the East India Company's officers, during their absence from their respective stations in India.

(12th July, 1837.)

33 G. 3. c. 52. Whereas under and by virtue of an act passed in the thirty-third year of the reign of his Majesty King George the Third intituled *An Act for continuing in the East India Company, for a further term the possession of the British territories in India, together with their exclusive trade under certain limitations; for establishing further regulations for the Government of the said territories, and the better administration of justice within the same; for appropriating to certain uses the Revenues and profits of the said Company; and for making provisions for the good order and government of the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay,*

9&1 W. c. 85. and of another act passed in the third and fourth years of the reign of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled *An Act for effecting an arrangement with the East India Company, and for the better government of his majesty's India territories, till the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty four,* it is enacted, that "if any governor or other officer whatever, in the service of the said company, shall leave the presidency to which he shall belong, other than in the known actual service of the said company, the salary and allowances appertaining to his office, shall not be paid or payable during his absence, to any agent or other person for his use, and in the event of his not returning, or of his coming to Europe, his salary and allowances shall be deemed to have ceased on the day of his leaving the said territories, or the presidency to which he may have belonged; and whereas, it is further provided, in the said last-mentioned Act, that it shall be lawful for the said company, to make such payment as is now by law permitted to be made to the representatives of their officers or servants, who, having left their stations, intending to return thereto, shall die during their absence; and, it is expedient, that such provision of the law should be altered in manner hereinafter mentioned; be it therefore enacted, by the Queen's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and

consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same that so much and such parts of the said two acts passed respectively in the thirty third year of the reign of his majesty King George the Third, and in the third and fourth years of the reign of His said late majesty King William the Fourth, and of any other act or provision of the law, as enacts that if any governor or other officer whatever, in the service of the said company, shall leave the presidency to which he shall belong, other than in the known actual service of the said company, the salary and allowances appertaining to his office, shall not be paid or payable during his absence, to any agent or other person for his use, shall not extend to the case of any officer or servant of the company under the rank of governor, or member of council, who shall quit the presidency to which he shall belong in consequence of sickness under such rules as may from time to time be established by the governor-general of India in council, or by the Governor in Council of such presidency, as the case may be, and who shall proceed to any place within the limits of the East India Company's charter, or the Cape of Good Hope or to the Mauritius, or to the Island of St. Helena; nor to the case of any officer or servant of the said company, under such rank as aforesaid, who with the permission of the Government of the presidency to which he shall belong, shall quit such presidency in order to proceed to another presidency, for the purpose of embarking thence for Europe, until the departure of such officer or servant from such last-mentioned presidency, with a view to return to Europe, so as that part of such departure for Europe shall not be more distant from the place which he shall have quitted in his own presidency, than any port of embarkation within such presidency.

So much of the provision of the recited Acts as prohibits the payment of salaries to officers in the service of the East India Company, during their absence, shall not extend to cases of sickness.

Nor the cases of officers quitting one presidency for another, in order to embark for Europe.

II. Provided always, and be it enacted, that no such rule so to be established as aforesaid, shall have any force or validity until the same shall have been approved by the court of directors of the said company, subject to the control of the commissioners for the Affairs of India, in like manner as is provided by the said act of the third and fourth years of the reign of his late Majesty, King William the Fourth.

No rule valid till approved by the Court of Directors, subject to the control of the commissioners for the Affairs of India

III. And be it further enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said Court of Directors, subject to such control as aforesaid, to direct the re-funding by any officer or servant, of the said company, or by the representatives of any such officer or servant, of the whole or any part of the salary or allowance, which he or they may have received under or by virtue of any such rule so to be established as aforesaid, if it shall appear to the said court subject to such control as aforesaid, that the permission to such officer or servant to quit the presidency to which he shall belong; hath been improperly granted or obtained; and such sum as the said court, subject to such control as aforesaid, shall direct such officer or servant or the representatives of such officer or servant, to refund, shall be a debt due to the said company, and shall be recoverable by them in any court in like manner, as any debt may now, or hereafter shall, be recovered by them.

Power for the Court of Directors subject to aforesaid control, to direct the refunding of any part of the allowance paid under any of the said rules.

The Honorable the President in Council having considered the terms of sections I and II, of the above act, and also of paragraph 3, of a despatch from the honorable Court of Directors, is of opinion that the exemption grounded by that act, from the provision of the Act 33d, George III. which prohibited the payment of any salary to servants of the honorable

Para 3. The absentee regulations enacted by the Supreme Government and approved by us with the Board of Commissioners

are those which you will observe giving effect to the provisions of this act.

company after the date of their departure from the presidency to which they might be attached, may be granted to servants of either presidency, the Members of Government excepted, who may have quitted or who may quit the same, in consequence of sickness under the rules established by the Governor-General in Council, with the sanction of the Hon'ble Court, or who may proceed to another presidency not more distant than their own, for the purpose of embarking for Europe. But no new rules on the subject can be established hereafter, to take effect before their approval by the Honorable Court.

The President in Council deeming it necessary, therefore, to declare the rules that have been passed under such sanction and are still in force, and the modifications made therein by the application to them of the act in question, direct the following rules to be published, together with the Act I Victoria, cap. 47. for general information.

CIVIL SERVANTS.

1. Civil Servants proceeding to the Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius or the Island of St. Helena, or to any place within the limits of the East India Company's charter, with leave granted by the Governments, to which they are respectively attached, under medical certificates, countersigned by a Member of the Medical Board at the presidency, shall, from the date of the pilot leaving the vessel in which they embark to date of their return, provided the period of absence do not exceed two years, draw the allowances of their respective offices, subject to the following deductions.

If the salary exceeds 2,000 rupees per mensem, one-sixth for one year, and for the second year one-fourth.

If the salary do not exceed 2,400 rupees per mensem, one-eighth for first year, and one-sixth for the second year.

If the salary of officer be not more than 500 rupees per mensem, no deduction shall be made for the first year; and if it be only so much more, that the prescribed deduction at the rate one-eighth would reduce the allowance drawn to less than 500 rupees per mensem, only so much shall be deducted as will reduce the salary drawn to 500 rupees per mensem. After the first year, of deduction of one-eighth shall be made from the salary of the officers referred to in this rule.

2. After the close of the second year, when the salary of office ceases, civil servants who may obtain an extension of leave, will draw the subsistence allowance of their rank only, but no such servant, absent on leave, on account of sickness, shall draw a less allowance as a civil servant out of employ, than that of a junior merchant, viz Sa. Rs. 224 per mensem.

3. The maximum period of which any civil servant shall be allowed to draw the salary of office, or any part thereof, is two years from the date of embarkation, and the offices of servants who may not return within that period, will be vacant and liable to be filled by fresh appointment. Civil servants who may so overstay the period of two years, provided they obtain an extension of leave, and account to the satisfaction of the Government to which they are attached, for the delay of their return, shall, as above provided, receive the subsistence allowance of a servant of their rank, subject to the exception above specified in favor of junior servants; but if they continue absent in disobedience of an order to return, or without sufficient cause shown, that allowance also will be forfeited.

4. Civil Servants absent on leave, on account of sickness duly certified, if they proceed to England without returning to their presidency, may, as

heretofore, apply to be admitted to furlough by the Honorable the Court of Directors, and the furlough will, in such cases, take effect from the date to leaving their presidency, consequently the allowances of office that may have been drawn by themselves or their agents, after their departure, must, in that case, be re-adjusted, and the difference re-funded.

5. Civil Servants desiring to avail themselves of the benefit of the act above referred to, and to draw their allowances while absent on account of sickness under the above rules, will be required to give security in such amount as may be required by the Government for the refund of any excess that may be drawn, either by agents at the presidency or by themselves, in case of their proceeding to Europe on Furlough, or otherwise coming under retrenchment.

6. No second leave will be granted to any Civil Servant who has been absent beyond sea for two years, until three years after the date of return from sea; but if a Civil Servant is compelled by sickness to proceed to sea again within this period, after having been absent less than two years, he will be allowed to complete that period, drawing the proportion of salary allowed for the remaining time, as if the leave had been continuous.

MILITARY OFFICERS HOLDING CIVIL SITUATIONS.

7. Military officers employed in the civil department and drawing a civil allowance, are entitled, in common with officers holding staff situations in the military department, to draw the military pay and allowances of their rank while absent at sea, on leave under medical certificate, and likewise one-half of the difference between such allowances and the civil or staff pay of the offices to which they stand appointed.

8. The above allowances are to be drawn for a total period not exceeding two years from the date when the vessel in which such officers embark may leave the presidency or other port of departure; and the civil situation held by any officer who shall not return within that period, shall be considered vacant.

9. The rules for furnishing medical certificates and for regulating the forms and manner of drawing military allowances during absence on leave, have been laid down in General Orders in the Military Department.

10. The Civil Auditor will pass the bills of officers on leave beyond sea, under medical certificate, for the portion of their civil salary which they are permitted to draw by those rules, in like manner, as is provided for Civil Servants proceeding to sea on medical certificate. But it is hereby provided, that Civil allowances shall not be drawn by a military officer under this rule, after the date of departure beyond sea, unless security shall have been previously given in such amount as may be fixed by Government.

ECCELSIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

11. Chaplains proceeding to any place beyond sea, for the benefit of their health, under the rules prescribed for officers of the Ecclesiastical department, shall, in respect to the proportion of allowances to be drawn during the period of absence, as also in respect to the conditions and period for which such allowances are to be drawn, and likewise in respect to the allowances to be drawn in case of their not returning within two years, be subject to the same precise rules as Civil Servants proceeding to any place beyond sea on sick leave.

PILOTS.

12. The following rules have been established for members of the Pilot Service, under the sanction of the Honorable Court of Directors:—

13. Members of the pilot service, whose state of health may require a voyage to sea or who may on that account desire to leave the presidency shall submit application for the same through the Master Attendant to the Marine Board, forwarding with the application a certificate from the Marine Surgeon, or Assistant Surgeon, the Marine Board may grant leave for any period not exceeding three months, and the party availing himself of it may draw, while absent on such leave, his entire pay and allowances without deduction. If the leave solicited, exceed the period of three months, the medical certificate must be countersigned by a Member of the Medical Board, and the sanction of Government will be required to enable the Pilot to proceed to the Cape or elsewhere, under the following rules:—

14. Branch Pilots, Master Pilots, Mates and Volunteers, compelled by sickness, duly certified to proceed to the Cape or elsewhere beyond sea, within the limits of the Hon'ble Company's charter, shall be entitled to draw the reduced allowances, and to receive the passage-money allotted to them in the following table:

	Monthly Allowance :*	Passage money.
Branch Pilot,.....	Sa. Rs. 500	500
Master ditto,.....	„ 250	400
Mate ditto,.....	„ 120	350
Senior 2d Mate,.....	„ 80	320
Junior ditto,.....	„ 70	300
Volunteers,.....	„ 60	300

15. Pilots authorized to proceed to England for the benefit of their health, will receive passage-money and draw allowances as heretofore, from the date of the vessel in which they embark leaving her pilot for sea as follows:—

PASSAGE ALLOWANCES.

Branch Pilot,.....	Sa. Rs. 1,437	5
Master ditto,.....	„ 956	14
Mate ditto,.....	„ 765	8
Senior 2d Mate,.....	„ 669	13
Junior ditto,.....	„ 574	2
Volunteers,.....	„ 478	7

ALLOWANCES PAYABLE DURING SICK LEAVE IN EUROPE.

Branch Pilot,.....	200	Sa. Rs. per month
Master.....	90	„ ditto
First Mates,.....	50	„ ditto
Second ditto,.....	40	„ ditto
Volunteers,.....	40	„ ditto

16. Members of the pilot service absent at the Cape or elsewhere, under the rule for such absence above stated, will be required to return to India at the end of six months from the date of their leaving Calcutta, unless they forward to the

* These allowances are to be subject to the subscriptions to the Pension Fund.

Marine Board a renewed certificate from the Colonial Surgeon or other principal medical officer of the place where they may be residing, stating that prolonged residence is necessary for complete recovery.

17. A Member of the pilot service, absent under the above rules, may, provided he forwards renewed medical certificates every six months, as required in the preceding rule, continue absent from India, for a total period not exceeding two years, drawing during absence the allowances stated, either through his agent, at Calcutta, or by bill signed in the presence of a Magistrate at the place where he may be residing, and certified to be so signed on the date specified. The bills may be drawn in duplicate and will be payable to the order of the pilot, provided, however, that no pilot shall be allowed to benefit by this provision, unless he shall give security to such amount as may be prescribed by government to cover any re-funds to which he may become liable in case of proceeding to Europe or of over-receipt by agents.

18. Any member of the pilot service who shall be absent beyond sea for a period exceeding two years, shall, from the date of the expiration of the two years, be considered as suspended from the service. It will remain to be decided upon his return at any subsequent date, whether he shall be restored or not, according as he shall be able to satisfy the marine board and government, that he used all possible exertions to return within the time fixed, but failed to do so from causes beyond his control.

19. Under the authority of the provisions contained in the latter part of clause 1. Act I. Victoria, cap. 47, it is further provided, in respect to all the above classes of officers, that if they embark with the permission of government, at any other presidency than their own, or at any other place or port in India, provided, that it be not more distant from their station than the ports of their own presidency, the date for the commencement of the operation of the above rules for sick leave beyond sea, shall be that of actual embarkation at such place or port, and not that of leaving the frontier of their own respective presidency, and the same privilege in respect to the date of leaving India, will be granted to officers of the several services referred to embarking at other presidencies or places in India, not more distant from their station than the ports of their own presidency, with the leave of government previously obtained for the purpose of proceeding to Europe on furlough, or of retiring from the service altogether.

20. In the above rules no provision is made for cases of servants of the classes mentioned resigning the service after leaving their presidency with the permission of the Government in consequence of sickness. The case of such persons has been considered by the President in Council, to require a new rule, which, under the terms of the act, requires to be submitted for the confirmation of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, before it can take effect. It is accordingly declared, that the security to be given by servants as the condition of their drawing allowances while absent from their presidency, must provide for the case of such retirement, and the servants must bind themselves to re-fund the whole of the allowances so drawn, in case of their resignation and departure for Europe without return to their presidency, provided, that the new rules to be established, should require such re-fund.

By order of the Hon'ble the President in Council,

H. T. PRINSEP,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

TRADE OF SHIPS BUILT WITHIN THE LIMITS OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S CHARTER.

ANNO TERTIO & QUARTO.

VICTORIÆ, CAP. LVI.

An Act further to regulate the trade of Ships built and trading
within the limits of the *East India Company's Charter*.

7th August, 1840.

WHEREAS by an act passed in the fifth year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Third, entitled *an act, to make further regulations for the registry of ships built in India*, it was enacted, that nothing in that or in the therein-recited acts or in any other act contained should subject any ship or vessel built or to be built within the limits of the charter of the *East India Company*, which should not be of the burthen of three hundred and fifty tons, or any ship or vessel built within the limits of the charter of the said company, then the property of any of His said Majesty's subjects within the limits aforesaid, and employed in trade as therefore solely within the said limits, including the *Cape of Good Hope* or any ship or vessel which then was, or at any time before the first day of *January* in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixteen should be building within the limits aforesaid, on account of any of His said Majesty's subjects within the said limits, and should be employed in trade solely within the said limits, including *Cape of Good Hope*, to any penalty, forfeiture, disability, or impediment, by reason of such ship or vessel not being registered, and not being *British* built, or to affect the property or any transfer of property in any such ship or vessel as aforesaid which should not be registered; and whereas

by an act passed in the fourth year of his late Majesty King George the Fourth, entitled *an act for the registering of vessels*, and by another act passed in the same session, entitled *an act to consolidate and amend the several laws now in force with respect to trade from and to places within the limits of the charter of the East India company, and to make further provisions with respect to such trade; and to amend an act of the present session of parliament for the registry of vessels, so far as it relates to vessels registered in India*, the said recited act of the fifty-fifth year of King George the Third was repealed: and whereas by an act passed in the session held in the third and fourth years of the

reign of King William the Fourth, entitled *an act to regulate the trade of the British possession abroad*, it was among other things enacted, that all ships built at any place within the limits of the *East India company's charter* prior to the first of *January* one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, and which then were and had continued ever since to be solely the property of His Majesty's subjects, should be deemed to be *British* ships for all the purposes of trade within the said limit, including the *Cape of Good*

Hope: and whereas under and by virtue of an act passed 4 W. 4 C. 55. in the same session, entitled *an act for the registering of vessels*, ships or vessels built in any ports in the territories under the government of the said company, being owned by British subjects, and being registered in manner therein provided for, are entitled to all the privileges and advantages of a British registered ship; but it is expedient further to regulate the trade of ships built and trading within the limits of the *East India* company's charter, including the *Cape of Good Hope* and the territories and dependancies thereof, and in the meantime to restore to the ships or vessels so described as aforesaid in the said recited act of the fifty-fifth year of King *George* the Third the enjoyment of the privileges to which they were hereby entitled; and it is fit that indemnity should be afforded in respect of the consequences of the repeal of such privileges by the said acts of the fourth year of King *George* the Fourth, or either of them; be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that in the meantime and until such declaration by proclamation shall be made by the governor general in council as hereinafter is authorized, as well all ships mentioned in the said enactment contained in the said first recited act of king *William* the Fourth, as also all other ships or vessels as aforesaid described in the said act of the fifty-fifth year of the reign of King *George* the Third, shall have and enjoy the same privileges as were thereby given to such ships or vessels.

Until proclamation, all vessels to be entitled to privileges given by 55 G. 3, c. 110.

II. And be it enacted, that for all purposes of indemnity and discharge from all actions, suits, prosecutions, penalties, forfeitures, disabilities, or impediments, and for all purposes of confirming and giving validity to all sales, assignments, mortgages, contract, engagements, bonds, policies of assurance, gifts, bequests, rights, titles, interests, matters, and things whatsoever which but for the said recited repeal of the said privileges would have been valid and effectual in law, and for all other beneficial purposes whatever, this act shall have the same force and effect as if the said act of the fifty-fifth year of the reign of King *George* the Third had never been repealed.

This Act to have the same force as 55 Geo. 3, c. 110.

III. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the governor general of *India* in council, by proclamation to declare that all ships or vessels built or to be built within the limits of the charter of the *East India* company, being owned by His Majesty's subjects for whom the said governor general in council has power to legislate, and belonging, under the regulations hereinafter provided for, to any ports in the territories under the government of the said company, shall be deemed to be British ships for all the purposes of trade within the said limits, including the *Cape of Good Hope* and the territories and dependancies thereof; provided that upon such declaration being made the said governor general in council shall, and the said governor general in council is hereby accordingly empowered to make regulations, to be enforced by suitable penalties concerning the registering, licensing, and ascertaining the admeasurement of the tonnage and burden, and generally for the trading within the limits aforesaid of such ships or vessels, any thing in any act to the contrary notwithstanding; which regulation shall be of equal force and effect with any laws and regulation which the said governor general in council is authorized to make, but shall be subject to disallowance and repeal, and shall in the same manner be transmitted to *England*, and be laid before both houses of Parliament, as in the case of any other laws or regulations which the said governor general in council is now by law empowered to make.

Governor General enabled to declare what ships shall be considered as British.

IV. And whereas it may be expedient to admit to similar privileges and advantages any ships or vessels belonging to native princes or states in subordinate alliance with or having subsidiary treaties with the *East India* company, or owned by subjects of any such princes or states; be it therefore

Ships belonging to Native powers may be admitted to privileges of British ships.

enacted, that the governor general of *India* in council may by such regulations as aforesaid, such regulations being subject as aforesaid, admit to the privileges and advantages of *British* ships, for the purposes of trade within the limits of the charter of the said company, including the *Cape of Good Hope* and the territories and dependencies thereof, or to any of such privileges and advantages, any ships or vessels belonging to such princes or states, or any of them, or owned by subjects of any such princes or states; but any such regulations shall provide for the granting to such ships or vessels fit and convenient licences or passes, and generally for the trading within the limits aforesaid of such ships or vessels.

V. And whereas vessels exceeding the burden of three hundred and fifty tons, built in ports within the limits of the *East India* company's charter since the first day of *January* one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, and owned by *British* subjects, and vessels built in ports within the limits aforesaid, owned by native princes or states in subordinate alliance with or having subsidiary treaties with the *East India* company, or by the subject of such princes or states, may have heretofore engaged and may be now engaged in trade within such limits, under some license, authority, or sanction of the respective governments of the several Presidencies in *India*; and it is expedient that full legal validity and effect should be given to all acts of the said governments respectively in reference to any trading; be it therefore enacted, that all acts and documents whatever done, given, or issued by any of the said governments in reference to the trading of the two classes of vessels last herein-before mentioned, shall be deemed and construed to have had for all purpose full legal validity and effect from the respective time when such acts and documents may have been done, given, or issued respectively, and shall for all purpose continue to have such validity and effect until the governor general of *India* in council shall make other provisions in respect of the trading of such classes of vessels respectively under the authority of this act.

Provisions of Act for Registering *British* vessels to have full force in *East Indian Territories*.

VI. And whereas doubts have been entertained whether the provisions and remedies enacted and contained in an act passed in the session held in the third and fourth years of the reign of his late Majesty King *William* the Fourth, entitled *An Act for the registering of British Vessels*, in cases of the wilful detention and refusal to deliver up the certificate of the registry of any ship or vessel to the proper officer or other persons authorized and entitled in that behalf, as in the said last mentioned act is specified, extent to and are in force in the territories under the government of the *East India* company and it is expedient that such doubt should be removed; be it therefore declared and enacted, that the said several provisions and remedies in the said last mentioned act contained touching the wilful detention of such certificate of registry, or the absconding of any person in possession of the same, shall be deemed and taken to extend to, and shall extend to and be in force in the said territories under the government of the *East India* company.

3 & 4 W. c. 55.

Matters directed to be performed before Governors of any particular place may be performed in presence of Governor General of *India*, &c.

VII. And be it enacted, that whatever in and by the said act it is directed or provided that any act, matter, or thing shall and may be done or performed by, to, or with the governor, lieutenant governor, or commander in-chief of any place where any ships or vessel may be registered under the authority of the same act, the same shall or may be done or performed in the territories under the government of the *East India* company by, to, or with the governor general of *India* in council, or the governor of the presidency of *Fort William* in *Bengal*, or the respective governors in council or governors of the presidencies of *Fort Saint George* and *Bombay*, or the governor of *Prince of Wales' Island*, *Singapore* and *Malacca*, or the respective resident councillors at *Singapore* and *Malacca*, according to circumstances, and as the case may be.

VIII. And be it enacted, that in all causes in which by the said last-mentioned act it is made lawful for any governor, lieutenant governor, or commander-in-chief of any of Her Majesty's colonies, plantations, islands, or territories, and they are thereby authorized and required, if any suit, information, libel, or other prosecution or proceeding, of any nature or kind whatever, shall have been commenced or shall hereafter be commenced in any court whatever in any of the said colonies, plantations, islands, or territories, respectively, touching the force and effect of any register granted to any ship or vessel, upon a representation made to any such governor, lieutenant governor, or commander-in-chief, to cause all proceedings thereon to be stayed, as in the said last-mentioned act is provided, it shall be lawful, in the territories under the government of the *East India* company, for the governor general of *India* in council, or the Governor of the said presidency of *Fort William* in *Bengal*, or for the respective governors in council or governors of the said presidencies of *Fort Saint George* and *Bombay*, or the Governor of *Prince of Wales' Island*, *Singapore*, and *Malacca*, according to the circumstances, and as the case may be, and they are respectively authorized and required, if any such suit, information, libel, or other prosecution or proceeding whatever shall have been commenced or shall hereafter be commenced in any of Her Majesty's courts whatever, or in any place subordinate to the said several presidencies, or the government of *Prince of Wales' Island*, *Singapore*, and *Malacca*, respectively, touching the force and effect of any register granted to any ship or vessel, upon a representation made to any such governor general of *India* in council, or governor of the said presidencies of *Fort Saint George* and *Bombay* respectively, or such governor of *Prince of Wales' Island*, *Singapore*, and *Malacca*, according to circumstances, and as the case may be, cause all proceedings thereon to be stayed, if he shall see just cause so to do, until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known and certified to him by Her Majesty, by or with the advice of Her Majesty's privy council; and such governor general of *India* in council, or governor of the said presidency of *Fort William* in *Bengal*, or governor in council or governor of the said presidencies of *Fort Saint George* and *Bombay* respectively, or such governor of *Prince of Wales' Island*, *Singapore*, and *Malacca* respectively, is hereby required to transmit to the court of directors of the *East India* company, to be by them forthwith forwarded to the president of the board of commissioners for the affairs of *India*, to be laid before Her Majesty in council, an authenticated copy of the proceedings in every such case, together with his reasons for causing the same to be stayed, and such documents properly verified as he may judge necessary for the information of Her Majesty.

For staying proceedings in certain causes

IX. And be it enacted, that the term "limits of the *East India* company's charter" shall for all purposes of this act be construed to mean all places and seas eastward of the *Cape of Good Hope* to the straits of *Magellan*.

Construction of Term.

AMENDED MUTINY ACT.

ANNO DUODECIMO & DECIMO TERTIO

VICTORIÆ REGINÆ, CAP. XLIII.

An Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion of Officers and Soldiers, in the Service of the *East India* Company, and for regulating in such Service the Payment of Regimental Debts and the Distribution of the Effects of Officers and Soldiers dying in the Service.

[28th July, 1849.]

Whereas an act was passed in the third and fourth years of 3 & 4 Vict. c. 37. her present majesty, intituled *an act to consolidate and amend the laws for punishing mutiny and desertion of officers and soldiers in the service of the East India company, and for providing for the observance of discipline in the Indian Navy, and to amend the laws for regulating the payment of regimental debts and the distribution of the effects of officers and soldiers dying in service*: And whereas it is expedient that the said act be amended; and it being requisite, for retaining the forces of the *East India* company in their duty, that an exact discipline be observed, and that soldiers who shall mutiny or stir up sedition, or shall desert the said company's service, be brought to a more exemplary and speedy punishment than the usual forms of the law will allow: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same,

The Queen may make articles of war, of which all Courts shall take judicial notice, and copies to be transmitted to judges and Governors,

That it shall be lawful to her majesty to make articles of war for the better government of the *East India* company's forces, and from time to time to renew, alter, add to, or amend the same, as to her majesty shall appear fit, and all articles of war to be so made shall be judicially taken notice of by all judges and in all courts whatsoever, and copies of the same, printed by the Queen's printer, shall, as soon as conveniently may be after the same shall have been made and established by her majesty, be transmitted by her majesty's secretary at war to the judges of her majesty's superior courts at *Westminster*, *Dublin*, *Edinburgh*, and in *India* respectively, and also to the governors of her majesty's dominions abroad and of the territories under the government of the said company; provided that no person within the territories which are or may be under the government of the said company, and within one hundred and twenty miles' distance from the presidencies of *Port William*, *Fort Saint George*, and *Bombay* respectively, shall by such articles of war be subject to be transported as a felon, or be subject to any punishment extending to life or limb except for crimes or offences which are by this act expressly made liable to such transportation or to such punishment as aforesaid, nor shall be subject, with reference to any crimes made punishable by this act, to be punished in any manner which shall not accord with the provisions of this act; provided also, that nothing in this act contained shall in any manner impeach or affect any articles of war or other matters made, enacted, or in force, or which hereafter may be made or enacted or in force, under the authority of the government of *India*, respecting officers or soldiers being natives of the *East Indies* or other places within the limits of the said company's charter; and that on the trial of all offences committed by any native officer or soldier, or follower, reference shall be had to the articles

Trial of Native Officer or Soldier.

of war framed by the government of *India* for such native officers, soldiers, or followers, and to the established usages of the service.

II. And be it enacted, that the provisions of this act shall apply to all persons belonging to any of the forces of the *East India* company who are or shall be commissioned or in pay as officers, or who are or shall be listed or in pay as non-commissioned officers or soldiers, or who are or shall be serving or hired to be employed in the artillery or any of the trains of artillery, or as master gunners or gunners, or as conductors of stores, or who are or shall be serving in the department of engineers, or in the corps of sappers and miners or pioneers, or as military surveyors or draftsmen, or in the ordnance and commissariat departments, and to all stor-keepers and other civil officers employed under the ordnance, and to all apothecaries, veterinary surgeons, medical stor-keepers, hospital stewards, and others serving in the medical department of the said forces, and to all licensed sutlers and followers in or of any of the said forces, and that all such persons shall be at all times subject to all the penalties and punishments mentioned in this act, and shall in all respects whatsoever be holden to be within the intent and meaning of every part of this act.

Persons sub-
ject to this Act.

III. And be it enacted, that for the purposes of this act, and of any articles of war to be made under the same, the presidency of *Fort William* in *Bengal* shall be deemed and taken to comprise under and within it all the territories which by law are divisible between the presidencies of *Fort William* in *Bengal* and *Agra* respectively, and such territories shall for all the purposes aforesaid be taken to be the presidency of *Fort William* in *Bengal*.

For the purposes
of this Act the Pre-
sidency of *Fort*
William to com-
prise that of *Agra*

IV. And be it enacted that all officers and soldiers of any troops, being mustered and in pay, which shall be raised and serving in any of the possessions or territories which are or may be under the government of the said company, or in places in possession of or occupied by persons subject to the government of the said company, or by any forces of the said company, and being under the command of any officer having a commission immediately from the government of any of the presidencies of the said company, shall be liable to martial law, in like manner as the company's other forces are.

Officers, &c.
raised or serving
in places occupi-
ed by persons
subject to the
Government of
the Company,
liable to the same
law as Compa-
ny's other for-
ces.

V. And be it enacted that all officers and soldiers who shall be enlisted in or transferred to the service of the said company, and all officers in the said company's service who may proceed in charge of or be appointed to do duty with such enlisted or transferred officers and soldiers, shall from and after their embarkation to go abroad to such place whereto they shall be sent in the service of the said company, be during their passage subject to all the provisions and regulations of this act, and to all such provisions and regulations as officers and soldiers in the pay of the said company shall from time to time be subject to at the garrison or place to which such officers and soldiers shall be sent; and in all cases in which it may happen that offences shall be committed by the said officers and soldiers after their embarkation, and before their arrival at their place of destination abroad, which cannot be tried and punished during their passage in such manner as such offences ought to be tried and punished, every such officer or soldier may and shall after his arrival at his place of destination abroad be tried and punished for every offence committed after his embarkation and before his arrival, in the same manner as he would have been liable to be tried and punished if such offence had been committed in any place where the offender might have been tried by court-martial held under the authority of this act.

After embar-
cation all officers
and soldiers sub-
ject to provisions
of this Act.

Offences com-
mitted during
Passage cogni-
zable after ar-
rival.

Commanders in Chief of the several Presidencies empowered to convene Courts-martial.

VI. And be it enacted, that for the purpose of bringing offenders to justice it shall be lawful for the general or other officer commanding in chief the forces in *India*, or the forces within the presidency of *Fort William*, and also for each of the generals or other officers respectively commanding in chief the forces within the residencies of *Port Saint George* and *Bombay* respectively, from time to time, as occasion may require, to convene courts-martial for the trial of any officer or soldier under his command who is or shall be charged with any offence liable to be tried by court-martial, whether such offence shall have been committed before or after such officer shall have taken upon himself such command; and it shall also be lawful for each of the said officers commanding in chief respectively, to direct his warrant to any officer, not under the degree of a field-officer, having the command of any body of forces, authorizing him to convene court-martial for the trial of offences committed by any officer or soldier under his command, whether the same shall have been committed before or after such officer shall have taken upon himself such command; and it shall also be lawful for each of the said officers commanding in chief respectively, when and as often as any sentence is given and passed by a court-martial, legally constituted, upon any officer or soldier under his command, to confirm such sentence, and to cause the same to be put into execution, or to suspend, mitigate, or remit the same; and it shall also be lawful for each of the said officers commanding in chief respectively to give his warrant to any officer, not under the degree of a field-officer, having the command of any body of forces, to confirm sentences of court-martial passed upon officers or soldiers under the command of the officer to whom such warrant shall be given (always excepting in any such warrant the confirmation of any sentence of death, transportation, or cashiering, upon any commissioned officer), and to cause the same to be put into execution, or to suspend, mitigate, or remit the same; and the said officers commanding in chief respectively may (where they shall think fit) authorize any such officer to confirm any such class of sentences only, or sentences passed for any such class of offences only, or on any such class of persons only, as they may think fit; and it shall also be lawful for her majesty to grant commissions or warrants under the royal sign manual to any general or other officer having the command of any body of forces, as well in the possessions or territories which are or may be under the government of the *East India* company as elsewhere, for convening court-martial, and for authorizing any officer under their respective commands to convene courts-martial, as occasion may require, for the trial of offences committed by any of the forces under their several commands, whether the same shall have been committed before or after such officer shall have taken upon himself such command, the officer so authorized not being, however, below the degree of a field-officer; and any person subject to the provisions of this act who shall in any part of her majesty's dominions, or the territories under the government of the *East India* company, or elsewhere, commit any offence for which he may be liable to be tried by court-martial, may be tried and punished for the same in any part of the territories which are or may be under the government of the said company, or elsewhere, where he may have come after the commission of the offence, in the same manner as if the offence had been committed where such trial shall take place.

The Queen may grant Commissions or warrants for convening of Courts-martial for trying offences against Articles of War.

convening courts-martial, as occasion may require, for the trial of offences committed by any of the forces under their several commands, whether the same shall have been committed before or after such officer shall have taken upon himself such command, the officer so authorized not being, however, below the degree of a field-officer; and any person subject to the provisions of this act who shall in any part of her majesty's dominions, or the territories under the government of the *East India* company, or elsewhere, commit any offence for which he may be liable to be tried by court-martial, may be tried and punished for the same in any part of the territories which are or may be under the government of the said company, or elsewhere, where he may have come after the commission of the offence, in the same manner as if the offence had been committed where such trial shall take place.

Composition & Constitution of General Courts-martial.

VII. And be it enacted, that all general courts-martial held under the authority of this act shall consist of not less than thirteen commissioned officers (except in cases where the same shall be holden in any place out of her majesty's dominions and of the territories which are or may be under the government of the said company, or where the same shall be holden in any *African* colony, the *Australian* colonies, the settlements on the coast of *China*,

Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, or Malacca, in which cases such general courts-martial may consist of any number not less than five), and shall have powers to sentence any officer or soldier to suffer death, transportation, or any other punishment which shall accord with the provisions of this act.

VIII. And be it enacted, that a district or garrison court-martial shall consist of not less than five commissioned officers, and such court-martial shall have the same power as a general court-martial to sentence any soldier to such punishments as shall accord with the provisions of this act; provided that such court-martial shall not have power to try a commissioned officer, nor to pass any sentence of death or transportation.

Composition & powers of District or Garrison Courts-martial.

IX. And be it enacted, that a regimental or detachment court-martial shall consist of not less than five officers, unless it is found to be impracticable to assemble that number, when there may be sufficient, and shall have power to sentence any soldier to corporal punishment, to imprisonment, or to forfeiture of pay, in such manner as shall accord with the provisions of this act.

Regimental and Detachment Courts-martial.

X. And be it enacted, that in cases of mutiny and insubordination or other offences committed on the line of March or on board any ship or vessel the offence may be tried by a regimental or detachment court-martial, and the sentence confirmed and carried into execution on the spot by the officer in the immediate command of the troops; provided the sentence shall not exceed that which a regimental court-martial is competent to award.

Courts-martial on line of march or in troop ships.

XI. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for any officer commanding any distinct detachment or portion of the said company's troops which may at any time be serving in any place out of her majesty's dominions and of the possessions or territories which are or may be under the government of the said company, upon complaint made to himself any offence committed against the property or person of any inhabitant of or resident of any such countries, by any person serving with or belonging to the company's army being under the immediate command of any such officer, to convene a detachment general court-martial, which shall consist of not less than three officers, for the purpose of trying any such person; and every such court-martial shall have the same powers in regard to sentence upon offenders as are granted by this act to general courts-martial: provided always, that no sentence of any such court-martial shall be executed until the general commanding the army to which the division, brigade, detachment, or party to which any person so tried, convicted, and adjudged to suffer punishment shall belong shall have approved and confirmed the same.

Officers in command of troops in Foreign Countries not in alliance with the East India Company may assemble Courts-martial.

XII. And be it enacted, that, where necessary or expedient, officers of her majesty's land forces, or officers of her majesty's royal marines, or officers of both such services, may sit on courts-martial together with officers in the service of the *East India* company; and where the person to be tried shall belong to her majesty's land forces, then the proceedings of the court shall be regulated to all intents and purposes as if the court was composed of officers of her majesty's land forces only, and the provisions of the act which shall exist at the time for the punishment of mutiny and desertion in her majesty's forces shall be applicable to the proceedings of such court; and where the person to be tried shall be in the service of the *East India* company the provisions of this act shall be applicable, notwithstanding any officer, though in the actual service of the said company, may hold a commission from her majesty or any of her royal predecessors; and where it shall happen that officers in the service of the said company cannot conveniently be had to compose the whole or part of a court-martial, then any officer or soldier or person subject to the

Proceedings on mixed Courts-martial how to be regulated

Courts-martial in some cases may be wholly composed of Queen's Officers.

provisions of this act may be tried by a court-martial composed of officers in her majesty's service alone: provided always, that the officer convening such court-martial shall specify in his warrant or order convening the court that no officer in the service of the said company could be conveniently had.

XIII. And be it enacted, that the president of every President of court-martial shall be appointed by the authority convening such court, and shall in no case be the officer commanding in chief or governor of the garrison where the offender shall be tried, nor commander of the regiment, or body of troops composed of detachments of different regiments, to which the prisoner belongs, nor, in the case of a general court-martial, under the degree of a field officer, unless a field officer cannot be had, nor in any case whatever under the degree of a captain, save in the case of a detachment general court-martial holden in the countries of foreign powers, or of a regimental or detachment court-martial holden on the line of March, or on board any ship or vessel, or on any foreign station, where a captain cannot be had; and it shall be lawful for any officer by whom any court-martial shall be convened (where it may be necessary so to do) to authorize some fit person to execute the office of judge advocate at and for the purpose of such court-martial.

XIV. And be it enacted, that in all trials by court-martial to be held by virtue of this act, as soon as the president and other officers appointed to serve thereon shall be assembled, their names shall be read over in the hearing of the prisoner, who shall thereupon be asked if he objects to being tried by the president, or by any of such officers; and if the prisoner shall then object to the president, such objection shall be referred to the decision of the authority by whom such president shall have been appointed; but if he object to any officer other than the president, such objection shall be decided by the president and the other officers appointed to form the court; and when the place of the president or of any other officer in respect of whom any challenge shall have been made and allowed shall be supplied by some officer in respect of whom no challenge shall have been made and allowed, or if no challenge shall have been made, or, if made, not allowed, the president and the other officers composing the court shall take the oath in the schedule to this act annexed before the judge advocate or his deputy, or person officiating as such, or before the president of such court, who are hereby respectively authorized to administer the same; and any sworn member may administer the oath to the president; and as soon as the said oaths shall have been administered to the respective members, the president of the court is hereby authorized and required to administer to the judge advocate, or the person officiating as such, the oath in the schedule to this act annexed; and no proceeding or trial shall be had upon any offence but during reasonable and convenient hours of the day, to be appointed by the officer commanding where the court-martial is held, except in cases which require an immediate example.

XV. And be it enacted, that all general and other court-martial shall have power and authority and are hereby required to administer an oath, or, in case of natives of *India*, an oath or solemn declaration, as circumstances may require, to every witness or other person who shall be examined before such court in any matter relating to any proceeding before the same; and every person, as well civil as military, who may be required to give or produce evidence before a court-martial, shall, in the case of general courts-martial, be summoned by the judge advocate general or his deputy, or the person officiating as such, and in the case of all other courts-martial, by the president of the court; and all persons so summoned and attending as witnesses before any court-martial shall during their necessary attendance in or on such courts, and in going to and returning from the same, be privileged from arrest, and shall, if unduly arrested, be discharged by such

Swearing and
summoning wit-
nesses.

court-martial, or by any court of law, or judges of any such court, according as the case shall require, upon its being made to appear to such court-martial, court of law, or judge, by affidavit, in a summary way, that such witness was arrested in going to or returning from or attending upon such court-martial; and all witnesses so duly summoned as aforesaid who shall not attend on such courts, or attending to be sworn, or being sworn, shall refuse to give evidence, or not produce the documents under their power or control required to be produced by them, or refuse to answer all such questions as the court may legally demand of them, shall be liable to be attached in any court of justice, upon complaint made in like manner as if such witness, after having been duly summoned or subpoenaed, had neglected to attend on a trial in any proceeding in the court in which complaint shall be made.

XVI. And be it enacted, that after a prisoner has been found guilty of any charge or charges the court before which any such prisoner shall have been tried may, before passing sentence on such prisoner, and for the purpose only of affixing punishment, receive in evidence against him any previous convictions by any Courts-martial, and in like manner and for the like purpose the court shall receive in evidence any previous conviction of such prisoner by a court of ordinary criminal jurisdiction, where the offence charged in the indictment was of a felonious, fraudulent, or unnatural nature; and in the case of convictions by courts-martial a certificate which shall purport to contain a copy of the charges, finding, and sentence of the court, and of the minute of the infliction or remission of all or any part of such sentence, made from the original minutes of such court, or from the court-martial book, and which shall further purport to be signed by the judge advocate general or by his deputy, or by the officer officiating as such, or by the officer confirming the proceedings, or by any competent staff officer, in case such copy be taken from the original minutes, or by the commanding officer, adjutant, or other officer having the custody of the court-martial book, in case such copy be taken from the said book, shall be sufficient evidence of such conviction, and it shall not be necessary to prove the signature of official character of the person appearing to have signed such certificate, nor, if the court be satisfied from all the circumstances of the case that the prisoner under trial is the person mentioned in any such certificate, shall it be necessary to give other proofs of the identity of the person of the offender; and in the case of a conviction by a court of ordinary criminal jurisdiction, any certificate transmitted to the officer commanding a regiment by the clerk of any such court, or other officer having custody of the records of such court, or the deputy of such clerk or of such other officer, containing the substance and effect of any indictment, omitting the formal part, together with the judgment of the court thereon, and purporting to be signed by such clerk or other officer, or by the deputy of such clerk or other officer, shall be sufficient evidence of such last-mentioned conviction, and it shall not be necessary to prove the signature or official character of the person appearing to have signed such last-mentioned certificate, nor, if the court be satisfied, from all the circumstances of the case, that the prisoner under trial is the person mentioned in such certificate, shall it be necessary to give other proofs of the identity of the person of the offender: provided always, that before any such evidence shall be received it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the court that the said prisoner had previously to his trial received notice of the intention to produce such evidence against him; and provided also, that the court shall in no case award to him any other punishment or punishments than may by this act and by the articles of war for the government of the *East India* company's forces be awarded for the offence of which he shall have been so found guilty.

XVII. And be it enacted, that every judge advocate or prison officer acting as such at a general court-martial, and the president of every district or garrison court-martial shall transmit, with as much expedition as the opportunity of time

Report of proceedings of General and District Court-martial.

and distance of place will admit, the original proceedings and the sentence of such court-martial to the judge advocate general of the army in which such court-martial shall be held, in whose office they are to be carefully preserved; and any person tried by a general court-martial, or any person in his behalf, shall be entitled, on demand, to a copy of such sentence and proceedings (paying reasonably for the same), whether such sentence shall be approved or not, at any time not sooner than three months, if the trial took place on the continent of India, or six months if beyond seas; provided that such demand as aforesaid shall have been made within the space of three years from the date of the approval or other final decision upon the proceedings before such general court-martial.

XVIII. And be it enacted that no officer or soldier, being acquitted or convicted of any offence, shall be liable to be tried a second time by the same or any other court-martial for the same offence; and that no finding, opinion, or sentence given by any court-martial, and signed by the president thereof, shall be liable to be revised more than once, nor shall any additional evidence be received by the court on any revision.

XIX. And be it enacted, that if any person subject to this act shall at any time during the continuance of this act begin, excite, cause, or join in any mutiny or sedition in the land or marine forces of her majesty or of the said company, or shall not use his utmost endeavours to suppress the same, or, coming to the knowledge of any mutiny or intended mutiny, shall not without delay give information thereof to his commanding officer, or shall correspond with or give advice or intelligence to any rebel or enemy of her majesty or of the East India company, either by letters, messages, signs, or tokens, in any manner or way whatsoever, or shall relieve with money, victuals, or ammunition, or knowingly harbour or protect, any such rebel or enemy, or shall treat or enter into any terms with such rebel or enemy without the licence of the said company or of the said company's governor general in council, or of the governor in council at one of the presidencies, or of the general or chief commander, or shall cast away his arms or ammunition or otherwise misbehave himself before the enemy, or shall shamefully abandon or deliver up any garrison, fortress, post, or guard committed to his charge or which he shall be commanded to defend, or shall compel the governor or commanding officer of any garrison, fortress, post, or guard to deliver up to the enemy or to abandon the same, or shall speak words or use any other means to induce such governor or commanding officer or others to misbehave before the enemy, or shamefully to abandon or deliver up any garrison, fortress, post or guard committed to their respective charge, or which he or they shall be, commanded to defend, or shall desert the said company's service, or shall leave his commanding officer, or his post or colours, to go in search of plunder, or shall leave his post before relieved, or shall be found sleeping on his post, or shall treacherously make known the watchword, or shall intentionally occasion false alarms in action, camp, garrison, or quarters, or shall do violence to any person bringing provisions or other necessities to the quarters of the forces, or shall force a safeguard, or shall break or enter into any house or store or cellar, or other place, for plunder, or shall strike, or shall draw or offer to draw or lift up any weapon, or use or offer any violence, against his superior officer, being in the execution of his office, or shall disobey any lawful command of his superior officer, or who, being confined in a military prison, shall offer any violence against a visitor or other officer being in the execution of his office, all and every person and persons so offending in any of the matters before mentioned, whether such offence shall be committed within the dominions of her majesty or the territories which are or may be under the government of the said company or in foreign parts, and whether upon land or upon the sea, well and lawfully, or such other punishment as by a court-martial shall be awarded.

XX. And be it enacted, that no judgment of death by a court-martial shall pass unless two thirds at least of the officers present shall concur therein.

Judgment of death.

XXI. And be it enacted, that whensoever any court-martial by which any soldier shall have been tried and convicted of any offence punishable with death shall not think the offence deserving of capital punishment, such court-martial may adjudge the offender, according to the degree of the offence, to be transported as a felon for life or for a certain term of years, or may sentence him to general service as a soldier in the said company's forces, and in any country, or place (such country or place being within the limits of the said company's charter and under the said company's government) which the officer commanding in chief the forces with which the offender may have been serving at or previously to the time of the offence shall thereupon direct, or may, if such offender shall have enlisted for a limited term of years, sentence him to serve for life as a soldier in any corps of the said company's forces which the officer commanding in chief as aforesaid shall direct; provided, that in all cases where a capital punishment shall have been awarded by a court-martial it shall be lawful for the commanding officer having authority to confirm the sentence, instead of causing such sentence to be carried into execution, to order the offender to be transported as a felon, either for life or for a certain term of years, as shall seem meet to such officers.

Commutation of death for transportation.

XXII. And be it enacted, that every paymaster or other commissioned officer, or any person employed in the ordnance or commissariat department, or in any manner in the care or distribution of any money, provisions, forage, or stores, who shall embezzle or fraudulently misapply, damage, or be concerned in or connive at the embezzlement, fraudulent misapplication, or damage of any money, provisions, forage, arms, clothing, ammunition, or other Military stores belonging to the *East India* company, or for the use of the *East India* company's forces or her majesty's forces, may be tried for the same by a general court-martial, which may adjudge any such offender to be transported as a felon for life or for any certain term of years, or to suffer such punishment of fine, imprisonment, dismissal from the *East India* company's service, and incapacity of serving the *East India* company or her majesty in any office, civil or military, as such court shall think fit, according to the nature or degree of the offence and every such offender shall, in addition to any other punishment, make good at his own expense the loss and damage sustained which shall have been ascertained by such court-martial, and in every such case the court is required to ascertain by evidence the amount of the loss or damage incurred, and to declare by their sentence that such amount shall be made good by such offender, and the loss and damage, so ascertained as aforesaid, shall be a debt to the *East India* company, and may be recovered accordingly in any of the courts of law in the *East Indies*, or any of her majesty's courts at *Westminster* or in *Dublin*, or the court of exchequer in *Scotland*, or in any court in her majesty's colonies where the person sentenced by such court-martial shall be resident, after the said judgment shall be confirmed and made known; and every officer sentenced to be transported as a felon, when such sentence shall be duly confirmed, shall thereupon cease to belong to the *East India* company's service, and forfeit any commission held from her majesty and for ever be incapable of serving the said company or her majesty in any military capacity.

Embezzlement punished by transportation.

XXIII. And be it enacted, that her majesty may, by any order or orders to be by her from time to time made, with the advice of her privy council, appoint, or by any such order or orders in council authorize the governor general of *India* in council and the governor in council of *Fort Saint George* and

Execution of sentences of transportation.

Bombay respectively to appoint, any place or places beyond the seas within her majesty's dominions to which felons and other offenders may be conveyed; and that when any such offender shall be about to be transported from any of the said presidencies to a place of transportation, the governor of such presidency shall give orders for his intermediate custody and removal to the ship to be employed for his transportation, and shall empower some person to make a contract for the effectual transportation of the offender to the place so appointed, and shall direct security to be given for such transportation.

XXIV. And be it enacted, that every offender who shall be transported as aforesaid shall undergo the sentence of transportation which has been passed upon him in the colony or place to which he shall be removed or sent, and whilst such sentence shall remain in force shall be liable to be there imprisoned and kept to hard labour, and otherwise dealt with under such sentence, in the same manner as if he had been sentenced to be imprisoned with hard labour during the term of his transportation by the judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction in the colony or place to which he has been so removed or sent.

XXV. And be it enacted, that any court-martial may sentence any soldier to corporal punishment, not extending to life or limb, for immorality, misbehaviour, or neglect of duty; provided that no such sentence of corporal punishment exceed fifty lashes.

XXVI. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for any general, district, or garrison court-martial, in addition to any sentence of corporal punishment, or without such sentence, to award imprisonment, with or without hard labour.

XXVII. And be it enacted, that in all cases in which corporal punishment shall form the whole or any part of the sentence awarded by any court-martial, it shall be lawful for the general or other officer authorized to confirm the sentences of courts-martial to commute such corporal punishment to imprisonment, either solitary or otherwise, and either with or without hard labour, for any period not exceeding forty-two days; provided that such commutation of punishment to solitary confinement shall in no case exceed the period herein-after prescribed.

XXVIII. And be it enacted, that any general court-martial may, in addition to any other punishment which it may be competent to award, sentence any offender to forfeiture of all advantage as to additional pay, good-conduct pay, and pension on discharge, which might have otherwise accrued from the length of his former service, or to forfeiture of such advantage absolutely, whether it might have accrued from past service, or might accrue from future service, according to the nature of the case; and that any district or garrison court-martial may also, in addition to any sentence which such court may award, sentence any offender to such forfeiture for desertion or for disgraceful conduct;

Is wilfully maiming or injuring himself or any other soldier, whether at the instance of such other soldier or not, with intent to render himself or such other soldier unfit for service;

Is tampering with his eyes, with intent thereby to render himself unfit for service;

Is wilfully doing any act, or wilfully disobeying any orders, whether in hospital or otherwise, thereby producing or aggravating any disease or infirmity, or delaying his cure;

Is malingering or feigning disease;

Is stealing or embezzling stores the property of the *East India* company or of the crown, or in receiving them knowing them to have been stolen;

In stealing any money or goods the property of a comrade, of a military officer, or of any military or regimental mess or band, or in receiving any such money or goods knowing the same to have been stolen ;
 In making any false or fraudulent accounts, returns, matters, or entries, or assisting or conniving at the same being made, or producing the same as true, knowing the same to be false or fraudulent ;
 In stealing or embezzling or fraudulently misapplying money intrusted to him belonging either to the *East India* company or to the crown ;
 Or in committing any offence of a felonious or fraudulent nature, to the injury of or with intent to injure any person civil or military ;
 Or for any other disgraceful conduct, being of a cruel, indecent, or unnatural kind.

XXIX. And be it enacted, that every soldier who shall be found guilty of desertion by a court martial, such finding having been duly approved, or of felony by any court of ordinary criminal jurisdiction, or of any crime or offence by any court of criminal jurisdiction in the united kingdom, or in any dominion, territory, colony, settlement, or island belonging to or occupied by her majesty or the *East India* company, or by a court-martial, which would if committed in the united kingdom amount to felony, shall thereupon forfeit all advantage as to additional pay, good-conduct pay, and pension on discharge, which might have otherwise accrued from the length of his former service, in addition to any punishment which such court may award.

Forfeiture of pay on conviction of desertion or felony.

XXX. And be it enacted, that if any non-commissioned officer or soldier, by reason of his imprisonment, whether under sentence of a court martial or of any other court duly authorized to pass such sentence, or by reason of his confinement for debt, or by reason of his desertion, or being an apprentice, by reason of his being allowed to serve out his time with his master, shall have been absent from his duty during any portion of the time limited by his enlistment or re-engagement, or prolongation of service, such portion of his time shall not be reckoned as a part of the limited service for which such non-commissioned officer or soldier was enlisted or re-engaged, or for which his term of service may have been prolonged ; and no soldier shall be entitled to pay, or to reckon service towards pay or pension, when in confinement under a sentence of any court, or during any absence from duty by commitment or confinement under any charge of which he shall be afterwards convicted, either by court martial or by any court of ordinary criminal jurisdiction, or whilst in arrest for debt ; and that when any soldier shall be absent as a prisoner of War he shall not be entitled to pay or to reckon service towards pay or pension, for the period of such absence ; but upon rejoining the service due inquiry shall be made by a court-martial, and, unless it shall be proved to the satisfaction of such court that the said soldier was taken prisoner through wilful neglect of duty on his part, or that he had served with or under or in some manner aided the enemy, or that he had not returned as soon as possible to the service, he may thereupon be recommended by such court to receive either the whole of such arrears of pay or a proportion thereof, and to reckon service during his absence ; and that any soldier who shall be convicted of desertion, or of absence without leave, shall, in addition to any punishment awarded by the court, forfeit his pay for the day or days during which he was in a state of desertion, or during his absence without leave ; and if any soldier shall absent himself without leave for any period not exceeding five days, and shall not account for the same to the satisfaction of the commanding officer, or if any soldier shall be guilty of any other offence which the commanding officer may not think necessary to bring before a court martial, the commanding officer may order that such soldier shall be imprisoned for any period not exceeding one hundred and

Forfeiture of pay when in confinement under sentence, or during absence or commitment under a charge ;

or in arrest for debt ;

or when prisoner of war ;

satisfaction of

wilful neglect

in some manner

to the

service, he may thereupon be recommended by such court to receive either

the whole of such arrears of pay or a proportion thereof, and to reckon

service during his absence ; and that any soldier who shall

be convicted of desertion, or of absence without leave, shall,

in addition to any punishment awarded by the court, forfeit

his pay for the day or days during which he was in a state

of desertion, or during his absence without leave ; and if any

soldier shall absent himself without leave for any period not

sixty eight hours, with or without hard labour, or with or without solitary confinement, as the said commanding officer may think fit, and such soldier shall forfeit his pay for any day or days on which he may be so imprisoned; and the said commanding officer may moreover order, that, in addition to or instead of such imprisonment and forfeiture, or any other punishment which he has authority to inflict, any soldier who shall have so absented himself as aforesaid shall forfeit his pay for the day or days on which he shall have so absented himself, and in pursuance of any such order as aforesaid the pay of the soldier shall be accordingly forfeited: provided always, that such soldier shall not be liable to be afterwards tried by a court-martial for any offence for which he shall have been so punished, or ordered to suffer imprisonment, punishment, or forfeiture as aforesaid; provided also, that any soldier who shall be so ordered to suffer imprisonment or forfeiture of pay shall, if he so request, have a right to be tried by a court-martial for his offence, instead of submitting to such imprisonment or forfeiture; provided also, that it shall be lawful for the government under which any soldier is serving to order or withhold the payment of the whole or any part of the pay of any such soldier during the period of absence by any of the causes aforesaid.

Forfeiture of pay for drunkenness on duty. XXXI. And be it enacted, that any court-martial may sentence any soldier, for being drunk when on or for duty or parade or on the line of march, to be deprived of one penny or eight pence a day of his pay for any period not exceeding thirty days, in addition to any other punishment which such court may award.

Forfeiture of pay & liquor for habitual drunkenness. XXXII. And be it enacted, that any general, garrison, or district court-martial before which any soldier shall be convicted of habitual drunkenness shall, in addition to any other punishment which such court is competent to award, deprive such soldier of such portion of his pay, for such period not exceeding two years, and under such restrictions and regulations, as may accord with her majesty's articles of war for the company's troops, subject to restoration on subsequent good conduct; and, in addition to any other punishment which the court may award, every regimental or detachment court-martial shall deprive a soldier convicted of a charge of habitual drunkenness of such portion of his additional or regular pay or allowance, for such period not exceeding six months, and under such restrictions and regulations, as may accord with her majesty's articles of war for the company's troops, subject to restoration on subsequent good conduct: provided always, that a soldier so sentenced to the forfeiture of pay who shall be quartered at or removed to a station where liquor forms part of his ration, and is issued in kind, shall be deprived of his liquor in kind, instead of being deprived of one penny or eight pence of his daily pay, for so long a time as he shall remain at such station and such sentence of forfeiture of pay shall remain in force.

Stoppages. XXXIII. And be it enacted, that, in addition to any other punishment which the court may award, a court-martial may further direct that any offender may be put under stoppages until he shall have made good,

Any loss or damage occasioned by him in any of the instances of disgraceful conduct herein-before specified;

Any loss or destruction of or damage or injury to any property whatsoever, occasioned by his wilful or negligent misconduct;

Any loss or destruction of or damage or injury to his horse, or to the horse of any other soldier, or to any beast used in Indian warfare, or any loss or destruction of or damage or injury to his arms, clothing, instruments, equipments, accoutrements, or regimental necessaries, or any loss or destruction of or damage or injury to the arms, clothing, instruments, equipments, accoutrements, or regimental necessaries of any other soldier, occasioned by his wilful or negligent misconduct;

Any expense necessarily incurred by his drunkenness or other misconduct:

Provided always, that, except in the case of the loss or destruction of accoutrements and regimental necessaries, in which case the court may by its sentence direct that the said stoppages shall continue till the cost of replacing the same be made good, the amount of any loss, destruction, damage or injury, or expense, shall be ascertained by evidence, and the offender shall be placed under stoppages for such an amount only as shall be proved to the satisfaction of the court; provided also, that, after satisfying the charges for his messing and washing, so much only of the pay of the soldier may be stopped and applied as shall leave him a residue at the least of one penny or eight pence a day.

XXXIV. And be it enacted, that whenever any soldier shall have been convicted of any such disgraceful conduct as aforesaid, and the court in respect thereof shall have made the forfeiture of all claim to pension on discharge a part of the sentence passed on such soldier, such court may further recommend that he be discharged with ignominy from the service.

Discharge with ignominy.

XXXV. And be it enacted, that on the first and on every subsequent conviction of desertion from the court-martial, after awarding such punishment as it may think fit, may order the offender to be marked on the left side, two inches below the armpit, with the letter D, such letter not to be less than an inch long, and to be marked upon the skin with some ink or gunpowder or other preparation, so as to be visible and conspicuous, and not liable to be obliterated.

Marking deserters.

XXXVI. And be it enacted, that a general, garrison, or district court-martial may sentence any soldier to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, and may also direct that such offender shall be kept in solitary confinement for any portion or portions of such imprisonment, not exceeding fourteen days at a time, nor eighty-four days in any one year, with intervals between the periods of solitary confinement of not less duration than such periods; and that any regimental or detachment court-martial may sentence any soldier to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any period not exceeding forty-two days, and may also direct that such soldier may be kept in solitary confinement for any portion or portions of such imprisonment, not exceeding fourteen days at a time, with an interval between them of not less duration than such periods of solitary confinement: Provided always, that when any court-martial, whether general, garrison, or district or regimental, shall direct that the imprisonment shall be solitary only, the period shall in no case exceed fourteen days.

Power of imprisonment by different kinds of Courts-martial.

XXXVII. And be it enacted, that whenever sentence shall be passed by a court-martial on a person already imprisoned under sentence of a court-martial for any former offence, it shall be lawful for the court to award imprisonment for the subsequent offence to commence at the expiration of the imprisonment to which such person shall have been previously sentenced; and where such person shall be already under sentence either of imprisonment or transportation, the court, if empowered to pass sentence of transportation, may award such sentence for the subsequent offence, to commence at the expiration of the imprisonment or transportation to which such person shall have been previously sentenced, although the aggregate of the terms of imprisonment or transportation respectively may exceed the term for which either of those punishments would be otherwise awarded.

Imprisonment of offenders already under sentence for previous offence.

XXXVIII. And be it enacted, that, save as herein-before specially provided, every term of imprisonment under the sentence of a court-martial, whether original or revised, shall be reckoned as commencing on the day on which the original sentence and proceedings shall have been signed by the president.

Term of imprisonment.

XXXIX. And be it enacted, that the place of imprisonment under the sentence of general courts-martial shall be appointed by the officer commanding in the district, garrison,

Place of imprisonment.

or place, and, under the sentence of any other court-martial, shall be appointed by the officer confirming the proceedings of such court-martial, and in default of such appointment then the place of imprisonment shall be appointed by the officer commanding the regiment or corps to which the offender belongs or is attached.

Keepers of prisons to receive military offenders. XL. And be it enacted, that every governor, provost marshal, gaoler, or keeper of any public prison, house of correction, or other place of confinement in any part of the territory under the government of the *East India* company, or of her majesty's dominions, shall receive into his custody any military offender under the sentence of imprisonment by a general or other court-martial upon delivery, to him of an order in writing in that behalf from the officer commanding the regiment or corps to which the offender belongs or is attached, which order shall specify the period of imprisonment which the offender is to undergo, and the day and hour of the day on which he is to be released; and such governor, provost marshal, gaoler, or keeper shall keep such offender in a proper place of confinement, with or without hard labour, and with or without solitary confinement, according to the sentence of the court, and during the time specified in the said order, or until he shall be discharged, or delivered over to military custody before the expiration of that time under an order duly made for that purpose.

Orders as to removal of prisoners to be obeyed. XLI. And be it enacted, that in the case of a prisoner undergoing imprisonment under the sentence of a court-martial in any public prison or gaol or house of correction, or other place of confinement, it shall be lawful for the officer who confirmed the proceedings, or for the officer commanding in the district or garrison or place, to give, as often as occasion may arise, an order in writing directing that the prisoner be discharged, or be delivered over to military custody, whether for the purpose of being removed to some other prison or place there to undergo the remainder or any part of his sentence, or for the purpose of being brought before a court-martial, either as a witness or for trial, or other purpose, and such prisoner shall accordingly on the production of such order be discharged or be delivered over, as the case may be: provided always, that the time during which any prisoner under sentence of imprisonment by a court-martial shall be detained in military custody shall be reckoned as imprisonment under the sentence, for whatever purposes such detention shall take place.

Diet of prisoners. XLII. And be it enacted, that the gaoler or person having the immediate inspection of any prison, gaol, house of correction, or other place of confinement shall diet and provide every soldier imprisoned by the sentence of a court-martial, or as a deserter, with fuel and other necessaries, according to the regulations of such place of confinement, the expense of which shall be paid in the same manner as the other expenses of such prison, or as may be provided by any laws or regulations to be made in that behalf.

Notice to be given of the expiration of imprisonment. XLIII. And be it enacted, that every gaoler or person having the immediate inspection of any public prison, gaol, house of correction, or other place of confinement, to whom any notice shall have been given, or who shall have reason to believe or to know that any person in his custody for any offence, civil or military, is a soldier liable to serve the *East India* company on the expiration of his imprisonment, shall give one month's notice of the period of such expiration of imprisonment, or, if there shall not be a sufficient time for a month's notice, then the longest practicable notice thereof to the adjutant general of the army, or to the nearest military authority to whom such notice may conveniently be given.

Musters and punishment for false musters. XLIV. And be it enacted, that musters shall be taken of every regiment, troop, or company in the *East India* company's service at such times as shall be appointed, and no soldier shall be absent from such musters, unless properly certified to be

employed on some other duty of the regiment, or to be sick, or in prison, or on furlough; and every officer who shall make any false or untrue muster of man or beast, or shall wittingly or willingly allow or sign the muster roll wherein such false muster is contained, or any duplicate thereof, or who shall directly or indirectly take or cause to be taken any money or gratuity for mustering any soldiers, or for signing any muster rolls or duplicates thereof, or shall knowingly muster any person by a wrong name, or shall give or procure to be given any untrue certificate, whereby to excuse any soldier for his absence from any muster or any other service which he ought to attend or perform, upon proof thereof, upon oath made by two witnesses before a general court martial, shall for such offence be forthwith cashiered, and shall be thereby utterly disabled to have or hold any civil or military office or employment within the territories under the government of the *East India* company, or in the united kingdom of *Great Britain* or *Ireland*, or in the service of the said company or of her majesty.

XLV. And be it enacted, that every soldier shall be liable to be tried and punished for desertion from any corps into which he may have enlisted, or from the *East India* company's service, although he may of right belong to some corps from which he shall originally have deserted; and that whether such soldier shall be tried for deserting from the corps into which he originally enlisted, or for deserting from the corps into which he may have subsequently enlisted, or for any other desertion, every desertion previous or subsequent to that for which he may be so tried may, if duly stated in the charges, be given in evidence against him on such trial.

Trials for desertion after subsequent enlistment.

XLVI. And be it enacted, that every person who shall voluntarily deliver himself up and confess himself to be a deserter from the *East India* company's forces, or who while serving in any of the said company's forces shall, to any officer or non-commissioned officer thereof, confess himself to be a deserter as aforesaid, or who, upon being apprehended for any offence, shall, in the presence of the magistrate or of the commanding officer of the place, confess himself to be a deserter as aforesaid, shall be deemed to have been duly enlisted and to be a soldier, and shall be liable to serve in any such corps of the said company's forces as the officer commanding in chief at any of the said presidencies shall appoint, whether such person shall have been actually enlisted as a soldier or not, and he shall be liable to punishment in the same manner as if he had actually enlisted and had afterwards deserted.

Apprehension of deserters.

XLVII. And be it enacted, that any person who shall by words or by any other means whatsoever, directly or indirectly procure any soldier to desert, or shall, by words or by any other means whatsoever, attempt to procure or persuade any soldier to desert, and any person who, knowing that any soldier is about to desert, shall aid or assist him in deserting or, knowing any soldier to be a deserter, shall conceal such deserter, or aid or assist such deserter in concealing himself, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall on conviction thereof be liable to be punished by fine or imprisonment, or both, as the court before which such conviction shall take place may adjudge.

Punishment for inducing or assisting in desertion.

XLVIII. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for any justices of the peace within the territories under the government of the *East India* company, and for any person holding the office of *British* agent, or performing the duties of such office, within the territories of any foreign state, to enlist and attest any persons desirous of enlisting, or any soldiers or others desirous of re-enlisting, into the service of the said company; and the said justices of the peace shall have the same powers in that behalf as by the mutiny act passed in the present year for her majesty's forces are given to justices in the united kingdom for the purposes of enlistment, and any person so enlisted or re-enlisted shall be deemed to be an enlisted soldier in the service of the said Company.

Enlisting and attesting recruits.

Recruits concealing infirmities punishable.

XLIX. And be it enacted, that any person who shall enlist into the *East India* company's force, and who shall be discovered to be incapable of active service, or unfit for the service for which he shall have been enlisted, by reason of any infirmity which shall have been concealed by such person or not declared at the time of his attestation, and mentioned at the foot thereof, may be transferred into any garrison or veteran or invalid battalion or company, or into any of the said company's *European* forces, or into her majesty's land forces or marine forces, notwithstanding he shall have enlisted for any particular regiment or any particular service, and shall be entitled to receive such proportion or residue of bounty only as shall be allowed by the said company by any regulation made in that behalf, in lieu and instead of the bounty upon which such man shall have been enlisted, anything in any act or acts or any rules or regulations relating to soldiers to the contrary notwithstanding.

No Paymaster to receive fees, or to make unusual deductions out of pay, or to detain pay

L. And be it enacted that no paymaster or other person shall receive any fees or make any deductions whatsoever out of the pay or allowance of any officer or soldier in the *East India* company's service, or from their agents, other than the usual deductions or such other necessary deductions as shall from time to time be required to be made, according to the regulations of the service; and every paymaster or other person having received any officer's or soldier's pay and allowances, who shall unlawfully detain the same for the space of one month,

Punishment for so doing.

or refuse to pay the same when it shall become due, according to the several rates and agreeably to the regulations established by the rules of the service, shall, upon proof thereof before a court-martial, be discharged from his employment, and shall forfeit one thousand company's rupees, and be liable to such further punishment as shall by the court-martial be awarded, one moiety of such fine to be paid to the informer; and should such informer be a soldier, he shall, if he demand it, be discharged from any further service: provided always, that it shall be lawful for the governor general in council or the governor in council at the said presidencies respectively to give orders for withholding the pay of any officer or soldier for any period during which such officer or soldier shall be absent without leave, or improperly absent from his corps and from his duty.

Penalty for procuring false musters.

LI. And be it enacted, that every person, not having any military commission, who shall give or procure to be given any untrue certificate whereby to excuse any soldier for his absence from any muster or any other service which he ought to attend or perform, or who shall directly or indirectly take or cause to be taken any money or gratuity for mustering any soldiers, or for signing any muster rolls or duplicates thereof, shall forfeit for every such offence the sum of five hundred company's rupees; and any person who shall falsely be mustered or offer himself to be mustered, or lend or furnish any horse or other beast to be falsely mustered, shall, upon oath made by two witnesses before some magistrate residing near the place where such muster shall be made, forfeit the sum of two hundred company's rupees; and the informer, if he belong to the company's service, shall, if he demand it, be forthwith discharged the said service.

Penalty on purchasing soldiers' necessaries, stores, &c.

LII. And be it enacted, that any person who shall knowingly detain, buy, exchange, or receive from any soldier or deserter, or any other person, on any pretence whatsoever, or shall solicit or entice any soldier, or shall be employed by any soldier, knowing him to be such, to sell any arms, ammunition, clothes, or military furniture, or any provisions, or any sheets or other articles used in barracks, provided under barrack regulations, or regimental necessaries, or any article of forage provided for any horses or other beasts belonging to or used in the *East India* company's service, or who shall have in his or her possession or keeping any such arms, ammunition, clothes, furniture, provisions, spirits, articles, necessaries, or forage as aforesaid; and shall not give a

satisfactory account how he or she came by the same, or shall change the colour of any clothes as aforesaid, shall forfeit for every such offence any sum not exceeding two hundred company's rupees, together with the treble value of all or any of the several articles of which such offender shall so become possessed; and if any person, having been so convicted, shall afterwards be guilty of any such offence, and shall be convicted thereof by one or more justices of the peace, every such offender shall for every such offence forfeit any sum not exceeding two hundred company's rupees but not less than fifty company's rupees, and the treble value of all or any of the several articles of which such offender shall have so become possessed, and shall, in addition to such forfeiture, be liable to be imprisoned only, or imprisoned and kept to hard labour, for any term not exceeding six calendar months, as the convicting justice or justices shall think fit; and upon any information against any person for a second or any subsequent offence a copy of the conviction, certified by the proper officer having the care or custody of such conviction, or any copy of the same, proved to be a true copy, shall be sufficient evidence to prove a conviction of the former offence; and if any credible person shall prove on oath or solemn declaration before a justice of the peace, or person exercising the like authority, a reasonable cause to suspect that any person has in his or her possession, or on his or her premises, any property of the description herein before described, with respect to which any such offence shall have been committed, the justice, or person exercising like authority, may grant a warrant to search for such property as in the case of stolen goods: and if upon search any such property shall be found the same shall and may be seized by the officer charged with the execution of such warrant, who shall bring the offender in whose possession the same shall be found before such justice or other person, to be dealt with according to law.

LIII. And be it enacted, that every soldier entitled to his discharge, either upon the expiration of any period for which he shall have engaged to serve, or otherwise, shall be entitled to be sent to *Great Britain* or *Ireland* free of expense, and be entitled on his return to have and receive marching money from the place of his being landed to the parish or place in which he shall have been originally enlisted, or at which he shall at the time of arrival in *Great Britain* or *Ireland* decide to take up his residence, such place not being at a greater distance from the place of his landing than the place of his original enlistment, such marching money being at the rate and reckoning *per Diem* fixed for victualling soldiers in her majesty's service on the march: provided always, that every such soldier entitled to and claiming his discharge, and to be sent to *Great Britain* or *Ireland*, as aforesaid, as also any other soldier in the service of the

Soldiers entitled to discharge may claim to be sent home free of expense

Punishment of offences on the voyage.

East India company entitled to be sent to *Great Britain* or *Ireland* shall, until his arrival and debarkation in *Great Britain* or *Ireland*, be subject to the provisions of this act, and the articles of war framed or to be framed by her majesty for the better government of the company's forces; and her majesty may by such articles of war provide for the punishment of any such soldier who in the passage shall be guilty of drunkenness, or of any dishonest, disorderly, cruel, indecent, or disgraceful conduct, by sentence of a court-martial, to be held under the mutiny act and articles of war for the time being in force for her majesty's forces, and may direct that for the purposes of such court-martial and punishment he shall be considered as belonging to any regiment in her majesty's service, and be punishable in the same or the like manner as if the offence had been committed whilst serving with such regiment, and as if any advantages he may be entitled to by service were advantages arising from service in her majesty's forces.

LIV. And be it enacted, that the government of any of the said presidencies in *India* may suspend the proceedings of any court-martial which may at any time be hold n

Indian Government may suspend proceedings.

whilst such presidencies respectively.

Power to appoint General Courts-martial anywhere beyond 100 miles from the Presidencies (except Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca,) for the trial of capital and other offenders.

LV. And be it enacted, that any officer or soldier who shall be serving in the territories of any foreign state, or in any country under the protection of her majesty or the said company, or at any place (other than *Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca*;) in the territories under the government of the said company and situated above one hundred and twenty miles from the presidencies of *Fort William, Fort Saint George, and Bombay* respectively, and who shall be accused of having committed treason or any other crime which if committed in *England* would be felony, or of having committed any offence against the person or property of any subject of her majesty, or any other person entitled to the protection of her majesty or of the government of the *East India* company, or of any state in alliance with the said company, may be tried by a general court-martial to be appointed by the general or other officer commanding in chief in such place for the time being, and if found guilty shall suffer death, or be liable to transportation for life or for a term of years, or other punishment, according to the nature and degree of the offence, as by the sentence of any such general court-martial shall be awarded: provided always, that no sentence of a general court-martial for any such offence shall be carried into execution until the same shall have been confirmed by the general or other officer commanding in chief as aforesaid; and such officer may, if he shall think fit, suspend, mitigate, or remit the sentence or, in the case of a sentence of death, commute the same, by directing the offender to be transported as a felon for life or for any certain term of years; provided also, that any person who may have been so tried as aforesaid shall not be tried for the same offence by any other court whatsoever.

Proviso for confirmation by the Governor in Council in certain cases.

LVI. Provided always, and be it enacted, that where any officer or soldier shall under the clause lastly herein-before contained have been found guilty of any such offence as therein mentioned, committed at any place within the territories under the government of the said company situated above one hundred and twenty miles from the presidencies of *Fort William, Fort Saint George, and Bombay* respectively, and the offender shall have been tried within such territories, no sentence of death or transportation in respect of such offence, whether original, revised, or commuted, shall be carried into execution until such sentence shall have been approved by the governor-general in council, or governor in council of the presidency in the territories subordinate to which the offender shall have been tried.

Such offenders, if apprehended by Civil authorities, to be delivered over for trial by Court-martial.

LVII. And be it enacted, that if any person liable under the provisions herein before mentioned to be tried by a court-martial for any crime or offence alleged to have been committed within the territories of any foreign state, or in any country under the protection of her majesty or the said company, or at any place (other than *Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, or Malacca*;) in the territories under the government of the said company, situated above one hundred and twenty miles from the said presidencies of *Fort William, Fort Saint George, and Bombay* respectively, or upon the high seas, and for which no proceeding shall have been commenced in any court of competent jurisdiction, shall be apprehended by the authority of or brought before any magistrate for any such offence, such magistrate shall deliver over such accused person to the commanding officer of the regiment, corps, or detachment to which such accused person shall belong, or to the commanding officer of the nearest military station, for the purpose of his being tried by a court-martial for such offence as is herein-before provided in that behalf.

The ordinary course of law not to be interfered with.

LVIII. And be it enacted, that nothing in this act contained shall be construed to exempt any officer or soldier from being proceeded against by the ordinary course of law; and any commanding officer who shall neglect or refuse, when

application is made to him for that purpose, to deliver over to the civil magistrate any officer or soldier under his command accused of any crime or offence against the person, estate, or property of any of her majesty's subjects, or any other person entitled to the protection of her majesty or of the respective governments of the *East India* company or of any state in alliance with the said company, which is punishable by the ordinary course of law, or shall wilfully obstruct, neglect, or refuse to assist the officers of justice in apprehending any officer or soldier under his command so accused as aforesaid, such officer shall, upon conviction thereof on any prosecution in any of her majesty's courts of record in the united kingdom or in *India*, be deemed to be *ipso facto* cashiered, and shall be utterly disabled to have or hold any civil or military office or employment in the said company's service in the *East Indies*; and a copy of the record of such conviction, subscribed and attested by the clerk of the crown or other proper officer of the court in which such conviction shall take place, shall within two months from the time of such conviction be transmitted to the judge advocate general of the army to which such offender shall belong; provided, that nothing herein contained shall extend to require the delivery over to the civil magistrate of any such person accused of any offence who shall have been tried for such offence by any court-martial under the provisions hereinbefore in that behalf contained, or against whom any criminal proceeding shall have been taken or ordered to be taken for the purpose of bringing such person to trial by court-martial under the provisions hereinbefore in that behalf contained; provided also, that no person or persons, being acquitted or convicted of any crime, violence, or offence by the civil magistrate or the verdict of a jury, shall be liable to be punished by a court-martial for the same, otherwise than by cashiering; and whenever any officer or soldier shall have been tried before a court of ordinary criminal jurisdiction, the clerk of the court or other officer having the custody of the records of such court, or the deputy of such clerk shall, if required by the officer commanding the regiment to which such officer or soldier belongs, transmit to him a certificate containing the substance and effect only, omitting the formal part, of the indictment, conviction, or acquittal of such officer or soldier, and shall be allowed for such certificate a fee of one company's rupee and eight annas; and every such certificate, containing the substance and effect of the indictment and conviction, and purporting to be signed as aforesaid, shall be sufficient evidence before a court-martial of such conviction, and it shall not be necessary to prove the signature or official character of the person appearing to have signed the certificate, nor, if the court be satisfied, from all the circumstances of the case, that the prisoner under trial is the person mentioned in such certificate, shall it be necessary to give other proofs of the identity of the person of the offender.

LIX. And be it enacted, that no person whatever enlisted into the *East India* company's service as a soldier shall be liable to be arrested or taken therefrom by any process or execution whatsoever, other than for some criminal matter, unless an affidavit shall be made by the plaintiff, or some one on his behalf, (for which no fee shall be taken,) before

Soldier not to be arrested for debt unless amounting to 300 Company's Rupees.

some judge of the court out of which such process or execution shall issue, or before some person authorized to take affidavits in such courts, of which affidavit a memorandum without fee shall be endorsed upon the back of such process, that the original debt for which the action has been brought or execution sued out amounts to the value of three hundred company's rupees at the least, over and above all costs of suit in the action or actions on which the same shall be grounded; and any judge of such court may examine into any complaints made by a soldier or by his superior officer, and by warrant under his hand discharge such soldier, without fee, he being shown to be duly enlisted, and to have been arrested contrary to the intent of this act, and shall award reasonable costs to such complainant, who shall have for the recovery thereof the like remedy as would have been

applicable to the recovery of any costs which might have been awarded against the party by whom the action shall have been brought or execution sued as aforesaid: provided always, that any plaintiff, upon notice of the cause of action first given in writing to any soldier, or left at his last quarters or place of residence before leaving, may file a common appearance in any action to be brought for or upon account of any debt whatsoever, and proceed therein to judgment and outlawry, and have execution other than against the body.

Persons employed under articles of war to collect effects of officers dying in service abroad may do so without Probate or Letters of Administration.

LX. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for all officers or other persons who by or under the authority of any articles of war in force for the time being for the *European* officers or soldiers in the service of the said company may be authorized or required to take care of or collect or superintend, or direct the collection, of the effects or any part of the effects of any officers or soldiers dying in the service of the said company out of the united kingdom to ask, demand, and receive any such effects to which his authority shall extend, and to commence, prosecute, and carry on any actions or suits for the recovery thereof, and to sell and dispose of or otherwise deal with the same, without taking out any letters of administration, either with any will annexed or otherwise, in every respect as if such officers or persons employed or required as aforesaid had been appointed executors, and had provided the will, or had taken out administration of such effects; and no registrar of any court in the *East Indies*, or any person acting under the appointment or authority of such court *ad colligenda* or otherwise, shall in any manner interfere in relation to any such effects, unless required and authorized so to do by any such officer or person so authorized or required as aforesaid, any act or acts, law, statute, or usage, to the contrary notwithstanding.

What debts to be deemed Regimental debts, and to have priority according to.

LXI. And be it enacted, that all sums of money due by deceased officers and soldiers in respect of any military clothing, appointments, and equipments, servants' wages due, and household expenses, during the current month, or in respect of any quarters, or of any mess or band or regimental accounts, and all sums of money due to any agent or paymaster or quartermaster, or any other officer, upon any such account, or on account of any advance made for any such purpose, and also any charges or expenses attending or relating to the illness or funeral of any such officer or soldier, shall be deemed and taken to be regimental debts, and shall be paid out of any arrears of pay or allowances, or out of any prize or bounty money, or the equipage, goods, chattels, and effects of any officer or soldier dying out of the united kingdom while in the service of the said company, in preference to any other debts, claims, or demands whatsoever upon the estate and effects of such officer or soldier; and if doubt shall arise as to whether any claim or demand made in relation to any officer or soldier is a regimental debt or not, or whether such charges or expenses attending or relating to the illness or funeral of such officer or soldier are proper to be allowed, or whether any such regimental debts remain due, such question shall be decided and concluded by any order or certificate to be made either by the military secretary to the government or the presidency to which such officer or soldier shall have belonged, or, in case where, for convenience, such last-mentioned military secretary shall authorize or request the military secretary to the government of any other presidency to act on his behalf, then by such last-named military secretary; and all such payments shall be good and valid in law, and every person who shall make any such payment out of any such arrears of pay, effects, or prizes as aforesaid, under the provisions of this act, or in pursuance of any such order or certificate of such military secretary, or into whose hands any such money shall come, shall be and are hereby indemnified for and in respect of such payments, and all other acts, matters, and things done in pursuance of the provisions of this act, or of the order or certificate

of the said military secretary in relation to the distribution of such assets, anything in any act or acts, or law or laws, to the contrary notwithstanding.

LXII. And be it enacted, that all such regimental debts shall and may be paid without probate of any will being obtained, or any letters of administration, or any confirmation of testament, or letters testamentary or dative, being taken out by any person, and the surplus only of such arrears of pay or allowances, prize or bounty money, equipage, goods and chattels, or the proceeds thereof, shall be deemed the personal estate of the deceased for the payment of any duty which may be claimable in respect of the same; and it shall be lawful for the said military secretary to the government of the presidency to which the deceased shall have belonged to order and direct the payment or distribution of any such surplus, to any amount not exceeding one thousand company's rupees, without any probate or letters of administration, or confirmation of testament, or letters testamentary or dative, or payment of any duty; and it shall also be lawful for any paymaster or other person to issue any sum, not exceeding the value of one thousand company's rupees, which may be due to any deceased officer or soldier, unto the widow or relative of any officer or soldier deceased, or unto the representative or representatives of any such officer's widow, or relative in *India*, in like manner, with out any probate or letters of administration, or confirmation of testament, or letters testamentary or dative, or payment of any duty, the same to be paid to the person who shall be not found by the said military secretary as aforesaid to be entitled thereto, or as being a proper person to receive the same; and all such payments respectively shall be as valid and effectual to all intents and purposes as if the same had been made by or to any executor or administrator, or under the authority of any probate or letters of administration, or confirmation of testament, letters testamentary or dative, anything in any act or acts, or law or laws, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Regimental debts to be paid without Probate or Letters of Administration, and the surplus only to be deemed the personal estate to be administered.

Military Secretary authorized to administer such surplus when not exceeding 1,000 Company's Rupees, without Probate or Administration, &c duty free

LXIII. And be it enacted, that any effects, or the proceeds or surplus of any effects, which shall be collected or received under the authority of any articles of war as aforesaid, when remitted to any person, under any order of the military secretary to the government of any of the said company's presidencies, or to such military secretary, shall not, by reason of coming to the hands of such person or military secretary, be taken to be assets or effects in the place to which such proceeds or surplus may be remitted so as to render it necessary that administration should be taken out in respect thereof; and it shall be lawful for the military secretary to the government of the presidency to which the deceased officer or soldier shall have belonged to order that such effects, or the proceeds or surplus of any such effects, shall be remitted to any other place in *India*, persons or persons, by whom the same can more conveniently be paid over to the person or persons entitled thereto; and the obedience to the orders of such military secretary in respect to the payment and disposal of any such effects, proceeds, or surplus of such effects shall be a sufficient discharge from all actions, suits, and demands in respect thereof, to all persons to whose hands any such effects, proceeds, or surplus shall have come, and by whom the same shall have been paid and disposed of under the order of such military secretary.

Effects remitted not to be deemed assets in the place to which remitted, so as to render Administration necessary.

Military Secretary authorized to order remittance of effects to any other place in India.

LXIV. And be it enacted, that the effects or the proceeds or surplus of the effects, collected or received under the authority of any articles of war as aforesaid, which shall remain after satisfying such regimental debts as aforesaid, and subject to such payment or distribution as is hereinbefore authorized, shall with all convenient speed be transmitted to such military secretary as aforesaid by the officer or person

Mode of administering surplus prescribed

employed or required to take care of, collect, and receive the same; and such military secretary shall cause the same, or the surplus thereof remaining after satisfying such debts, and subject to such payment and distribution as aforesaid, to be paid to the executor or legal representative (if in India) of such officer or soldier, or if there shall be no such executor or legal representative in India, or no such executor or legal representative shall within twelve months from the death of such officer or soldier claim such surplus, then and in that case such military secretary shall remit the said surplus to the court of directors of the *East India Company* in *London*, to be by them paid to the executor or legal representative of such officer or soldier so deceased; and such remittance at the end of twelve months as aforesaid shall be a discharge to such military secretary from all actions, suits, and demands in

Registrar of Supreme Courts to take out Administration for surplus.

respect of such surplus: Provided always, that the registrar of her majesty's several supreme courts in *India* shall not be required or entitled to take out letters of administration with the will annexed, or otherwise, in respect of such surplus, nor in any manner to interpose in relation thereto, unless expressly authorized so to do by the said military secretary; and in all cases in which the surplus so to be remitted by the said military secretary to the said court of directors in *London*, shall not exceed one hundred pounds, it shall be lawful for the said court of directors to order and direct the payment and distribution thereof to the parties entitled thereto, without any probate, letters testamentary or dative, or payment of any duty.

The Queen may make provision for the collection and Administration of the effects of deserters.

LXV. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for her majesty, by any articles of war to be made by her as aforesaid, to make provision for collecting any effects of deserters, and for payment out of the same of any regimental debts and quarters of the deserters, and for carrying the balance to the credit of the *East India Company*, for the use of the said company; and that all questions respecting any such regimental debts may be determined and concluded in such manner as herein before is provided.

Where troops are serving beyond the jurisdiction of the Court of Requests, actions of debt not exceeding 400 Company's Rupees to be cognizable by a military Court.

LXVI. And be it enacted, that in all places where the said company's forces now are or may be employed, or where any body of her majesty's forces may be serving with the forces of the said company, situate beyond the jurisdiction of any courts of requests or other courts for enforcing small demands established at the cities of *Calcutta*, *Madras*, and *Bombay* respectively, actions of debt, and all personal actions against officers, all persons licensed to act as sutlers to any corps or detachments or at any station or cantonment, persons resident within the limits of a military cantonment, or other persons amenable to the provisions of this act, not being soldiers, shall be cognizable before a court of requests composed of military officers, and not elsewhere, provided the value in question shall not exceed four hundred company's rupees, and that the defendant was a person of the above description when the cause of action arose, which court the commanding officer of any camp, garrison, or cantonment is hereby authorized and empowered to convene; and the said court shall in all practicable cases consist of five commissioned officers, and no increase of less than three; and the president thereof shall in all practicable cases be a field officer, and in no case be under the rank of a captain; and every member shall have served five years as a commissioned officer; and the president and members assisting at any such court, before any proceedings be had before it, shall take the following oath, which each shall be administered by the president of the court to the other members thereof, and to the president by any member having first taken the oath; (that is to say,)

Composition & constitution of the Court prescribed;

I swear, that I will duly administer justice according to the evidence in the matters that shall be brought before me.

'So help me GOD.'

And all witnesses before any such court shall be examined in the same manner as in the case of a trial by court-martial; and it shall be competent for such court, upon finding or awarding any debt or damage, either to award execution thereof generally, or to direct specially that the whole or any part thereof shall be stopped, and paid over to the plaintiff, out of any part not exceeding one half of any pay or allowance, or out of any other public money which may respectively be coming to the defendant in the current or any future month or months, or to direct the same to be so paid by instalments; and in all cases where the execution shall be awarded generally, the debt, if not paid forthwith, shall be levied by seizure and public sale of such of the defendant's goods and property as may be found within the camp, garrison, or cantonment, under a written order of the commanding officer, grounded on the judgment of the court; and all orders of such commanding officer as to the manner of such sale, or the person by whom the same shall be made, or otherwise respecting the same, shall be valid and binding; and any goods and property of the defendant found within the limits of the camp, garrison, or cantonment to which the defendant shall belong at any subsequent time shall be liable to be seized and sold in like manner, in satisfaction of any remainder of such debt or damages; and if any question shall arise whether any such effects or property are liable to be taken in execution as aforesaid, the decision and order of the said commanding officer shall be final and conclusive with respect to the same; and if sufficient goods shall not be found within the limits of the camp, garrison, or cantonment, then any public money, or any part, not exceeding one half, of the pay or allowances accruing to the defendant, shall be stopped, in liquidation of such debt or damages; and if such defendant shall not receive pay as an officer or from any public department, but be a soldier, servant, or follower, he may be arrested by like order of the commanding officer, and imprisoned in some convenient place within the military boundaries for any period not exceeding two months, unless the debt be a over paid; and the said commanding officer shall not, nor shall any person acting on his orders in respect of the matters aforesaid, incur any liability to any person or persons whomsoever for any act done by him in pursuance of the provisions aforesaid; and in cases where the said court shall direct specially that the whole or any part of the debt or damages shall be stopped and paid out of part of any pay or allowances, or out of any public money, the same shall be stopped and paid accordingly, in conformity with such direction: provided always, that nothing herein-before contained shall enable any such action as aforesaid to be brought in the said court by any officer or soldier against any officer.

LXVII. And be it enacted, that any action which shall be brought against any person for anything to be done in pursuance of this act shall be brought within six months; and it shall be lawful for every such person to plead thereto the general issue of not guilty, and to give all special matter in evidence to the jury which shall try the issue; and if the verdict shall be for the defendant in any such action, or the plaintiff therein become nonsuited, or suffer any discontinuance thereof, the court in which the said matter shall be tried shall allow unto the defendant treble costs, for which the said defendant shall have the like remedy as in other cases where costs are given to defendants; and every action against any person for any thing to be done in pursuance of this act, or against any member of a court-martial in respect of any sentence of such court, or of any thing done by virtue or in pursuance of such sentence, shall be brought in some of the courts of record at the presidencies in India, or in the courts of record at Westminster or in Dublin, or the court of session in Scotland, and in no other court whatsoever.

LXVIII. And be it enacted, that all penalties and forfeitures by this act imposed may and shall be sued for and be recoverable in any court of record at the said presidencies,

or in any other court in *India* in which under any laws made or to be made in *India* the penalty would be recoverable if the same had been incurred by the offender in breach of any other law: Provided always, that no action shall be brought or prosecution carried on by virtue of this act for any such penalties or forfeitures as aforesaid unless the same be commenced within six months after the offence is committed.

LXIX. And be it enacted, that one moiety of any penalty, not including any treble value of any articles adjudged or recovered under the provisions of this act, shall go to the person who shall inform or sue for the same; and the remainder of the penalty, together with the treble value of any article, or, where the offence shall be proved by the person who shall inform, the whole of the penalty, shall be paid to the military secretary of the government of the presidency to which the court by whom the penalty shall be adjudicated shall be subject and shall abide the disposal of such military secretary; and the court which shall adjudge any penalty under this act shall immediately report the same to the said secretary.

LXX. And be it enacted, that in all cases where any oath giving false testimony is hereby required to be taken or any person is hereby required to be sworn, a solemn declaration or affirmation may be substituted, if by the laws for the time being in force in *India* such declaration or affirmation would be allowed to be substituted in the place of an oath in case the party were about to dispose as a witness in a civil action in any of the supreme courts at the presidency; and that any persons wilfully and knowingly giving false testimony on oath, or solemn declaration or affirmation in any case wherein such oath or solemn declaration or affirmation shall have been made for the purpose of this act, shall be deemed guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury, and being thereof duly convicted shall be liable to such pains and penalties as by any law in force in *England*, or by any law in force in *India* any persons convicted of wilful and corrupt perjury are subject and liable to, and every commissioned officer convicted before a general court-martial of perjury shall be cashiered; and every soldier or other person amenable to the provisions of this act found guilty thereof shall be punished at the discretion of a general or other court-martial.

LXXI. And be it enacted, that all crimes and offences which have been committed against the said act of the third and fourth years of the reign of her present majesty, heretofore mentioned or against any of the articles of war made and established by virtue of the same, may be inquired of and punished in like manner as if they had been committed against this act, and every warrant for holding any court-martial under the said act shall remain in full force notwithstanding the repeal of such act, and all proceedings of any court-martial upon any trial begun under the authority of such former act shall not be discontinued by the repeal of the same: provided always, that no person shall be liable to be tried and punished for any offence against the said act or this act, or the articles of war made or to be made by virtue of the same acts or either of them, which shall appear to have been committed more than three years before the issuing of the commission or warrant for such trial, unless the person accused, by reason of his having absented himself, or of some other manifest impediment, shall not have been amenable to justice within that period, in which case such person shall be liable to be tried at any time not exceeding two years after the impediment shall have ceased.

LXXII. And be it enacted, that nothing in this act contained shall in any manner affect her majesty's royal prerogative of mercy.

LXXIII. And be it enacted, that nothing herein contained shall affect the provisions of an act passed in the seventh and eighth years of her majesty, intitled *an act to remove doubts as to the power of appointing, convening, and confirming the sentences of*

One moiety to informer; remainder to Military Secretary of the Presidency.

Punishment for giving false testimony.

Offences against former Mutiny Act and Articles of War, and all existing proceedings, continued.

Act not to affect Queen's Prerogative.

Not to affect Provisions of 7 & 8 Vict. c. 18.

courts martial in the East Indies, and that all the provisions thereof shall after the passing of this act apply and be in full force and effect, unless and except so far as the provisions thereof may in any respect be inapplicable.

LXXIV. And be it enacted, that this act shall commence and take effect from and after the first day of *January* one thousand eight hundred and fifty, and that from and after such day all powers and provisions contained in the said act of the third and fourth years of her present majesty, except as herein-after is particularly provided shall cease and determine, and that from and after the same day the articles of war made by her majesty in pursuance of the said act shall cease and determine: provided nevertheless that full effect shall be given to the provisions herein-before contained respecting the punishment of offences against the said former act, and otherwise, as herein-before is mentioned; and that, so far as may be necessary to give full effect to such provisions, the said act of the third and fourth years of her majesty, and the articles of war made in pursuance of the same, shall be deemed to be in full force; and provided also, that all the powers and provisions contained in the said act of the third and fourth years of her majesty concerning or in any way relating to the *Indian* navy shall be and remain in full force and effect, in the same manner as if this act had not passed; and provided also, that the repeal of the same act shall not operate to revise any former act.

Commencement
of this Act, and
Repeal of former
Act.

LXXV. And be it enacted, that this act may be amended or repealed by any act to be passed in this present session of parliament.

Act may be
amended or
repealed.

RULES AND ARTICLES

FOR THE BETTER GOVERNMENT OF THE OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS IN THE
SERVICE OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY;

From the 1st day of January, 1800.

SECTION I.

DUTIES AND OBLIGATIONS.

Article 1.—Musters.—Musters of every corps in the East India Company's service shall be taken according to such regulations as the government of each presidency may think fit to establish in relation thereto.

Article 2.—Regimental Pay of Officers.—Regimental pay and allowances shall not be issued to any officer or soldier who shall absent himself without leave, or shall overstay the period for which leave of absence may have been granted him;—or who shall not on promotion;—or remove to another regiment;—join, within any period which may have been prescribed for that purpose, the corps to which he may have been so appointed;—or who shall not on his first appointment in the army join as directed in orders from the adjutant general.

Article 3.—But this last article shall not apply where a satisfactory explanation shall have been given to the commander in chief through the commanding officer, and shall have been notified by the commander in chief to the government of the presidency to which he belongs.

*Article *4.*—If any person discharged from the East India Company's forces for disability, misconduct, or for any other cause, shall subsequently re-enter the army, and shall, when questioned by the magistrate at the time of his being attested, conceal the fact, or misrepresent the cause of his former discharge;—he shall neither be allowed to reckon his past service;

*Article *5.*—Nor shall he be allowed to receive any pension if again discharged for disability.

Article 6.—*Suttlings.*—No sutler shall be permitted to sell any kind of liquors or victuals, or to keep his house or shop open for the entertainment of soldiers, after nine o'clock at night, or before the beating of the reveilles.

Article 7.—No sutler shall be permitted to sell liquors of any sort during such time or times as he shall be forbidden so to do by the officer commanding the troops in the barracks to which the canteen belongs;—nor upon *Sundays* during divine service or sermon;—on the penalty of being dismissed from all future suttlings.

Article 8.—That all officers, soldiers, and sutlers shall have full liberty to bring into any of the said company's forts or garrisons any quantity or species of provisions, eatable or drinkable, except where any contracts are entered into by the East India Company or by their order for furnishing such provisions. (This exception extends only to the species of provisions so contracted for.)

Article 9.—All officers commanding in the East India Company's forts, barracks, or garrisons are required to see (as they shall be answerable for their neglect) that the persons permitted to suttle supply the soldiers with good and wholesome provisions at the market price.

Article 10.—*Arms and Stores.*—Every captain is charged with the arms, accoutrements, ammunition, clothing, or other warlike stores belonging to the troop or company under his command, for which he is to be accountable in case of their being lost, spoiled, or damaged not by unavoidable accident or on actual service.

Article 11.—All public stores taken from the enemy, whether of artillery, ammunition, clothing, forage, or provisions, shall be secured for our service; and the officers commanding in chief are to be answerable to the East India Company for any neglect in this respect.

Article 12.—*Redress of Wrongs.*—If an officer shall think himself wronged by the officer commanding the regiment, and shall, upon due application made to him, not receive the redress to which he may consider himself to be entitled;—he may complain to his commander in chief, in order to obtain justice; who is hereby required to examine into such complaint;—and either by himself or by his adjutant general to make his report to the government of the presidency to which such officer belongs thereupon, in order to receive the further directions of such government.

*Article *13.*—If a non-commissioned officer or private soldier shall think himself wronged by his Captain or other officer commanding the troop or company to which he belongs, he is to complain thereof to the commanding officer of the regiment, who is hereby required to summon a *regimental court-martial*, for the doing justice to the soldier complaining;—from the award of which *regimental court-martial* either party may, if he thinks himself still aggrieved, appeal to a *general court-martial*;—and such court shall hear and determine the merits of the appeal, and after determining the same, and after allowing the appellant to show cause to the contrary, by himself and by witnesses, if any, may, if it shall think

fit, pronounce such appeal groundless and vexatious, and may thereon sentence such appellant to such punishment as a general court-martial is competent to award.

Article 14.—Maintenance of good order.—Every commanding officer shall keep good order, and to the utmost of his power redress all disorders committed by officers or soldiers under his command;—and all officers and soldiers are to behave themselves orderly in quarters and on their march, and are not to quit their camp or quarters, or to fail at parade.

Article 15.—All officers, of what condition soever, have power to quell all quarrels, frays, and disorders, though the persons concerned should be of superior rank or belonging to other corps, and either to order officers into arrest, or soldiers into confinement, until their proper superior officers shall be acquainted therewith.

Article 16.—No officer shall use any reproachful or provoking speeches or gestures to another, upon pain of being put in arrest.

Article 17.—We hereby declare our approbation of the conduct of all those who, having had the misfortune of giving offence to or of injuring or of insulting others, shall frankly explain, apologize, or offer redress for the same; or who, having had the misfortune of receiving offence, injury or insult from another, shall cordially accept frank explanation, apology, or redress for the same; or who, if such explanations, apology, or redress are refused to be made or accepted, and the friends of the parties shall have failed to adjust the difference, shall submit the matter to be dealt with by the commanding officer of the regiment or detachment, fort, or garrison;—and we accordingly acquit of disgrace or opinion of disadvantage all officers who, being willing to make or accept such redress, refuse to accept challenges, as they will only have acted as is suitable to the character of honourable men, and have done their duty as good soldiers who subject themselves to discipline.

Article 18.—Proceedings on Commission of Offences.—Whenever any officer or soldier shall be accused of a capital crime, or of violence or any offence against the persons or property of our subjects, punishable by the known laws of the land, the commanding officer and officers of his corps shall, upon application duly made on behalf of the party injured, to use their utmost endeavours to deliver over such accused person to the civil magistrates, and assist the officers of justice in apprehending and securing him.

Article 19.—Whenever any officer or soldier shall commit a crime deserving punishment, he shall by his commanding officer be put in arrest, if an officer, or, if a soldier, be confined, until he shall be either tried by a court-martial, or shall be lawfully discharged by proper authority;—and no officer or soldier who shall be put in arrest or confinement shall continue in such arrest or confinement more than *eight days*, or until such time as a court-martial can be conveniently assembled.

Article 20.—No officer commanding a guard, or provost marshal, shall refuse to receive or keep any prisoner committed to his charge by any officer or non-commissioned officer belonging to the forces;—which officer or non-commissioned officer shall at the same time deliver an account in writing, signed by himself, of the crime with which the said prisoner is charged.

Article 21.—Discharges.—Soldiers having been duly enlisted and sworn shall not be dismissed the company's service without a discharge or certificate granted according to the general order on that head which shall be in force at the time of granting the discharge.

*Article *22.*—No soldier shall be discharged unless by order of the commander in chief, certified by the adjutant general's department;—except in the case of soldiers who shall be recommended by a court-martial to be discharged with ignominy from the East India Company's service; in which cases the general officer commanding on the station is authorized, under such regulations and restrictions as may from time to time be prescribed by the commander in chief, to direct that such soldiers shall be so discharged.

*Article *23.*—The names of soldiers of any regiment or corps who have received our especial approbation, or the especial approbation of the governor in council, for meritorious conduct, or who have received a donation of money in addition to their pension on discharge, shall be notified to the parishes to which they may belong by the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

*Article *24.*—On the other hand, the names of the soldiers who have been dismissed with disgrace, or who have forfeited their pension owing to misconduct, shall be equally notified to the parishes to which they belong;—the notifications mentioned in this and the preceding article to be affixed on the outside of the door of the church or chapel on the Sunday next succeeding the receipt of the notification.

Article 25.—*Returns and Account.*—The commanding officer of every corps shall on the first of every month transmit to the commander in chief of the forces an exact return of the state of such corps.

Article 26.—Such returns are to specify (amongst other things) the names of the officers absent, and the reason for and time of their absence.

Article 27.—Exact returns of the state of the garrisons and corps stationed in them shall be transmitted by their respective governors or commanders there residing, by all convenient opportunities, to the commanders in chief of the respective presidencies to which they belong.

Article 28.—All commissions of officers are to be entered according to such regulations as the government of each presidency shall think fit to establish in relation thereto.

*Article *29.*—When any commissioned officer shall die on service, or out of the kingdom, the major of the regiment or battalion, or the officer doing the major's duty in his absence, or any other officer to be appointed for that purpose by the officer commanding on the station, shall immediately secure all the effects of the deceased then in camp or quarters, and any other effects of the deceased within the territorial possessions of the East India Company, which the officer commanding as aforesaid shall direct or authorize to be collected or secured, and shall with all convenient speed, and not later than one month after the death of the officer, with the assistance of two other officers not under the rank of lieutenant, (such lieutenant not having served less than eight years as a commissioned officer,) to be appointed by the commanding officer of the regiment or battalion, or by the officer commanding on the station, make an inventory thereof, and transmit that inventory, together with an account of the debts and credits, to the office of the military secretary to the government of the presidency to which such officer belonged, to the end that, after payment of such officer's regimental debts and quarters and interment, the overplus, if any, be paid over by the said military secretary to the legal representatives of the officer so deceased.

*Article *30.*—The major and other officers to be appointed as aforesaid, and the said military secretary, in acting in the matters aforesaid, shall have regard to the provisions respecting the same matters contained in the act passed in the twelfth and thirteenth years of our reign, intituled

"An act for punishing mutiny and desertion of officers and soldiers in the service of the East India Company, and for regulating in such service the payment of regimental debts, and the distribution of the effects of officers and soldiers dying in the service."

*Article *31.*—When any soldier shall die on service or out of the united kingdom, the officer commanding the troop or company to which such soldier belonged, shall immediately secure all the effects of the deceased in camp and quarters, or within the territorial possessions of the East India Company, and shall, with the assistance of two other commissioned officers, forthwith make an inventory thereof, and shall within one month of the death of the soldier, after payment of his regimental debts and quarters, pay over the balance to the military secretary to the government of the presidency to which the deceased shall have belonged, or according to the orders of such military secretary, to the end that the same may be paid to the legal representatives of the deceased soldier; and such officers and military secretary, in acting in the matters aforesaid, shall have regard to the provisions respecting the same matters contained in the aforesaid act.

Article 32.—When any soldier shall desert from the service of the East India Company, or be delivered up as a deserter from another corps, the officer commanding the troop or company shall immediately secure all his effects in camp or quarters;—and shall with the assistance of two other commissioned officers, forthwith make an inventory thereof, and within three months of the date when the soldier became non-effective shall, after payment of regimental debts and quarters, transmit the balance, together with the inventory, and an account of the debts and credits, to the military secretary to the government of the presidency to which such officer belongs, to be brought to the credit of the East India Company.

*Article *33.*—Every non-commissioned officer, trumpeter, drummer, fifer, and private soldier of the forces shall be provided with a book calculated to show his services, age, date of enlistment, and the actual state of his accounts in conformity with the regulations of the East India Company on this head;—and every commanding officer shall state upon the monthly return of the regiment under his command whether all the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the regiment are in possession of the said books, and whether the orders on this head are properly attended to.

Article 34.—The accounts of the forces of each presidency shall be made up according to such regulation as the government of each presidency shall think fit to establish in relation thereto.

SECTION II.

CRIMES AND PUNISHMENTS.

Article 35.—Divine Worship.—Any officer or soldier who shall speak against any known article of the christian faith, shall be delivered over to the civil magistrate, to be proceeded against according to law.

Article 36.—Any officer or soldier who, not having just impediment, shall not regularly attend divine service and sermon in the place appointed for the assembling of the corps to which he belongs;—or who shall wilfully absent himself;—or who, being present, shall behave indecently or irreverently;—or who shall use any unlawful oath or execration;—shall, if an officer, be brought before a general court-martial, and, on being convicted thereof, be publicly and severely reprimanded;—and, if a soldier, shall be

brought before a *regimental* or other court-martial, and on being convicted thereof shall for the first offence forfeit six annas, to be deducted out of his next pay; and for the second offence not only forfeit six annas but be placed in confinement for twelve hours;—and for every like offence shall suffer and pay in like manner;—and the monies so forfeited shall be applied to the use of the sick soldiers of the troop or company to which the offender belongs.

Article 37.—Any officer or soldier who shall profane any place dedicated to divine worship;—

Article 38.—Or shall offer violence to a chaplain of the army, or to any other minister of God's word;—

Article 39.—Shall be liable, if an officer, to such punishment as by a *general court-martial* shall be awarded; and, if a soldier to such a punishment as by a *general, district, or garrison court-martial* shall be awarded.

Article 40.—*Mutiny and Insubordination.*—Any officer or soldier who shall begin, excite, cause, or join in any mutiny or sedition in any of the land or marine forces of Her Majesty or of the East India Company, or in any party, post, detachment, or guard, on any pretence whatsoever;—or who, being present at any mutiny or sedition, shall not use his utmost endeavours to suppress the same;—or who, coming to the knowledge of any mutiny or intended mutiny, shall not without delay give information thereof to his commanding officer;—or

Article 41.—Who shall strike a superior officer, or offer any violence against him, being in the execution of his office;—or who, being confined in a military prison, shall offer any violence against a visitor or other his superior military officer, being in the execution of his office;—or

Article 42.—Who shall disobey the lawful commands of his superior officer;—

Shall, if an officer, suffer *death*, or such other punishment as by a *general court-martial* shall be awarded;

And, if a soldier, shall suffer *death, transportation*, or such other punishment as by a *general court-martial* shall be awarded.

Article 43.—Any officer or soldier who shall use traitorous or disrespectful words against our royal person or any of our royal family;—or

Article 44.—Who being concerned in any fray shall refuse to obey any other officer (though of inferior rank) who shall order him into arrest;—or who shall draw his sword upon or offer violence to such officer;—

Shall, if an officer, for each and every one of the aforesaid offences, on conviction thereof before a *general court-martial*, be *cashed*;—and, if a soldier, shall on conviction thereof before a *general, district, or garrison court-martial*, be liable to such punishments as shall accord with the provisions of the mutiny act for the forces of the East India Company, and with the usage of the service.

Article 45.—Any officer or soldier who shall behave with contempt or disrespect towards the general or other commander in chief of the forces; or shall speak words tending to his hurt or dishonour;—

Shall, if an officer, on conviction thereof, be liable to be *cashed*;—or to suffer such other punishment according to the nature and degree of the offence, as by the judgment of a *general court-martial* may be awarded; and, if a soldier, shall, on conviction thereof, be punished, according to the nature and degree of the offence, by a *general, district, garrison, regimental, or other court-martial*.

Article 46.—Deviation and Absence without Leave.—Any officer or soldier who shall desert from the East India Company's service (whether of not he shall re-enter or re-enlist in the same);—

Shall, if an officer, suffer *death*, or such other punishment as by a general court-martial shall be awarded;

And, if a soldier shall suffer *death*, *transportation*, or such other punishment as by a general court-martial shall be awarded.

Article 47.—Any officer or soldier who shall advise or persuade any other officer or soldier to desert the service of her majesty or of the East India Company;—or who shall knowingly receive and entertain any deserter and shall not immediately on discovery give notice to his commanding officer or the adjutant general of the army, or to one of the military secretaries of government or cause such deserter to be apprehended by the civil power;—

Shall, if an officer, on conviction thereof before a general court-martial be cashiered;—and, if a soldier, shall, on conviction thereof before a general district, or garrison court-martial, be liable to such punishments as shall accord with the provisions of the mutiny act for the forces of the East India Company and with the usage of the service.

Article 48.—Any soldier who shall be found guilty of desertion by a general, district, or garrison court-martial, where such finding shall be duly approved, shall thereupon forfeit his pay for the days on which he shall have been absent by such desertion, and moreover shall forfeit all advantage as to additional pay, good-conduct pay, and to pension on discharge, which might have otherwise accrued from the length of his former service, in addition to any punishment which may be awarded;—and in addition to any other punishment it shall be lawful for a district or garrison court-martial to sentence a soldier convicted of desertion to forfeiture of all advantage as to additional pay, good-conduct pay, and pension on discharge, which might accrue from future service.

In any case, however, of such forfeiture of all advantage as to additional pay, good-conduct pay, and to pension on discharge, on conviction of desertion, if the soldier shall have subsequently served, and performed good, faithful, or gallant services in our or the East India Company's army, he may, on the same being duly certified by the commander in chief, be eligible to be restored to the benefit of the whole or of any part of his service.

Article 49.—Every soldier shall be liable to be tried and punished for desertion from any corps into which he may have enlisted, or from the East India Company's service, although he may of right belong to the corps from which he shall have originally deserted; and whether such soldier shall be tried for deserting from the corps into which he originally enlisted, or for deserting from the same corps into which he may have subsequently enlisted, or for any other desertion, every desertion previous or subsequent to that for which he may be so tried may, if duly stated in the charges, be given in evidence against him on such trial.

Article 50.—Any soldier who, without leave from his commanding officer, shall absent himself from his quarters, garrison, or camp, or from his troop, company, or detachment, or, without a pass or leave in writing from his commanding officer shall be found one mile or upwards from the camp, shall, on conviction thereof, be punished, according to the degree of the offence, by a regimental or other court-martial, and in addition to any punishment which the court may award shall forfeit his pay for the day or days on which he shall have been guilty of the offence,

If any soldier shall absent himself without leave for any period not exceeding *five days*, and shall not account for the same to the satisfaction of the commanding officer; and if any soldier shall be guilty of any other offence which the commanding officer may not think necessary to bring before a court-martial, the commanding officer may order that such soldier shall be *imprisoned* for any period not exceeding *one hundred and sixty-eight hours*, with or without hard labour, or with or without solitary confinement, as the said commanding officer may think fit to award, and such soldier shall forfeit his pay for the day or days of such imprisonment: and any soldier who shall have absented himself as aforesaid may, *in addition* to or instead of such imprisonment and forfeiture or other punishment which the commanding officer has authority to inflict, be further deprived, by order of his commanding officer, of his pay for the day or days of such absence; but such soldier so ordered to suffer imprisonment, or forfeiture of pay shall, if he so request, have a right to be tried by a court-martial for his offence, instead of submitting to such forfeiture.

Article 51.—Offences in the field, camp, garrison, or quarters.—Any officer or soldier who shall hold correspondence with or give intelligence to the enemy, directly or indirectly;—or relieve with money, victuals, or ammunition, or knowingly harbour or protect, an enemy;—or

Article 52.—Misbehave before the enemy, or shamefully abandon or deliver up an garrison, fortress, post, or guard committed to his charge, or which it was his duty to defend;—or shall compel, or speak words or use other means to induce, the governor or commanding officer, or any other person, to deliver up to the enemy, or to abandon, any garrison, fortress, post, or guard;—or

Article 53.—Leave his commanding officer or his post to go in search of plunder;—or

Article 54.—Treachrously make known the watchword to any person not entitled to receive it according to the rules and discipline of war;—or,

Article 55.—By discharging fire arms, drawing swords, beating drums, making signals, using words, or by any means whatever, intentionally occasion false alarms in action, camp, garrison, or quarters;—or

Article 56.—Cast away his arms or ammunition in presence of an enemy; or

Article 57.—Who, being a sentinel, shall be found sleeping on his post, or shall leave it before regularly relieved;—or

Article 58.—Who shall do violence to any person bringing provisions or other necessaries to the quarters of our or the East India Company's forces;—or force a safeguard;—or break into any house, store, or cellar, or other place, for plunder;—

shall, if an officer, suffer *death*, or such other punishment as by a general court-martial shall be awarded;

And, if a soldier, suffer *death, transportation*, or such other punishment as by a general court-martial shall be awarded.

Article 59.—Any officer or soldier who shall send any flag of truce to the enemy, without due authority; or

Article 60.—Who shall give a parole or watchword different from what he received, without good and sufficient cause;—or

Article 61.—Who shall, in operations in the field, spread reports by word or by letters, calculated to create unnecessary alarm by spreading such reports, either in the vicinity or in rear of the army ;—or

Article 62.—Who shall in action or previously to going into action, use words tending to create alarm or despondency ;—or

Article 63.—Who shall, either verbally or in writing, disclose the numbers, position, magazines, or preparations of the army for sieges or movements and by such disclosures produce effects injurious to the army and our service or that of the East India Company ;—or

Article 64.—Who shall leave the ranks in order to secure prisoners or horses, or on pretence of taking wounded officers or men to the rear, without orders from his superior officer ;—or

Article 65.—Who shall leave his guard, picquet or post ;—or shall be taken prisoner by any want of due precaution, or by disobedience of orders ;—or fall into the enemy's hands by passing through outposts ;—or

Article 66.—Who shall irregularly detain, seize, or appropriate to his own use, or detachment, bread, spirits, forage, or any supplies proceeding to the army, contrary to the order issued in that respect ;—or

Article 67.—Who shall, being in command of any garrison, fort or barracks, connive at the exacting of exorbitant prices for liquors or staples let to sutlers ;—or lay any duty upon, or take any fee or advantage, or be in any way intrested, in the sale of provisions or merchandize brought into places under his command ;—or

Article 68.—Who shall impede the provost marshal or any other officer legally exercising authority ;—or refuse to assist him when requiring his aid in the execution of his duty ;—or

Article 69.—Who, being under arrest or in prison, shall leave or escape from his confinement before he is set at liberty by proper authority ;—

Shall if an *officer*, for each and every one of the aforesaid offences, on conviction thereof before a *general court-martial*, be cashiered ; and if a *soldier*, shall on conviction thereof before a *general, district, or garrison court-martial*, be liable to such punishments as shall accord with the provisions of the mutiny act for the East India Company's forces and the usage of the service.

Article 70.—Any officer or soldier who shall fail to appear at the place of parade or rendezvous appointed by his commanding officer, or shall go from thence without leave before he shall be relieved ;—or who shall, without urgent necessity, quit his platoon or division ;—or

Article 71.—Who, in any part of the territories under the government of the said East India Company, or elsewhere, shall by displaying fire arms, drawing swords, beating drums, or by any other means whatever, occasion false alarms in camp, garrison or quarters ;—or

Article 72.—Who shall not, within *twenty four hours* the after commitment of any prisoner, or as soon as he shall be relieved from his guard or duty, give in writing the prisoner's name and crime, and the name and rank of the officer or other person who committed him, to the officer commanding the garrison or regiment to whom he may be ordered to be reported ;—or

Article 73.—Who, when in command of a guard, picquet, or patrol shall, without proper authority, release any prisoner committed to his charge, or shall suffer him to escape ;—or

Article 74.—Who shall unnecessarily detain any prisoner in confinement without bringing him to trial ;—or

Article 75.—Who shall neglect to obey any garrison or other orders;—

Shall, if an *officer*, on conviction of any of the aforesaid offences be liable to be *cashiered*, or suffer such other punishment, according to the nature and degree of the offence, as by the judgment of a *general court-martial* may be awarded;—and, if a *soldier* shall, on conviction of any of the aforesaid offences, be punished, according to the nature and degree of the offence, by a *general, district, garrison, regimental, or other court-martial*.

Article 76 Any officer or soldier who shall be found drunk on any duty under arms;—

Shall, if an *officer*, on conviction thereof before a *general court-martial*, be *cashiered*; and if a *soldier* shall, on conviction thereof before a *general, district, or garrison court-martial*, be liable to such punishments as shall accord with the provisions of the mutiny act for the East India Company's forces and with the usage of the service.

Article 77.—Any soldier who shall be drunk when on or for duty or parade, or on the line of march, may, on conviction thereof by a *regimental* or other court-martial, be sentenced to be deprived of eight pence a day of his pay for any period not exceeding thirty days, in addition to any other punishment which such court shall award; provided that if any such charge be included in a charge of habitual drunkenness the court shall not pass any sentence of deprivation of pay in respect of the charge of drunkenness on duty, but the deprivation awarded by the sentence of the court shall be in respect of habitual drunkenness only.

Article 78.—Any soldier who shall have been drunk *four* times within *two* *live* calendar months, or *twice* drunk when on or for duty or parade or on the line of march, as proved by reference to the defaulters' books, or by any satisfactory evidence of the entries therein, may in all cases be charged with habitual drunkenness, and shall be deprived of eight pence a day of his pay for any period not exceeding six months before a *regimental or detachment court-martial*, and for any period not less than six months and not exceeding *two* years if convicted before a *district or garrison court-martial*, for habitual drunkenness;—and in addition to any such punishment the court may if it shall think fit sentence such offender to any other punishment which the court may be competent to award.

Any soldier who at any time within *six* calendar months after a conviction for habitual drunkenness shall be drunk *twice*, or shall be *once* drunk when on or for duty or parade or on the line of march shall on proof thereof be again convicted of habitual drunkenness, and shall, over and above any former forfeiture or forfeitures of pay, be further deprived of *eight pence* a day of his pay for any period not exceeding *six* months if convicted before a *regimental or detachment court-martial*, and for any period not less than *six* months and not exceeding *two* years if convicted before a *district or garrison court-martial*;—and in addition to such punishment the court may sentence such offender to any other punishment which the court may be competent to award.

But no instance of drunkenness which has on a former occasion formed part of a charge of habitual drunkenness of which a soldier has been convicted is again to be added against a soldier in support of a similar charge; and in no case shall any soldier, by reason of being drunk on or for duty or parade or on the line of march, or by reason of habitual drunkenness, be at any one time placed under forfeiture of pay exceeding in the whole the amount of *twenty-four pence* per diem; such soldier, nevertheless, being again convicted of being drunk on or for duty or parade or on the line of march, or of habitual drunkenness, may be sentenced to any other punishment which the court is competent to award.

When a former conviction of habitual drunkenness is stated in any charge of habitual drunkenness, such conviction must be proved by the production of the Regimental or Company's Defaulters' Book, containing the entry thereof, or if such book cannot be produced, then by a copy thereof duly authenticated;—and if any soldier convicted of having been drunk when on or for duty or on the line of march, or convicted of habitual drunkenness, and sentenced in either case to forfeiture of eight pice a day or more of his pay, shall be at or removed to a station where liquor is issued in kind, or shall be embarked on board of any vessel where liquor is provided as a part of the ration, such soldier shall be deprived of his liquor, instead of forfeiting eight pice a day of his pay, for so long a time as such soldier shall be at such station or on board such vessel and his sentence to forfeiture of pay shall continue in force.

Article 79.—Disgraceful Conduct.—Any officer or soldier who shall embezzle or fraudulently misapply monies with which he may have been intrusted for any military purpose;—or who shall unlawfully sell, embezzle, fraudulently misapply, or wilfully damage or spoil any military stores, such as any provisions, forage, arms, clothing, or ammunition, or be concerned in or connive at the same;—or who shall receive them knowing them to be stolen;—

Shall, on conviction thereof before a *general* court-martial, be liable to be transported as a felon for life, or for any certain term of years,—or to such other punishment as shall accord with the mutiny act for the East India Company's forces and with the usage of the service;—

And, on conviction thereof before a *district* or *garrison* court-martial, a soldier shall be liable to the punishments attached to disgraceful conduct.

Article 80.—Any officer who shall behave in a scandalous infamous manner unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman;—

Shall, on conviction thereof before a *general* court-martial, be cashiered.

Article 81.—Any soldier who shall malingering, feign, or produce disease or infirmity;—or shall wilfully do any act;—or wilfully disobey any orders, whether in hospital or otherwise, thereby producing or aggravating disease or infirmity;—or delaying his cure;—

Shall be tried for *disgraceful* conduct, and if convicted be liable to the punishment attached to that offence.

Article 82.—Any soldier, whether on or off duty, who shall become maimed or mutilated or injured, except by wounds received in action, shall be forthwith put upon his trial before a *general* or *district* court-martial; and such court shall declare by its finding whether such maiming or mutilating was occasioned by accident or design; and if the court shall declare that the maiming or mutilating was occasioned by accident, and not by design, it shall forthwith acquit such soldier; and the proceedings of the court shall be transmitted, through the judge advocate general, to the commander in chief, and by him to the government of the presidency to which such soldier belongs, in order that the same government may, when the case comes before it, have the best means of arriving at a just decision; according to which it may recommend to the court of directors of the East India Company either to grant or withhold from such soldier a pension. If the court shall declare by its finding that such maiming or mutilating was occasioned by the designed and wilful act of such soldier, and not by accident, in that case the soldier shall be liable to the punishments attached to *Disgraceful* conduct, and shall not be discharged from the East India Company's service (unless specially directed by the commander in chief to be discharged); but shall be retained, and employed on such duties or military work as the governor of the presidency to which he belongs may from time to time direct, through the commander in chief of such presidency;—and

Article 83.—Any soldier who shall be convicted by a general district, or garrison court-martial of wilfully maiming or injuring any other soldier, even at the instance of such soldier, with intent to render him unfit for the service, shall be liable to the punishments attached to disgraceful conduct ;—and

Article 84.—Any soldier who shall be convicted of having tampered with his eyes, with intent thereby to render himself unfit for service,—shall not be entitled to his discharge or to a pension ;—but shall be subjected to the punishments attached to disgraceful conduct, and shall be detained in an eye infirmary or military hospital, or shall be sent to his parish, or dismissed, according to the directions given from time to time to the commander in chief ;—and

Article 85.—Any soldier who shall be convicted of stealing money or goods, the property of a comrade,—of a military officer,—or of any military or regimental mess or band,—or of purloining or selling government stores, or of receiving any such money or goods, or stores, knowing the same to have been stolen ;—or

Article 86.—Who shall commit any offence of a felonious or fraudulent nature, to the injury, of, or with intent to injure, any person, civil or military ;—or

Article 87.—Who shall be guilty of any other disgraceful conduct, being of a cruel, indecent, or unnatural kind ;—

Shall, on conviction thereof before a general, district or garrison court-martial, be liable, in addition to corporal punishment,—or to imprisonment,—or to any other punishment which the court may be competent to award,—to forfeiture of all claim to pension on discharge,—and of all additional pay or good-conduct pay while serving,—which might have otherwise accrued from the length of his former service, or to forfeiture of such advantage absolutely, whether it might have accrued from past service or might accrue from future service, according to the nature of the case,—and be liable to be discharged with ignominy from the East India Company's service

Article 88.—*False Returns*—Any officer who shall, through design or culpable neglect, omit or refuse to make or send a return or report ; or shall make or return a report to the local government, or the commander in chief, or to any of his superior officer authorized to call for a return or report of the state of any regiment, troop, or company, garrison, or corps under his command, knowing such return or report or any statement therein to be false ;—or

Article 89.—Who shall make a false muster of men or beast, or who shall knowingly allow or sign any muster roll, pay list, certificate, or return wherein such false statement is contained, or any duplicate thereof ;—or who shall intentionally allow to be given, any untrue documents, or conceal or omit the true facts directed to be stated ; whereby to excuse an officer or soldier from muster or duty, by withholding the names of absent persons, or the true reasons and time of absence ;—or

Article 90.—Who shall, by any false statement, certificate, or document, or omission of the true statement, attempt to obtain from any officer or soldier or other person whatsoever any pension, retirement, half pay, gratuity, exchange, transfer, or discharge ;—or

Article 91.—Any officer or soldier who shall be privy to the making of any false entry, alteration, or erasure in any account, description book, attestation, record, register, discharge, or other document, whereby the real services, cause of discharge or disability, wounds, conduct of, or sentences of courts-martial upon, any person whatsoever, shall not be truly given, or who shall wilfully omit to report or record any other facts relating thereto which it was his duty to have done, in conformity with the regulations of the East India Company's service ;—or

Article 92—Who shall intentionally give in any false return or report or statement whatsoever of arms, ammunition, clothing, stores, or any provisions belonging to the East India Company;—or for the use of their forces, or who shall by any false document be concerned in or connive at any fraudulent embezzlement of the stores aforesaid, or who shall by producing any false certificates or vouchers or accounts, or in any other way, misapply any public money for purposes other than those for which it was intended;—or

Article 93—Who shall, by any concealment or wilful omission, attempt to evade the true spirit and meaning of our or the East India Company's orders and regulations relating to the foregoing points;—

Shall, if an *officer*, for each and every one of the aforesaid offences, on conviction thereof before a *general court martial*, be *cashiered*;—

And, if a *soldier*, shall, on conviction thereof before a *general, district or garrison court-martial*, be liable, in addition to corporal punishment,—or to imprisonment,—or to any other punishment which the court may be competent to award,—to *forfeiture of all claim to pension on discharge,—and of all additional pay or good-conduct pay whilst serving*, which might have otherwise accrued from the length of his former service, or to forfeiture of such advantage absolutely, whether it might have accrued from past service or might accrue from future service, according to the nature of the case,—and be liable to be discharged with ignominy from the East India Company's service.

Article 94—Any officer who shall have signed certificates, returns, or forms of accounts in blank, before the paymaster, quartermaster, or other person concerned in making up the said documents has inserted therein the whole of the circumstances for which the officer's signature is to be a voucher;—

Shall, on conviction thereof, be *liable to be cashiered*,—or suffer such other punishment, according to the nature and degree of the offence, as by the judgment of a *general court-martial* may be awarded.

Articles 95, 96, & 97.—Any officer or soldier who shall permit horses, cattle, or carriages pressed for baggage to be overloaded, or who shall permit the persons attending them to be ill treated, or to be forced to take upon their carriages (except on emergencies as provided for by law) any women, or any soldiers, other than the sick and lame;—

Article 98.—Or who shall refuse to certify any sums which may be due for horses, cattle, and carriages, and the name of the corps employing them;—

Shall, if an *officer*, on conviction, be *liable to be cashiered*,—or suffer such other punishment, according to the nature and degree of the offence, as by the judgment of a *general court-martial* may be awarded;—and, if a *soldier*, shall, on conviction, be punished, according to the nature and degree of the offence, by a *general, district, garrison, regimental*, or other court-martial.

Article 99.—*Miscellaneous Offences*.—Any officer or soldier who shall wilfully neglect or refuse to deliver over to the civil magistrate,—or to assist in the apprehension of officers or soldiers accused of crimes punishable by law; or

Article 100.—Who shall protect any person from his creditors on the pretence of his being a soldier,—or who shall protect any soldier, not actually doing duty as such, in any manner not allowed by the mutiny act for the East India Company's forces;—

Shall, if an *officer*, for each of the aforesaid offences, on conviction thereof before a *general court-martial*, be *cashiered*;—and, if a *soldier*, shall, on conviction thereof before a *general, district, or garrison court-martial*, be liable to such punishments as shall accord with the provisions,

of the mutiny act for the East India Company's forces and with the usage of the service.

Article 101.—Every officer who shall give, send, carry, or promote a challenge, or who shall accept any challenge, to fight a duel with another officer; or who shall assist as a second at a duel; or who, being privy to an intention to fight a duel, shall not take active measures to prevent such duel; or who shall upbraid another for refusing or for not giving a challenge; or who shall reject or advise the rejection of a reasonable proposition made for the honourable adjustment of a difference; shall be liable, if convicted before a general court-martial, to be cashiered, or suffer such other punishment as the court may award.

In the event of an officer being brought to a court-martial for having assisted as a second in a duel, if it shall appear that such officer had strenuously exerted himself to effect an adjustment of the difference on terms consistent with the honour of both the parties, and shall have failed through the unwillingness of the adverse parties to accept terms of honourable accommodation, then our will and pleasure is that such officer shall suffer such punishment, other than cashiering, as the court may award.

Article 102.—Any officer or soldier who, if commanding a guard, shall knowingly and willingly suffer any person to go forth to fight a duel;—or

Article 103.—Any officer or non-commissioned officer who shall strike or otherwise ill treat any soldier;—or

Article 104.—Any soldier who shall hire, or any officer or non-commissioned officer who shall connive at a soldier hiring, another person to do his duty for him;—or

Article 105.—Any soldier who shall sell, lose, or spoil his arms, accoutrements, or necessaries,—or sell, lose, or ill treat his horse;—or

Article 106.—Any officer or soldier who shall commit any waste or spoil, either in walks of trees, parks, warrens, fish ponds, houses, or gardens, vineyards, olive groves, corn fields, inclosures, or meadows;—or shall maliciously destroy any property;—whether belonging to our own subjects or other persons entitled to our protection or to the protection of the East India Company, or to inhabitants of other countries;—unless the destruction of property shall be ordered by the commander in chief, to annoy rebels or other enemies in arms against us or the East India Company;—

Shall, if an officer, on conviction of any of the aforesaid offences, be liable to be cashiered,—or suffer such other punishment, according to the nature and the degree of the offence, as by the judgment of a general court-martial may be awarded;—and, if a non-commissioned officer or soldier, shall, on conviction of any of the aforesaid offences, be punished, according to the nature and degree of the offence, by a general, district, garrison, regimental, or other court-martial.

Article 107.—Any soldier who shall be found guilty of felony in any court of ordinary judicature, or of any crime or offence in any court of criminal judicature, in any dominion, territory, colony, settlement, or island belonging to or occupied by us, or the East India Company, or by court-martial, which would, if committed in the united kingdom, be felony, shall thereupon for it all advantage as to additional pay, good-conduct pay, and to pension on discharge, which might have otherwise accrued from the length of his former service, in addition to any punishment which may be awarded;—any such soldier, however, if he shall subsequently have served, and performed good, faithful, or gallant services in our or the East India Company's army, may, on the same being duly certified by the commander in chief, be eligible to be restored to the benefit of the whole or of any part of his service;—and, should the

restoration be approved by the government of the presidency to which such soldier shall belong, the order for the same will be signified through the commander in chief.

Article 108.—And all crimes not capital,—and all acts, conduct, disorders, and neglects—which officers and soldiers may be guilty of, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline,—though not specified in the foregoing cases, or in these our articles of war,—shall be taken cognizance of by courts-martial, according to the nature and degree of the offence; and the offender shall suffer such punishment as the court may award.

SECTION III.

COURTS MARTIAL.

Article 109.—*Composition of Courts-martial.*—A general court-martial held in the territories under the government of the East India Company, or any part of our dominions, except as after mentioned, shall consist of not less than *thirteen* commissioned officers; and if convened in any place out of the territories under the government of the East India Company and of our dominions, or if convened in any African Colony, the Australian Colonies, the settlements on the Coast of China, Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, or Malacca, shall consist of not less than *five* commissioned officers;—and no field officer shall be tried by any person under the degree of a captain.

Article 110.—Any officer commanding any district detachment or portion of the East India Company's troops which may at any time be serving out of the territories under the government of the East India Company and of our dominions upon complaint made to him of any offence committed against the property or person of any inhabitant of or resident in any such countries by any person serving with or belonging to any troops under his immediate command, may assemble a court-martial of not less than *three* commissioned officers of any corps to try any such person, notwithstanding any such officer shall not have received any warrant empowering him to assemble courts-martial;—and such court-martial shall have the same powers as *general* courts-martial.

Article 111.—A *district* or *garrison* court-martial shall consist of not less than *five* commissioned officers; and every *district* or *garrison* court-martial may be composed of any officer of different corps, and of officers of the artillery and engineers, and of officers of the general staff, whose appointments have been duly notified in general or garrison orders;—or, except for the trial of warrant officers, may be entirely composed of officers of the same regiment, assembled by orders of the senior officer on the spot; provided that such *district* or *garrison* court-martial be assembled in conformity with the orders of the officer under whose command the corps is placed, who will previously regulate the holding of courts-martial within his command, delegating or withholding the power to commanding officers to convene *district* or *garrison* courts-martial as he may deem to be most expedient, or as the commander in chief of the forces may direct.

Article 112.—A warrant officer may be tried by a *district* court-martial to be appointed by the general officer commanding the forces in the district where the corps shall be situated; and such court-martial shall consist of not less than *five* commissioned officers, of whom not more than *two* shall be taken from the regiment in which the warrant officer to be tried is serving,—and no more than *two* of the members shall be under the degree of a captain.

Article 113.—The commissioned officers of every regiment, battalion, or regimental depot may, by the appointment of their colonel or commanding officer, without other authority than these our rules and articles of war, hold *regimental* court-martial, consisting of not less than *five* officers (unless it be found impracticable to assemble that number, when *three* may be sufficient); and may inquire into such disputes or criminal matters as may come before them; and the commanding officer shall in no case be a member of such court.

Article 114.—The commissioned officers of any detachment or portion of the troops which may at any time be serving in any part of the territories under the government of the East India Company or elsewhere, or may be embarked on board any ship or vessel, although such detachment or portion of the East India Company's troops shall consist of men from different regiments, may, by the appointment of the senior officer in command of the detachment, district, station, garrison, barracks, island, or colony, provide he be not under the rank of a captain or in case such troops shall be on board any ship or vessel, may, by the appointment of the senior officer on board, whatever be his rank, without any other authority than these our articles of war, hold *detachment* courts-martial within the said territories or elsewhere, consisting of not less than *five* officers (unless it be found impracticable to assemble that number, when *three* may be sufficient); and may inquire into such disputes or criminal matters as may come before them, according to the rules and limitations observed by *regimental* courts-martial.

Article 115.—The president of every court-martial shall be appointed by the officer authorized to convene such court; and shall in no case be the officer commanding in chief or governor of the garrison where the offender shall be tried, nor the commanding officer of the regiment or body of troops composed of detachments of different regiments to which the prisoner belongs; nor, in the case of a general court-martial, or of a district court-martial, the trial of a warrant officer under the degree of a field officer, unless a field officer cannot be had; nor in any case whatever under the degree of a captain; save in the case of a detachment court-martial holden out of the territories of the East India Company and of our dominions, or holden on the line of march, on board any ship or vessel, or on any station where a captain cannot be had.

Article 116.—*Powers of Courts-martial.*—A general court-martial may sentence any officer or soldier to suffer death, transportation, or any other punishment, for offences made liable to such punishments by these our articles of war; but no judgment of death shall pass without the concurrence of *two thirds* at the least of the officers present.

Article 117.—No court-martial, other than a general court-martial, or a detachment general court-martial having the same powers as a general court-martial, shall have power to pass any sentence of death or transportation.

Article 118.—Any court-martial may sentence any soldier to corporal punishment not exceeding fifty lashes; and such corporal punishment may be committed to imprisonment, either solitary or with or without hard labour, not exceeding forty-two days, by the officer authorized to confirm the sentence of such court;—and any general, district, or garrison court-martial may, in addition to any sentence of corporal punishment, award imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any period which the court may be competent to award.

Article 119.—No sentence of a general court-martial shall be put in execution till after a report shall have been made of the whole proceedings to the officer commanding in chief;—or to some other person duly authorized.

ed to confirm the same, and until his direction shall have been signified thereupon.

Article 120.—No sentence of a detachment court-martial having the same powers as a general court-martial shall be executed until the general commanding the army of which the division, brigade, detachment, or party forms part, and to which any person so tried, convicted, and adjudged shall belong, shall have approved and confirmed the same.

Article 121.—Any general court-martial before whom a commissioned officer shall be convicted of any offence may sentence such officer to be suspended from rank, and pay and allowances, for any stated period, or may sentence him to any loss of regimental or other rank, in addition to a reprimand or other punishment which it may award, by reducing him to the bottom of or any other place on the list of the rank which such officer may hold in the army, and in the regiment, battalion, or corps to which he may belong; provided that the punishment of loss of rank shall not be of such a nature as may be calculated to affect injuriously the prospects of promotion of any other officer; and provided also, that no such sentence of suspension from rank, pay, or allowances shall operate to deprive any such officer of his promotion by seniority in rank according to the rules and regulations in use in that respect in the service of the East India Company, unless it be expressly made part of such sentence that the same shall have that operation.

Article 122.—A *district* or *garrison* court-martial may sentence any soldier to imprisonment, with or without hard labour; and may also direct that such offender shall be kept in solitary confinement for any portion or portions of such imprisonment, not exceeding fourteen days at a time, nor eight-four days in any one year, with intervals between the periods of solitary confinement of not less duration than such periods of solitary confinement; or may sentence any soldier to corporal punishment, not extending to life or limb, for immorality or neglect of duty; and such court may, in addition to either of the punishments, sentence a soldier to forfeiture of all advantage as to additional pay, good-conduct pay, and pension on discharge, which might have otherwise accrued from the length of his former service; or to forfeiture of such advantage absolutely, whether it might have accrued from past service, according to the nature of the case for *disgraceful* conduct.

And every such offender may further be put under stoppages, until the costs of replacing any arms, clothing, instruments, equipments, accoutrements, or regimental necessaries be made good, or until the amount, which shall have been ascertained by evidence satisfactory to the court, of the loss, damage, injury, or expense arising out of his misconduct, shall have been made good; but so much only of the pay of the soldier may be stopped and applied as, after satisfying the charges for his messing and washing, shall leave him a residue of at least eight pice a day;—and if any soldier shall be convicted of any such *disgraceful* conduct, and the court in respect thereof shall have made the forfeiture of all claim to pension on discharge a part of the sentence passed on such offender, the court may further recommend him to be discharged with ignominy from the East India Company's service;—provided that in all cases the sentences of a *district* or *garrison* court-martial shall be confirmed by the general officer, governor, or senior officer in command of the district, garrison, island, or colony, or by some other officer duly authorized to confirm the same.

Article 123.—The sentence of a *district* court-martial upon any warrant officer shall not be put in execution without the confirmation of the officer commanding on the station, or of some other officer duly authorized to confirm the same, who may also suspend, mitigate, or remit the same;—and no court-martial shall sentence a warrant officer to corporal punish-

ment, nor shall he be reduced to serve in an inferior situation, unless he was originally enlisted as a private soldier, and continued in the service until his appointment to be a warrant officer.

*Article *124.*—A *regimental* or *detachment* court-martial may try any soldier for absence without leave not exceeding twenty one days, and may award imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any period not exceeding forty-two days; and may also direct that such soldier may be kept in solitary confinement for any portion or portions of such imprisonment, not exceeding fourteen days at a time, with an interval between the two of not less duration than the period of solitary confinement;—and such court may, in addition to any punishment which it may be competent to award, sentence any soldier to be put under stoppages until any loss of or damage to his horse, arms, clothes, accoutrements, instruments, equipments, or regimental necessaries, or other loss or damage occasioned by his negligence or misconduct be made good; but so much only of the pay of the soldier may be stopped and applied as, after satisfying the charges of his mending and washing, shall leave him a residue of at least eight pence per day; and every such court shall deprive a soldier, if convicted of the charge of habitual drunkenness, of such portion of his daily pay, for any period not exceeding six months, as may accord with these our articles of war, subject to restoration on subsequent good conduct;—but no sentence shall be executed until the commanding officer shall have confirmed the same; nor shall any sentence of a *detachment* court-martial, having the same powers only as a *regimental* court-martial, be executed until the superior officer on the spot, not being a member of the court, shall have confirmed the same:

Provided that when any court-martial, whether *general*, *garrison*, or *district*, or *regimental* or *detachment*, shall direct that the imprisonment shall be solitary only, the period shall in no case exceed fourteen days.

*Article *125.* In case of mutiny or gross insubordination, or other offences committed on the line of march, or on board any ship or vessel, the offence may be tried by a *regimental* or *detachment* court-martial, and the sentence confirmed and carried into execution on the spot, by the officer in the immediate command of the troops, not being a member of the court;—provided that the sentence shall not exceed that which a *regimental* court-martial is competent to award;—and that any sentence, so confirmed, shall be reported to the adjutant general, and if on the line of march shall be also reported to the general officer commanding.

*Article *126.*—No *regimental* court-martial shall however try any soldier for absence without leave, if the absence has exceeded the period of *twenty-one days*;—nor shall try any soldier for desertion;—but any soldier absenting himself without leave for a period exceeding *twenty-one days* shall be tried for desertion by a *general* or *district* or *garrison* court-martial;—provided nevertheless, that any soldier absenting himself without leave may be so tried for desertion without reference to the number of days during which he has been absent.

*Article *127.*—A *non-commissioned* officer may be reduced to the rank by the sentence of a *regimental* or other court-martial;—or by the order of the colonel of the regiment, or by authority of the commander in chief.

*Article *128.*—No commanding officer shall by giving in against a prisoner vague and indefinite charge, try before a *regimental* court-martial grave offences which are directed to be tried by *general*, *district*, or *garrison* court-martial;—But whereas it may be advisable that some of the foregoing offences, which in certain cases may admit of less serious notice, should be tried by *district*, *garrison*, or *regimental* courts-martial, in such cases the officer commanding the battalion, corps, or detachment, who may deem it advisable so to proceed, shall lay a statement of the

case, together with the charge he intends to bring before the general or other officer commanding the brigade, district, or garrison, with an application to proceed.—The general or superior officer will exercise his discretion in directing the description of court by which the offender shall be tried; but the permission to try grave offences by *district, garrison, or regimental court-martial* shall be noticed in the monthly return of court-martial sent in to the adjutant general.—

In situations in which it may be impracticable to carry into execution sentences of solitary confinement, the officer convening the court will instruct the court, that, should the prisoner be found guilty, and imprisonment form part of the sentence, it will not be expedient to direct that any portion of it should be solitary, and the court shall govern itself accordingly.

Article 129.—Previous Convictions may be brought in Evidence.—Any prisoner having been found guilty of any charge or charges, the court-martial before which such prisoner shall have been tried may, before passing sentence on such prisoner, and for the purpose only of affixing punishment receive in evidence against him any previous convictions by courts-martial, the proceedings of which have been duly confirmed; and in like manner and for the like purpose the court may receive in evidence any previous conviction of such prisoner by a court of ordinary criminal jurisdiction, where the offence charged in the indictment was of a felonious, fraudulent, or unnatural kind; provided that before any such evidence shall be received it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the court that the said prisoner had previously to his trial received notice of the intention to produce such evidence against him; and provided also, that the court shall in no case award to him any other punishment or punishments than may by the mutiny act for the East India Company's forces and by these our articles of war be awarded for the offence of which the court shall then have found him guilty.

Article 130.—Trial of offences on the passage home.—Any soldier entitled to be sent to Great Britain or Ireland shall, until his arrival and debarkation in Great Britain or Ireland, be subject to the provisions of the mutiny act for the East India Company's forces and these articles of war; and any such soldier who in the passage shall be guilty of drunkenness, or of any dishonest, disorderly, cruel, indecent, or other disgraceful conduct, shall after his debarkation be liable to be tried and punished for the same by sentence of a court-martial to be held under the mutiny act and articles of war for the time being in force for our army, and shall for the purpose of such court-martial and punishment be considered as belonging to any regiment in our service which our adjutant general may appoint for that purpose, and shall be punishable in the same or the like manner as if the offence had been committed whilst serving with such regiment, and as if any advantages he may be entitled to by service were advantages arising from service in our forces; provided that no soldier shall be liable to be so tried and punished who may previously have been tried and punished for the same offences either on the passage or otherwise.

Article 131.—Trial of civil offences in the East Indies.—Any officer or soldier who may be serving in the territories of any foreign state, or in any country under the protection of us or the said company, or at any place, other than Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, in the territories under the government of the East India Company, at a distance of upwards of one hundred and twenty *English* miles from any of the presidencies of Fort William, Fort Saint George, and Bombay, who shall be accused of treason, or of any offence which, if committed in *England*, would be felony, or of having committed any offence against the person or property of any of our subjects or of any others entitled to the protection of us or the government of the East India Company, or of any state in alliance with the East India Company, shall be tried by

a general court-martial appointed by any general or other officer commanding in chief in such place for the time being;—and, if found guilty, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as by the sentence of any such general court-martial shall be awarded;—such sentence nevertheless to be in conformity with the common and statute law of *England* or with that law as modified by laws applicable to India, and not to be carried into effect until approved and confirmed by the general or other officer commanding in chief as aforesaid;—provided that in all cases where such court-martial shall have convicted any officer or soldier of any offence punishable with death, it shall be lawful for such court-martial, instead of sentencing the offender to death, to adjudge him to be transported as a felon for life or for a certain term of years;—and that in all cases where such court-martial shall sentence any officer or soldier to any punishment, it shall be lawful for the officer authorized to confirm the sentence to suspend, mitigate, or remit the same, and, instead of causing any sentence of death to be carried into execution, to order such officer or soldier to be transported as a felon for life or for a certain term of years;—and in every case wherein a sentence of death or transportation shall be pronounced, or a sentence of death shall be commuted to transportation, for any such offence committed at any place within the territories under the government of the East India Company situated above one hundred and twenty miles from the presidencies of Fort William, Fort Saint George, and Bombay respectively, and the offender shall have been tried within such territories, such sentence, whether original, revised, or commuted, shall not be carried into execution until approved by the governor-general in council or governor in council of the presidency in the territories subordinate to which the offender shall have been tried;—provided always, that no sentence of death or of transportation of a commissioned officer shall be carried into execution until confirmed by the officer commanding in chief at one of the said presidencies.

Article 132.—Mixture of Officers.—Where it may be necessary or expedient, the officers of our marine forces may sit upon courts martial in conjunction with officers of the East India Company's land forces, and such courts-martial shall be regulated to all intents and purposes in like manner as if they were composed of officers of the East India Company's land forces;—

Article 133.—And officers of our land forces and officers in the service of the East India Company, when serving together, may be associated in courts martial, which shall to all intents and purposes be regulated in like manner as if consisting wholly of officers of our land forces, or wholly of officers in the service of the East India Company.—

Article 134.—Except the provisions on the trial of a person in the land service, the provisions of the mutiny act, and the oaths thereby prescribed, and our articles of war for the government of our land forces, shall be applicable;—

Article 135.—Anon the trial of any officer or soldier in the service of the East India Company, the provisions of the mutiny act for the East India Company's forces, and the oaths thereby prescribed, and these articles of war, shall be applicable, notwithstanding any officer in the actual service of the East India Company may have a commission from us.

Article 136.—The officers of artillery shall, for differences arising among themselves, or in matters relating solely to their own corps, have courts-martial composed of their own officers:—

Article 137.—But where a sufficient number of such officers cannot be assembled, or in matters wherein other corps are interested, they shall sit on courts-martial with the officers of other corps in our service, or the service of the East India Company, taking rank according to their commissions.

Article 138.—Proceedings of Courts-martial.—In all trials by general courts-martial, the judge advocate, or person officiating as such, shall administer to each member the following oath ;—and in trials by all other courts-martial the same oath shall be administered by the president to the other members ;—and afterwards by any sworn member to the president :

You shall well and truly try and determine according to the evidence in the matter now before you.

So help you God.

I A. B. do swear, that I will duly administer justice according to the rules and articles for the better government of the forces of the East India Company, and according to an act of parliament now in force for the punishment of mutiny and desertion of the said forces, and other crimes therein mentioned, without partiality, favour, or affection ; and if any doubt shall arise which is not explained by the said articles or act, then according to my conscience, the best of my understanding, and the custom of war in the like cases : and I do further swear, that I will not divulge the sentence of the court until it shall be duly approved, or published in general orders ; neither will I, upon any account, at any time whatsoever, disclose or discover the vote or opinion of any particular member of the court-martial unless required to give evidence thereof as a witness, by a court of justice, or a court-martial, in a due course of law.

So help me God.

And as soon as the said oaths shall have been administered to the respective members, the president of the court shall administer to the judge advocate, or person officiating as such at general courts-martial, an oath in the following words :

I A. B. do swear, that I will not, upon any account whatsoever, disclose or discover the vote or opinion of any particular member of the court-martial, unless required to give evidence thereof, as a witness, by a court of justice, or a court-martial, in due course of law ; and that I will not, unless it be necessary for the due discharge of my official duties, disclose the sentence of the court, until it shall be duly approved, or published in general orders.

So help me God.

Article 139—All persons who give evidence before any court-martial are to be examined, after being sworn, according to the forms of their respective religions, in the following word :

The evidence which you shall give before this court shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. So help you God

Or, in cases of natives of India, on oath or solemn declaration, as circumstances may require.

Article 140.—No proceedings or trials shall be carried on except between the hours of six in the morning and four in the afternoon, except in cases which require an immediate example.

Article 141—No person shall use menacing words, signs, or gestures, in presence of a court-martial ;—or shall cause any disorder or riot so as to disturb the proceedings of the court, under the penalty, if an officer or soldier, of being punished at the discretion of the said court, and, if a civilian, of being taken before a civil magistrate, to be punished according to law.

Article 142—All the members of a court-martial are to behave with decency ;—to take their seats according to rank, and not quit them without permission of the president ;—who will clear the court on any discussion ;—and in case of intemperate words used by any member of the court, direct the same to be taken down in writing, and reported to the officer ordering the court-martial to assemble ;—no reproachful words are to be used to witnesses or prisoners ;—and the president is hereby held responsible that every person attending such court be treated with proper respect ;—and in taking the votes of the court the president shall begin by that of the youngest member.

Article 143.—Provost Marshals.—For the prompt and instant suppression of all irregularities and crimes which may be committed by troops in the field and on the line of march, provost marshals shall be appointed by the government of the presidency, or by the commander of the forces, or general commanding, and their powers shall be regulated according to the established usages of war and rules of the service.

Article 144.—Their duties are to take charge of prisoners confined for offences of a general description; to preserve good order and discipline;—to prevent breaches of both, by soldiers and followers of the army, and to punish on the spot, or the same day, those whom they may find in the immediate act of committing breaches of good order and military discipline;—provided that the punishment be limited to the necessity of the case, and shall accord with the orders which the provosts may from time to time receive from the commander of the forces in the field, and that, whatever may be the crime, the provost marshal shall see the offender commit the act or which summary punishment may be inflicted, or if the provost marshal or his assistant should not see the offender actually commit the crime, but that sufficient proof can be established of the offender's guilt, a report shall be made to the commander of the army in the field, who is hereby empowered to deal with the case as he may deem most conducive to the maintenance of good order and military discipline.

Article 145.—The duties of provost marshal being limited to the punishment of offenders whom they may detect in the actual commission of any crime, the general commanding the forces in the field will cause them to exercise the powers entrusted to them in such manner and under such circumstances as he may consider best calculated to prevent and instantly repress crimes injurious to the discipline of the East India Company's army and the public service.

Article 146.—If any soldier shall have been illegally absent from his duty for the space of *two months*, a regimental court of inquiry of *three officers* shall assemble, and having received proof of the fact, declare such absence and the period thereof; and the officer commanding the corps shall record such absence, and the declaration of such court of inquiry thereon, in the regimental books;—if such soldier shall have been apprehended or surrendered before such record shall have been entered, or shall subsequently be apprehended or surrender, he shall be tried by a court-martial empowered to try desertion;—if convicted, the sentence of any such court shall be inserted in the soldier's discharge;—provided nevertheless, that such trial may be dispensed with in any case in which it shall appear to the commander in chief that there are special circumstance to justify the exception.

SECTION IV.

RANK.

Article 147.—All officers doing duty with their regiments only shall take rank according to the dates of their commissions in such regiments;

Article 148.—But when serving together with officers of other corps each shall take rank according to his brevet, or date of any former commission.

Article 149.—No commissioned officer shall be cashiered or dismissed from the service excepting by an order from the court of directors of the East India Company;—or

Article 150.—By the sentence of a general court-martial, approved by some person having due authority.

Article 151.—The officers in the East India Company's service shall take rank with the officers of our forces according to the dates of the commissions held by them respectively from us, or from authorities duly deputed by us.

SECTION V.

Articles 152 & 153.—Application of the Articles.—All persons belong ing to any of the forces of the East India Company, commissioned or in pay as officers, or listed or in pay as on-commissioned officers or soldiers or serving or hired to be employed in the artillery, or any of the branches of artillery, or in the department of the corps of engineers, or as military surveyors or draftsmen, or in the corps of pioneers, or of sappers and miners, or as master gunners or gunners, or as conductors of stores, or in the commissariat or ordnance departments, and all storekeepers and other civil officers employed under the ordnance; and

Article 154.—All apothecaries, veterinary surgeons, storekeepers, hospital stewards, &c. of the medical establishment of the said forces; and

Article 155.—All sutlers and followers in or of any of the said forces; shall be governed by these our rules and articles, and shall be subject to be tried by courts-martial.

Article 156.—The officers and soldiers of any troops which are or shall be raised or serving in any of the possessions or territories which are or may be under the government of the East India Company, or in places which are or may be occupied by persons subject to the government of the East India Company, or by any forces of the East India Company, being mustered and in pay; shall, at all times and in all places, when joined or acting in conjunction with the East India Company's forces; or under the command of any officer having a commission immediately from the government of any of the presidencies of the said company; be governed by these rules and articles of war and shall be subject to be tried by courts-martial in like manner as the officers and soldiers of the regular troops.

Article 157. When any of our land forces shall be employed in the East Indies they shall, while there, duly observe and obey the rules and articles of war established by us for the better government of the officers and soldiers in the service of the East India Company, and be subject to the pains and penalties therein specified for crimes or offences against the same in all matters and in all respects in which these our rules and articles of war are not at variance with the rules and articles of war made by us for the government of all our forces.

Article 158.—Whenever any of the East India Company's forces shall be embarked on board our ships of war, or any other ships which may have been regularly commissioned by us, and which may be employed in the transport of our troops: Our will and pleasure is that the officers and soldiers of such forces, from the time of embarkation on board any ship as above described, shall strictly conform themselves to the laws and regulations established for the government and discipline of the said ship, and shall consider themselves for these necessary purposes, under the command of the senior officer of the particular ship, as well as of the superior officer of the fleet (if any) to which such ship belongs.

Article 159.—The second section of these our rules and articles of war to be read and published once in every three months at the head of every corps in the East India Company's service, together with the following articles in the other sections, which are marked with an asterisk; viz.

4.	31.
5.	33.
13.	122.
21.	124.
22.	125.
23.	126.
24.	127.
29.	128.
30.	129.

Also the following notice:—

"Any person who shall maliciously and advisedly endeavour to seduce any person or persons serving in her majesty's forces by sea or land from his or their duty and allegiance to her majesty; or to incite or stir up any such person or persons to commit any act of mutiny or to make or endeavour to make any mutinous assembly; or to commit any traitorous or mutinous practice whatsoever, may, on being legally convicted of such offence, be adjudged to be transported for the term of the natural life of such person."

V. R.

DEPORTATION OF LUNATICS.

Fort William, Home Department, Legislative, the 10th October, 1851.

Notification.—The following act of parliament 14 and 15 Vic. C-pu LXXXI. "to authorize the removal from India of insane persons charged with offences, and to give better effect to inquisitions of lunacy taken in India," is published for general information.

By order of the Hon'ble the President in Council.

FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

ANNO DECIMO QUARTO & DECIMO QUINTO.

VICTORIÆ REGINÆ, CAP. LXXXI.

An act to authorize the removal from *India* of insane persons charged with offences, and to give better effect to inquisitions of lunacy taken in *India*.

[7th August, 1851.]

Whereas it is expedient to make provision for the several purposes hereinafter mentioned: be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Power to remove from India to the United Kingdom persons of European birth found guilty of crimes and offences, and acquitted on the ground of insanity.

reason of the premises be lawfully in custody in *India*, it shall be lawful for the person or persons administering the government of the presidency in which such person shall be so in custody to order such person to be removed

I. That if any person shall have been or shall hereafter be, indicted for or charged with any crime or offence in any court in *India*, and shall have been, or shall hereafter be, acquitted of or not be tried for such crime or offence on the ground of his being found to be of unsound mind, and shall by reason of the premises be lawfully in custody in *India*, it shall be lawful for the person or persons administering the government of the presidency in which such person shall be so in custody to order such person to be removed

from India to any part of the united kingdom, there to abide the order of her majesty concerning his or her safe custody, and to give such directions for enabling such order to be carried into effect as may be deemed fit and proper.

II. That the orders and direction of the said government of any of the said presidencies for the removal of any person under the provisions of this act shall be a sufficient warrant and authority to all commanders of vessels, and others, to whom the care and custody of any such person shall be committed, for the removal of such person from India to the united kingdom in conformity with such directions, and for his detention in custody there until an order shall be made by her majesty as herein-after is mentioned; and that upon the arrival of any such person in the united kingdom, it shall be lawful for her majesty to give such order for the safe custody of such person during her pleasure in such place and in such manner as to her majesty shall seem fit, in like manner as if such person had been indicted for an offence and found insane, and were thereby subject to the provisions of the act passed in the thirty-ninth and fortieth year of his late majesty king George the third, intituled *an act for the safe custody of insane persons charged with offences*.

Order of Government of India to be a sufficient warrant and authority for the purpose of removal.

III. That all expenses attending the removal from India, and the safe custody and maintenance in Great Britain or Ireland of all such persons as aforesaid, shall be borne and defrayed by the East India company, who are hereby authorized to charge the amount of such expenses upon the revenues of the government of India.

Expenses of removal to be defrayed by East India Company and charged upon the Revenues of India.

IV. That the amount of all expenses incurred by the East India company in respect of the removal and custody of any such person as aforesaid, shall be a debt from such person to the East India company; and that for securing the payment thereof the East India company shall be entitled to enter up against such person as of the date of the order for removal from India any judgment in England or Ireland in an amount sufficient to secure the payment of all expenses incurred and to be incurred in respect of the matters aforesaid, and the costs of ascertaining the same as after mentioned; and on production at the office in Edinburgh, for the registration of writs in the books of council and session of a copy of any order of the court of directors directing such judgment to be entered up, certified by the secretary of the said company, such order shall be registered in the said books in like manner as a bond executed according to the law of Scotland with a clause of registration, and decree shall be interponed thereon, which shall have the like effect as if such person had executed such bond, but without prejudice to the provisions herein contained for ascertaining the sum actually due; and that upon application to be from time to time made to the lord chancellor of Great Britain in England or chancellor in Ireland, being intrusted with the care of persons of unsound mind, or the court of session in Scotland, the amount of such expenses reasonably and properly incurred shall be ascertained by a reference to one of the masters of the court of chancery, or by a remit to the accountant of the court of session, or otherwise, in such manner as the person or persons to whom such application shall be made shall direct; and the East India company shall be entitled from time to time to recover payment of the amount so ascertained, and the costs of ascertaining the same, by proceeding on the judgment in England or Ireland, and registered order and decree in Scotland, and enforcing the same against the property but not against the person of the debtor, in the same manner as if such judgment had at the date of the said order of removal been recovered against the debtor when of sound mind and had been entered up at the date of such order, or as if such bond had been granted by the debtor when of sound mind at the date

The amount of all expenses incurred by the East India Company to be a debt due from the lunatic, and be secured by a judgment in England and Ireland, and by decree of Registration in Scotland.

of such order, and had been duly registered in the books of council and session, and a decree of the court of session interposed thereto.

Lunatics and idiots may be removed from India by orders of the Supreme Courts at the several Presidencies.

V. That in all cases where a guardian, keeper, or curator of the person and estate of any idiot, lunatic, or person of unsound mind shall have been appointed by the supreme court of judicature at any of the presidencies of *India*, it shall be lawful for such supreme court to decree that such person ought to be removed from *India* to any part of the united kingdom, and thereupon to make such further or other order or orders authorizing or directing his removal, and touching his safe custody and maintenance, as to such supreme court shall seem fit and proper: provided always, that in every such case a transcript of the proceedings in the matter of the idiocy or lunacy of such person shall, under the provisions herein-after contained, be transmitted to that part of the united kingdom to which such person shall be removed.

Transcript of all inquisitions and orders to be transmitted & entered of Record, and to be acted upon in the United Kingdom as if the inquisitions had been taken in the United Kingdom.

VI. That in all cases where a guardian, keeper, or curator of the person and estate of any idiot, lunatic, or person of unsound mind shall have been or shall be appointed by any of the supreme courts in *India* as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the proper officer of the said supreme court by the order of such court to transmit a transcript, under the hand and seal of the chief justice or senior judge of such supreme court, of the proceedings by which the idiocy, lunacy, or unsoundness of mind shall have been found, and by which such guardian, keeper, or curator shall have been appointed, to the chancery in *England* and the court of session in *Scotland* and the chancery of *Ireland* respectively, as the case may require, and that such transcript, when so received, shall be entered as of record in the court or courts to which the same shall be transmitted; and that in the case of any supersedeas of any such proceedings the same shall be certified and transmitted and recorded in like manner; and that the record of any such proceedings or of any such supersedeas as aforesaid shall, in case and so long and so far as the lord chancellor of *Great Britain* or other persons intrusted as aforesaid, or the court of session in *Scotland*, or the chancellor of *Ireland* intrusted as aforesaid, (as the case may require) shall respectively see fit, be acted upon by him and them respectively, and be of the same force and validity, and have the same force and effect, as if such proceedings or supersedeas, or proceedings or a supersedeas to the like effect, had taken place in *England*, *Scotland*, or *Ireland* respectively; and it shall be lawful for the lord chancellor or other persons intrusted as aforesaid, the court of session in *Scotland*, and the chancellor of *Ireland*, intrusted as aforesaid respectively, from time to time to make and give all such orders or directions by appointing any committee or committees, curator or curators, or otherwise, as may appear necessary or proper for securing proper care and protection to the person and estate of such idiot, lunatic, or person of unsound mind.

Powers given to the Lord Chancellor to extend to Lord Keeper and Commissioners of the Great Seal.

VII. That the powers and authorities given by this act to the lord chancellor of *Great Britain* or other persons intrusted as aforesaid shall and may be exercised in like manner by and are hereby given to the lord keeper or commissioners of the great seal of *Great Britain*, or any other person or persons for the time being intrusted as aforesaid, and the powers and authorities given by this act to the lord chancellor of *Ireland* intrusted as aforesaid shall and may be exercised in like manner by and are hereby given to the lord keeper or commissioners of the great seal of *Ireland*, or any other person or persons for the time being intrusted as aforesaid.

A P P E N D I X

P A R T I I.

Acts of the Supreme Government.

ACT NO. II. DATED FEBRUARY 4, 1853.

An Act to remove doubts as to the liability of all subjects of Her Majesty to the same jurisdictions as Natives in respect of public and Police duties and public charges incident to the holders of land or their local Agents or Managers.

Whereas by virtue of Act No. IV. 1837, it is lawful for any subject of Her Majesty to acquire and hold in perpetuity, or for any term of years, property in land, or in any emoluments issuing out of land, in any part of the Territories under the Government of the East India Company; and whereas doubts have arisen whether all subjects of Her Majesty acquiring or holding property in land, or in any emoluments issuing out of land, or acting as local Agents or Managers of such property, are subject to the same jurisdictions as Natives for enforcing the discharge of public and Police duties incident to the holding of such property, or for the enforcement upon or in respect thereof; and whereas it is just and reasonable that all persons who may think fit to hold such property, or to be the local Agents or Managers thereof, should be liable to the public burthens and duties incident thereto, and in case of neglect or refusal to discharge the same, should be subject to the same jurisdictions as Natives; It is therefore declared and enacted as follows:

I. No person whatever, being the owner, holder, or farmer of any property in land, or in any emoluments issuing out of land, in any part of the said Territories, whether in perpetuity or for a term, or being a local Agent or Manager of any such property, is by reason of his place of birth, or by reason of his descent, exempt from any public charge or assessment, or from any duty connected with the Police, or with the Salt or Opium revenue, or from any duty whatsoever of a public nature, to which he would otherwise be subject, as the owner or holder of such property, or as a local Agent or Manager thereof.

II. For the non-payment of any such public charge or assessment, or for the breach of any such duty as aforesaid, or for any neglect or misconduct in the discharge thereof, every person, whatever may have been his place of birth, or his descent, shall be subject to the same law, regulations, and procedure, and to the same jurisdictions as if he were a Native of the said Territories.

ACT NO. V. DATED MARCH 18, 1853.

An Act for the amendment of Act No. IV. of 1839.

From the passing of this Act so much Section VII. of Act No. IV. of 1839, as enacts that "no Justice of the Peace, being a proprietor or renter of

arapice plantation or otherwise directly interested in the enforcement of the provision of the said Act, shall sit and have a deliberative voice in the Court of Quarter Session when held at a Station where such Justice may be so interested," is repealed. Provided that no Justice of the Peace shall sit and have a deliberative voice in any case in which he may be the party aggrieved.

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ACT NO. VI, DATED APRIL 15, 1853.

An Act relating to Summary Suits for Arrears of rent, to sales of Putnee Talooks, and other saleable tenures, and to sales of land in satisfaction of Summary Decrees of rent.

Whereas, by regulation VIII. 1831 of the Bengal Code, the hearing and decision of Summary Suits or claims relating to arrears or exactions of rents were transferred from the Judges of the Zillah or City Courts to the Collectors of Land Revenue of the several districts; and whereas by Regulation VII. 1832 of the Bengal Code, the conduct of sales of Putnee Talooks and other saleable tenures, under Regulations VIII. 1819, and I. 1820 of the same Code, and the performances of other acts preparatory to, or connected with, such sales, were transferred to the Collector or Deputy Collector of Land Revenue or Head Assistant to the Collector or Deputy Collector, subject to an appeal as therein provided; and whereas by Act VIII. 1835, the power theretofore vested in the Judges of the Dewanny Adawlut of selling land in satisfaction of summary decrees for rent was transferred to the Collectors of Land Revenue, and it was enacted that sales for the recovery of arrears of rent held under Clause 7, Section XV. Regulation VII. 1790, should be conducted by the Collector, his Deputy, or duly authorized Assistant, and that ten days' notice should be given of such sales by advertisement to be stuck up at the Chutcheery of the Zillah Court or local Adawlut, and that of the Collector; and whereas it is expedient that Act XXV. 1850, and Section IX. Regulation VIII. 1819 of the Bengal Code, as modified by Clause 1, Section XVI. Regulation VII. 1832 of the same Code, and as altered by the said Act XXV. 1850, should be extended to sales under Act VIII. 1835; and whereas doubts may be entertained as to who ought to exercise the jurisdiction transferred by the above-mentioned Regulations and Acts, where lands situate within the Zillah or other district of one Collector, form part of an entire estate, paying revenue to the Collector of another Zillah or district; In order therefore to avoid such doubts, and also to define who are the proper Officers to exercise such jurisdiction in cases where lands are situate in a district assigned to an independent Deputy Collector, and also in cases where lands held in Putnee, or other tenure, at one entire rent, are situate in two or more Collectorates, and to prevent any such decision or sale already made from being held invalid, upon the ground of its having been made by an Officer of a wrong district; It is enacted as follows:

I. If the lands which may be the subject of any such sale, or to the rent of which any such suit may relate, be all situate in one Collectorate, the Collector of such Collectorate is the Collector to conduct the sale, or to hear and decide the suit. If one Talook or tenure shall comprise lands situate in two or more Collectorates, or if any lands situate in two or more Collectorates be held under one lease or engagement, or at one entire rent, the Collector, in whose Collectorate the greater part of such lands shall be situate, is the Collector to conduct the sale of such Talook or tenure, or of such lands, and to hear and decide any summary suit relating to arrears or exactions of rent in respect thereof.

II. If a Collector, to whom application shall be made to exercise any of the powers above mentioned, shall entertain any doubt as to whether the lands or the greater part of them are situate within his Collectorate, he shall report the case for the order of the Board to which he is subordinate, and if ordered by such Board to proceed in the matter, such order shall be conclusive upon the question of his jurisdiction.

III. The word "Collect rate" in this Act means the zillah or other district, to which a Collector is appointed, and no lands situate beyond the limits of such zillah or district shall be deemed to be situate within the Collectorate, by reason of their forming part of an estate paying revenue to the Collector thereof.

IV. An independent Deputy Collector may, within his Deputy Collectorate, exercise all the powers and jurisdictions of a Collector with which he may be entrusted, in the same manner and to the same extent as a Collector may do within his Collect rate, and with reference to the exercise of such powers and jurisdictions, his Deputy Collectorate shall be deemed a Collectorate, and he shall be deemed to be a Collector within the meaning of this Act.

V. An independent Deputy Collector is an Officer appointed by Government to act as Deputy Collector independently of a Collector, whether his office is one for the receipt of revenue or not. A Deputy Collectorate is the district within which an independent Deputy Collector is directed by Government to act.

VI. In cases of sales by an independent Deputy Collector, under the abovementioned Regulations or Act, any notice thereby required to be stuck up at the Cutcherry of the Collector, may be stuck up at the Cutcherry of the Deputy Collector.

VII. An independent Deputy Collector may exercise the powers assigned to him over any part of his Deputy Collectorate in public Cutcherry, in whatever part of his Deputy Collectorate the same may be situated or held.

VIII. Any notice required by the abovementioned Regulations or Act, to be given by advertisement to be stuck up at the Cutcherry of the Zillah Court or local Adawlut, shall be stuck up at the Zillah Court or local Adawlut within the jurisdiction of which the lands to be sold, or the greater portion of them, as the case may be, shall be situate.

IX. No order, decision, or sale, made in the discharge of any of the duties aforesaid under any of the aforesaid Regulations, or under the aforesaid Act, before the passing of this Act, shall be disputed, or deemed invalid, upon the ground that the Collector, Deputy Collector, or other Officer making the same, was not the Collector, Deputy Collector or Officer of the proper district; or upon the ground that the Cutcherry, at which notice of such sale was given, was not the Cutcherry of the proper district, unless proceedings shall, previously to the passing of this Act, have been commenced, for the purpose of disputing the validity of such order, decision, or sale, upon such ground.

X. Act XXV. 1850, and Section IX. Regulation VI I. 1819 of the Bengal Code, as modified by Clause 1, Section XVI. Regulation VII. 1852 of the same Code, except so far as the same has been altered by the said Act XXV. 1850, are hereby extended to all sales under Act VIII. 1835.

ACT NO. VII. DATED APRIL 15, 1853.

An Act to extend the jurisdiction of Magistrates, under the 53rd George 3rd Cap. 155, Sec. 105, in cases of assaults, forcible entries, and other injuries accompanied with force, not being felonies.

Whereas, by an Act passed in the 53rd year of the reign of King George the 3rd, it was enacted amongst other things that it should be lawful for any Native of India resident in the East Indies or parts therein mentioned, and out of the Towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, in case of any assault, forcible entry, or other injury accompanied with force, not being felony, alleged to have been done against his person or property by a British subject, to complain of such assault, forcible entry, or other injury accompanied with force, not being felony, to the Magistrate of the zillah, or district where the alleged offender should be resident, or in which such offence should have been committed, and that such Magistrate should have the power and authority therein mentioned; and whereas Natives of India, resident in the East Indies, upon complaints preferred by them under the aforesaid provisions of the said

Act, may be prevented from obtaining redress under the same, by reason of their inability to prove the place of their birth; and whereas it is expedient to extend the aforesaid provisions of the said Act as amended by Act IV. 1843, to cases of assaults, forcible entries, and other injuries accompanied with force, not being felonies committed in any part of the territories under the Government of the East India Company, not being within the said Towns of Calcutta or Madras, or the Islands of Bombay and Colaba, or the settlement of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore and Malacca, against the person or property of any person whatever, whether a Native of India or not: It is enacted as follows:

I. The provisions of the said Act of the 53rd George 3rd and of Act IV. 1843, so far as the said provisions extend to cases of assault, forcible entries, or other injuries accompanied with force not being felonies against the person or property of any Native of India, are hereby extended to the case of any assault, forcible entry, or other injury accompanied with force, not being felony, which may at any time hereafter be committed in any part of the territories under the Government of the East India Company, not being within the said Towns of Calcutta or Madras, the said Islands of Bombay and Colaba, or the said settlement of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore and Malacca, by any British subject or other person, against the person or property of any person whatever.

II. The powers in such cases given to the Magistrate of the zillah or district, may be lawfully exercised by any Joint Magistrate or other person lawfully exercising the powers of a Magistrate in the case of any such offence as aforesaid, which may hereafter be committed within the district over which his authority extends.

ACT No. IX, DATED APRIL 22, 1853.

An Act to amend Act No. VI. of 1853.

It is hereby enacted, that the first eight Sections of Act No. VI. of 1853, shall not extend to any case in which a petition for the sale of any saleable tenure was presented on the first day of Bysack, 1260, of the Bengal era, nor to any case in which any proceedings were pending at the time of the passing of the said Act.

ACT No. X. DATED JULY 15, 1853.

An Act to amend Act No. XXII. of 1836.

Whereas it is expedient to prevent boats, rafts and floats from remaining longer than necessary, in any part of the lines of Navigation, described in Act No. XXII. of 1836; It is enacted as follows.

I. Section IV. of the said Act is repealed except as to rent now due under any order or notification made in pursuance of the provisions thereof.

II. The Governor of Bengal shall be competent to prescribe the length of time during which boats, rafts or floats may remain in any part of either of the lines of Navigation aforesaid without paying rent or demurrage, and also the rate of rent or demurrage to be levied on any boat, raft or float which shall remain therein longer than the prescribed time.

III. The provisions of Sections VII. VIII. and IX. of the said Act, so far as they apply to rent, are hereby extended to the rent or demurrage to be prescribed in pursuance of this Act.

ACT No. XIV DATED OCTOBER 21, 1853.

An Act for regulating the collection and distribution of the Effects of Officers, Seamen and others dying in the Marine Service of the East India Company called the Indian Navy.

Whereas it has been deemed expedient, in pursuance of the provisions of an act passed in a session of parliament holden in the 3^d and 4th years of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, to provide for the due collection, conversion into money, application, remittance and distribution of the effects of officers, engineers, soldiers, marines, seamen and all others belonging to the marine establishment of the East India Company called the Indian Navy, who shall die in the service of the said company out of the united kingdom, and for the discharge of their marine debts, it is enacted as follows:

I. When any commissioned officer belonging to the Indian Navy shall die in the service of the East India Company out of the united kingdom, whether his death shall take place on board ship or on shore the first lieutenant of the ship or vessel to which such officer belonged at the time of his death, or the officer of such ship or vessel next in rank to the commander thereof, or the commander himself if there is no other commissioned officer on board, or any officer he may appoint, shall immediately secure all the effects and equipage of the deceased on board the said ship or vessel, or on shore in quarters, and any other effects of the deceased within the territorial possessions of the East India Company which the commander of such ship or vessel shall direct or authorize to be collected or secured, and shall with all convenient speed, and not later than one month after the death of the officer, with the assistance of two other officers not under the rank of purser or of clerk in charge, such clerk having served not less than two years at sea, to be appointed by the commanding officer of the said ship or vessel, make an inventory thereof, and transmit that inventory together with an account of the debts and credits to the office of the secretary to the government of the presidency of Bombay in the marine department, to the end that after payment of such officer's marine or ship debts and the expenses of his interment where any shall have been incurred, the surplus if any shall be paid over by the said secretary to the legal representatives of the officer so deceased as hereinafter mentioned.

II. When any non-commissioned officer, seaman or other person belonging to or serving in the Indian Navy shall die out of the united kingdom in the service of the East India Company, whether his death shall take place on board ship or on shore, the first lieutenant of the ship or vessel to which such non-commissioned officer, seaman or other person belonged at the time of his death, or the officer of such ship or vessel next in rank to the commander thereof, or the commander himself if there be no other commissioned officer on board, or any officer he may appoint, shall immediately secure all the effects and equipage of the deceased on board the said ship or vessel, or on shore in quarters, and any other effects of the deceased within the territorial possessions of the East India Company which the commander of the ship or vessel shall direct or authorize to be collected or secured, and shall with all convenient speed, not later than one month after the death, in the presence of two other officers of the rank in the preceding section mentioned, to be appointed by the commander of the said ship or vessel, take an inventory thereof and of his credits, and shall take care that the same be applied in the first instance to the liquidation of his marine or ship debts, the remainder, if any, to be paid over to the secretary to the government of Bombay in the marine department in order that the same may be paid to the legal representatives of the deceased.

III. When any such commissioned or non-commissioned officer or seaman, or other person shall at the time of his death as aforesaid have been detached temporarily from his own ship and shall be serving with another ship at a distance from his own, the officers of the ship in which the deceased was

serving, as well as the officers of the ship to which the deceased belonged, at the time of his death, shall act in manner above directed in sections I. and II. of this act.

IV. If any commissioned officer, or non-commissioned officer, seaman, or other person belonging to or serving in the Indian Navy shall die within the presidency of Bombay, away from the ship or vessel to which he belongs, except when temporarily serving with another ship, the commander-in-chief of the Indian Navy shall in such case appoint a committee consisting of such three officers as he may direct, to secure the effects of the deceased, or such of them as he may direct, and to apply the same and act in regard thereto in the first and second sections of this act mentioned.

V. The said first lieutenant and other officers to be selected and appointed for the purposes aforesaid, are hereby required to take upon them the said duties, and faithfully discharge the same and in all respects to conform to the provisions and regulations hereinafter particularly specified.

VI. The effects and credits, within the territories under the Government of the East India Company, of deserters from the Indian Navy, shall be collected and applied in like manner in payment of their marine or ship debts, and the remainder, if any, shall be brought to the credit of the said company.

VII. It shall be lawful for the officers, or other persons so authorized as aforesaid, to secure and collect the effects or any part of the effects of any such deceased officer, seaman or other person so dying as aforesaid, to ask, demand and receive any such effects to which his authority shall extend, and to commence, prosecute and carry on any actions or suits for the recovery thereof, and to sell and dispose of or otherwise deal with the same without taking out any letters of administration, either with any will annexed or otherwise, in every respect as if such officers or persons employed or authorized as aforesaid had been appointed executors, and had proved the will or had taken out administration of such effects; and no Administrator General, registrar of any court in the East Indies, or any person acting under the appointment or authority of such court *ad colligenda* or otherwise, shall in any manner interpose in relation to any such effects unless required or authorized so to do by any such officer or person so authorized as aforesaid.

VIII. All sums of money due by deceased officers, engineers, marines, seamen, and other persons belonging to or serving in the Indian Navy, to the Indian Navy Fund, or in respect of mess-bills unadjusted since the last regular issue of pay-bills, or in respect of military or marine clothing appointments, or of equipments or other articles supplied from the ship's stores, or of servants' wages due, or of any ship expenses during the current month, or of any sanatorium or hospital charges, or of any mess or marine or ship accounts, and all sums of money due to any agent or pay-master or purser, or any other officer upon any such account, or on account of any advance made for any such purpose, and also any charges or expenses attending or relating to the illness or funeral of any such officer, seaman or other person, shall be deemed and taken to be marine or ship debts, and shall be paid out of any arrears of pay or allowances, or out of any prize or bounty money, or the equipage, goods, chattels and effects of any officer, seaman or other person dying out of the united kingdom while in the service of the said company, in preference to any other debts claims or demands whatsoever upon the estate and effects of such officer, seaman or other person, and if any doubt shall arise as to whether any claim or demand made in relation to any officer, seaman or other person is a marine or ship debt or not, or whether such charges or expenses attending or relating to the illness or funeral of such officer, seaman or other person are proper to be allowed, or whether any such marine or ship debts remain due, such question shall be decided and concluded by any order or certificate to be made by the secretary to the Government, and all such payments shall be good and valid in law; and every person who shall make any such payment out of any such arrears of pay, effects or proceeds as aforesaid under the provisions of this act, or in pursuance of any

such order or certificate of such marine secretary, or into whose hands any such money shall come, shall be and is hereby indemnified for and in respect of such payments, and all other acts, matters and things done in pursuance of the provisions of this act, or of the order or certificate of the said secretary in relation to the distribution of such assets, anything in any act or acts or law or laws to the contrary notwithstanding.

IX. All such marine or ship debts shall and may be paid without probate of any will or any letters of administration, and the surplus only of such arrears of pay or allowances, prize or bounty money, equipage, goods and chattels, or the proceeds thereof, shall be deemed the personal estate of the deceased for the payment of duty in respect of any probate or of any letters of administration or for the purpose of distribution as personal estate, and it shall be lawful for the said secretary to order and direct the payment or distribution of any such surplus, in any case in which the same shall not exceed five hundred company's rupees, without any probate or letters of administration, or payment of any duty of stamps or upon legacies or otherwise, and it shall also be lawful for any pay-master or other person to issue any sum not exceeding the value of five hundred company's rupees which may be due to any such deceased officer, seaman, or other person unto the widow or relative of any such officer, seaman or other person, or unto the representative or representatives of any such widow or relative in India in like manner, without any probate or letters of administration or payment of any duty of stamps, or upon legacies or otherwise, the same to be paid to the person who shall be notified by the said secretary as aforesaid as being entitled thereto, and all such payments respectively shall be as valid and effectual to all intents and purposes, as if the same had been made by or to any executor or administrator or under the authority of any probate or letters of administration, anything in any act or acts or law or laws to the contrary notwithstanding.

X. Any such effects, or the proceeds or surplus of such effects of any officer, seaman or other person so dying, when remitted to any person under any order of the secretary to the Government of Bombay, or to such secretary shall not by reason of coming to the hands of such person or secretary be taken to be assets or effects in the place to which such proceeds or surplus may be remitted, so as to render it necessary that administration should be taken out in respect thereof, and it shall be lawful for the secretary to the Government of Bombay to order that such effects or the proceeds or surplus of any such effects shall be remitted to any other place in India where the same can more conveniently be paid over to the person or persons entitled thereto, and the obedience to the orders of such secretary in respect to the payment and disposal of any such effects, proceeds or surplus of such effects shall be a discharge from all actions, suits and demands in respect thereof, to any person to whose hands any such effects, proceeds or surplus shall have come, and which shall have been paid and disposed of under the order of such secretary.

XI. The effects or the proceeds or surplus of effects of any such officer, seaman or other person dying as aforesaid, which shall remain after satisfying such marine or ship debts as aforesaid, shall with all convenient speed be transmitted to such secretary as aforesaid, by the officer or person employed or required to take care of, collect and receive the same, and such secretary shall cause the same or the surplus thereof remaining after satisfying such debts, and after and subject to such payment and application as is hereinbefore authorized, to be paid to the executor or legal representative (if in India) of such officer, seaman or other person, or if such executor or legal representative shall not be in India, or shall not within twelve months from the death of such officer, seaman or other person claim such surplus, then and in that case such secretary shall remit the said surplus to the court of directors of the East India Company in London, to be by them paid to the executor or legal representative of such officer, seaman or other person so deceased, and such remittance at the end of twelve months as aforesaid,

shall be a discharge to such secretary from all actions, suits and demands in respect of such surplus; provided always that the registrars of Her Majesty's several Supreme Courts in India shall not, nor shall the Administrator General of either of the said presidencies, be required or entitled to take out letters of administration with the will annexed, or otherwise in respect of such surplus.

XII. The provisions of this act are intended to apply and shall apply only to European officers and seamen, and to other persons being Europeans belonging to the Indian Navy, who may die as aforesaid.

XIII. And whereas the governor in council of Bombay made certain rules, bearing date 27th July 1844, to be observed on the decease of European officers and European seamen belonging to the Indian naval service, purporting to be rules made in pursuance of the provisions of the said act of the 3rd and 4th Victoria and the articles of war thereto annexed, and which rules have been acted upon, it is hereby enacted that the said rules shall no longer be acted upon, but that all acts heretofore done within any part of the territories under the Government of the East India Company, which were authorized by the said rules, shall be deemed to be valid, and that no act thereby authorized to be done shall be questioned in any court of justice in any part of the territories under the Government of the East India Company.

ACT NO. XV. DATED OCTOBER 28, 1853.

An Act for the amendment of Procedure in cases of regular appeal to the Sudder Courts in the presidency of Fort William in Bengal.

Whereas it is desirable to simplify and shorten the procedure in regular appeals to the courts of sudder dewanny adawlat in the said presidency; it is enacted as follows:—

I. Act IV. 1850, and Sections II., III. and IV. Act XXX. 1850, are hereby repealed, except as to appeals presented before the passing of this act.

II. CLAUSE 1st.—Every petition of regular appeal in a case appealable to either of the said sudder courts shall be presented to the court to which the decision was passed within six weeks from the day of the decision. Such petition of appeal shall, except in cases of petitions under Section XIII. of this act, contain only notice that the party, being dissatisfied with the decision, is desirous of appealing from it.

CLAUSE. 2d.—The sudder court may extend the time for presenting such petition of appeal to the lower court, upon being satisfied that there is sufficient cause for such extension of time. The application for such extension of time may be made directly to the sudder court, or through the intervention of the lower court, at the option of the applicant.

III. On presentation of a petition of regular appeal to the court, in which the decision was passed, notice thereof to the respondent, as well as a proclamation to the same effect, shall immediately issue from that court; and a copy of the proclamation shall be forthwith fixed up in some conspicuous part of the court house of the said court. If the notice cannot be personally served, the proclamation shall at once be fixed upon the door of the respondent's dwelling house, or in some conspicuous place in the village or place where he usually resides; or in case in which the respondent shall not have a fixed residence within the jurisdiction of the Company's Courts, the proclamation may be fixed upon the door of his house of business or cantcherry, or the notice may be served on his known local agent. In case the proclamation cannot be fixed or the notice served in the manner above-mentioned, the proclamation shall be fixed up in such other place, if any as the said last mentioned court shall direct. The nazir shall make a return to the court stating when and where the notice and proclamation have been served or fixed up. The return of the nazir shall be filed in court and shall form part of the record of the case, and such return shall be published by fixing up the same conspicuous part of the court house of the lower court.

IV. **CLAUSE 1st.**—The rule in Section XI. Regulation VI. 1793, which directs copies of all original papers transmitted to the sudder court with the record of an appealed case to be made out and deposited in the court in lieu of the originals, is hereby modified, and it shall be necessary to copy, authenticate and deposit only the exhibits in the case, and also any other papers of importance, including the pleadings, or any parts of them which either of the parties shall require to be copied, authenticated and deposited in the lower court previously to their being transmitted to the sudder court.

CLAUSE 2d.—If either of the parties require any papers to be copied, authenticated and deposited, such party shall either by himself or his pleader or authorized agent give notice in writing thereof to the lower court, before the expiration of fourteen days from the time of the publication of the return of the nazi as aforesaid. Such notice shall specify the papers which the party requires to be copied authenticated and deposited.

CLAUSE 3d.—Either party may by himself or his pleader or authorized agent before the presentation of an appeal give notice in writing to the lower court specifying any papers or documents which he requires to be copied, authenticated and deposited, in the event of an appeal being preferred.

V. The petition of appeal together with the record of the lower court shall be certified to the sudder court as soon as conveniently may be after the presentation of the petition of appeal. Provided that the same shall not be certified within the time allowed to the parties for specifying the papers which they desire to be copied, authenticated and deposited.

VI. On arrival of the appeal record at the sudder court, notice shall be affixed in the court house of the said court, requiring the appellant to file, within six weeks from the date thereof, his grounds of objection to the decision of the court below. Within the said space of six weeks the appellant shall file in the said sudder court his grounds of objection to the decision.

VII. **CLAUSE 1st.**—On the filing of the grounds of objection by the appellant, notice shall be affixed in the court house of the sudder court requiring the respondent to file his grounds of objection, if any, to the appeal or to the decision of the lower court within four weeks from the date of such notice.

CLAUSE 2d.—Within the said space of four weeks, the respondent shall file any grounds of objection which he has to the appeal, or which relate to such parts of the decision as are involved in the appeal.

CLAUSE 3d.—If the respondent shall desire to object to any part of the decision of the lower court not involved in the appeal, he may present a separate petition of appeal to the sudder court within the said space of four weeks, or within such further time as the said sudder court shall allow for that purpose.

CLAUSE 4th.—The respondent shall in such case file with his petition of appeal his grounds of objection to that part of the decision to which his appeal relates, otherwise his appeal shall not be received.

VIII. **CLAUSE 1st.**—At the expiration of the time allowed to the respondent for filing his grounds of objection and for filing a separate petition of appeal in the sudder court, the record shall be deemed complete and the case ready to be called up for decision on any day which the sudder court may notify, unless the respondent within such time file a separate petition of appeal in the sudder court.

CLAUSE 2d.—If the respondent file a separate petition of appeal in the sudder court, notice shall be fixed up in the court house of the sudder court to the effect that the respondent has filed such separate appeal, and the notice shall require the appellant to file any grounds of objection which he may have thereto, within the space of four weeks from the date of the notice.

CLAUSe 3d.—Within such space of four weeks the appellant may file any grounds of objection which he has to such appeal, or which relate to that part of the decision which is involved in the respondent's appeal. At the expiration of the time allowed for filing such grounds of objection by the appellant, the record shall be deemed complete, and the case ready to be called up for decision on any day which the sudder court shall notify for that purpose.

CLAUSe 4th.—If the appeal of either party be dismissed or withdrawn, the appeal of the other may be heard alone; otherwise the two appeals and the proceedings thereon shall form one record, unless the sudder court shall otherwise order.

IX. The respondent shall not be allowed to present a separate petition of appeal in the sudder court, if he shall previously have presented a petition of appeal to the lower court.

X. CLAUSe 1st.—All grounds of objection which shall be filed by either the appellant or the respondent, shall be stated distinctly and concisely without any argument or narrative of facts, and shall be numbered consecutively, and except in the cases herein-after mentioned, shall be on paper bearing the stamp duty prescribed by article 9, schedule B, regulation X. 1829.

CLAUSe 2d.—The sudder court may extend the time for filing grounds of objection either by an appellant or respondent upon special application for that purpose, and upon sufficient reasons being shown to the satisfaction of the said court for such extension of time. In such case the objections may be filed within such extended time.

XI. Either party may, by leave of the sudder court or any judge thereof, at any time before the hearing, amend his grounds of objection or add grounds of objection to those filed, upon such terms and condition, and within such time as the said court or judge may order. The said court may also, upon the hearing of any appeal, allow either party to amend his grounds of objection, or to add further grounds or to urge and be heard by himself or his pleader in support of any objection, upon such terms and conditions as to postponement of the cause, and as to the payment of costs or otherwise, as the court shall think just, to prevent the opposite party or his pleader from being taken by surprise or otherwise. Without such leave of the court, neither party shall be allowed to urge or be heard in support of any objection not included in his grounds of objection filed. But the court shall not be confined to such grounds of objection on deciding the cause.

XII. CLAUSe. 1st.—The sudder court may call up for hearing and decision on any day the court shall notify, and without regard to the place in which the case stands in the general list of appeals, any grounds of objection filed by the respondent or the appellant to the appeal of the opposite party, and the sudder court may hear and decide upon such grounds of objection before calling the case up for decision upon the grounds of objection to the decision of the lower court.

CLAUSe. 2d.—If the grounds of objection filed by the appellant and respondent shall be upon point of law only, and shall not raise any question of fact, the sudder court may order the case to be called up for hearing and decision on any day which the said court shall notify, without regard to the place in which it stands in the general list of appeals pending in the said court.

CLAUSe 3d.—If the grounds of objection filed shall raise questions of law and fact, and it shall appear to the sudder court that the decision of the law may render it unnecessary to determine any question of fact so raised the court may order the case to be called up for decision upon the law alone, in the first instance, in the manner pointed out in the last preceding section, and if their decision of the case upon the law shall render it unnecessary to determine any question of fact, the said court shall pass a final decision in

the case, otherwise the court shall determine the law only, and the case shall be afterwards set down in the list of regular appeals for hearing upon the question or questions of fact, and shall be determined in the same manner as any other regular appeal.

XIII. If any party to a regular suit be desirous of being admitted to appeal *in formâ pauperis* to the sudder court, the following procedure shall be adopted.

CLAUSE 1st.—The appellant shall present his petition to the lower court according to the rules prescribed by section II. of this act. Provided that a petition to appeal *in formâ pauperis* against any decision passed before this act shall come into operation, may be presented within three months from the day of the decision.

CLAUSE 2d.—Petitions of appeal by parties desirous to appeal *in formâ pauperis* shall contain a statement to that effect, and also a schedule of the whole real and personal property belonging to the petitioner, and the estimated value of such property, and shall be written on paper bearing the stamp duty of two rupees per sheet.

CLAUSE 3d.—Upon the presentation of such petition, the notice to the respondent and the proclamation shall state that the appellant desires to appeal *in formâ pauperis*.

CLAUSE 4th.—On arrival of the appeal record at the sudder court, the same procedure shall be adopted in that court as in other cases of regular appeal, except that after the filing of the grounds of objection by the appellant, and before notice shall be given requiring the respondent to file his grounds of objection, the sudder court shall determine, according to the rules now applicable to the determination of such cases, whether or not the appellant shall be allowed to appeal *in formâ pauperis*.

CLAUSE 5th.—If the sudder court allow the petitioner to appeal *in formâ pauperis*, notice shall be given to the respondent to file his grounds of objection in the manner provided by section VII. of this act, and the same procedure shall be adopted subsequently thereto as in other cases of regular appeal under this act. The rules and conditions now applicable to persons admitted by the sudder court to appeal *in formâ pauperis* shall continue in force except where the same are inconsistent with any of the provisions of this act.

CLAUSE 6th.—If the sudder court refuse to allow the petitioner to appeal *in formâ pauperis*, the said court may make an order to that effect that the appellant upon filing a petition of appeal in that court, upon paper stamped with the stamp duty required by article 8, schedule B, regulation X. 1829, and upon re-filing his grounds of objection on paper stamped with the stamp duty required by article 9 of the same schedule, may proceed with the appeal according to the rules prescribed by this act in the case of persons not appealing as paupers.

CLAUSE 7th.—Upon such order being made, the appellant shall file his petition and re-file his objections upon paper stamped with the stamp duty required by clause 5 of this section, within two weeks from the date of such order, or within such further time as the said court may allow for that purpose, otherwise the appeal shall stand dismissed.

CLAUSE 8th.—Upon the re-filing of the grounds of objection according to the provisions of the last preceding clause, notice of the order and of the re-filing of such objections shall be given to the respondent in the manner prescribed by section VII. of this act, and the respondent shall be required to file his grounds of objection, if any, according to the provisions of that section. The procedure subsequent to such notice shall be according to the general provisions of this act.

CLAUSE 9th.—If an appellant shall petition to appeal *in formâ pauperis*, his grounds of objection may be written on plain paper.

X V. If an appellant shall be admitted to appeal or a respondent to defend *in formâ pauperis*, all grounds of objection subsequently filed by either party may be written on plain paper.

XV. No decision shall be reversed or altered, nor shall any case be remanded upon appeal to the sudder court on account of any error, defect or irregularity not productive of injury to either party, nor opposed to any express enactment contained in the general regulations or acts of government.

XVI. This act extends only to regular appeals which shall be presented after the passing of this act in civil cases appealable to either of the sudder courts in the presidency of Fort William in Bengal.

NOTE.—Acts Nos. 1, 3, 4, 8, 11, 12 and 13, do not relate to BENGAL.

APPENDIX.

PART III.

Civil Service Regulations.

EAST INDIA COLLEGE.

NOMINATION OF STUDENTS.

REGULATION AND PREPARATORY INSTRUCTIONS.

No candidate for the College can be nominated thereto, until he has completed the sixteenth year of his age; and no person who has been dismissed from the Army or Navy, or expelled from any place of education, will be nominated to the College.

The parents or guardians of every candidate for the College, will be required to address the following letter to the nominating Director;

Sir,—I beg to assure you on my honour, that my , to whom you have been so good as to give a nomination to the College, has not been dismissed from the Army or the Navy, and that he never has been expelled from any place of education. I have the honour to be, &c.

Candidates for the college must produce the undermentioned documents previously to their being nominated as students.

An extract from the Parish register of their birth or baptism, properly signed by the minister, churchwardens, or elders; and in addition thereto.

A certificate agreeably to the following form, signed by the parent, guardian or near relation:—

"I do hereby certify, that the foregoing extract from the register of baptisms of the Parish of , in the country of , contains the date of the birth of my , who is the bearer of this, and presented for a nomination as a student at the East India College, by , Esq; and I do further declare, that I received the said presentation for my gratuitously, and that no money or other valuable consideration has been or is to be paid, either directly or indirectly for the same; and that I will not pay, or cause to be paid, either by myself, by my son or by the hands of any other persons, any pecuniary or valuable consideration whatsoever to any person or persons who have interested themselves in procuring the said presentation for my , from the Director above mentioned."

"Witness my hand, this day of , in the year of our Lord ."

In the event of no Parish register existing or be found, an affidavit of such circumstance is to be made before a magistrate, to the following effect, viz.

"I , presented as a student for the East India college, by , do declare that I have caused search to be made for a Parish register whereby to ascertain my age, but am unable to produce the same, there being none to be found; and further, I declare that from the information of my parents (or other relation,) which information I verily believe to be true, that I was born in the Parish of , in the county of , on , in the year , and that I am not at this time under the age of sixteen or above twenty one years.

"Declared before me this— } "Witness my hand this day of
"day of } "in the year of our Lord ."

The parent, guardian or near relation, must then add his certificate as to the truth of the declaration which must be similar to that ordered to be annexed to the extract from the Parish register.

The above-mentioned certificate, (and declaration in cases where a declaration shall be required,) are to be annexed to the petition to be written by the candidate, and they are to sign a declaration thereon that they have read these printed instructions. The declaration is to be signed by the parent, guardian or near relation of the candidates respectively.

Candidates will be interrogated in an open Committee as to their character, connexions, and qualifications, conformably to the General Court's resolution of the 6th July, 1809. The nature of this interrogation may be known on application to the clerk of the college department. And the following Rules and Regulations are to be observed with respect to the examination of candidates:

Each candidate shall produce testimonials of good moral conduct, under the hand of the principal or superior authority of the college or public institution in which he may have been educated, or under the hand of the private instructor to whose care he may have been confided; and the said testimonials shall have reference to his conduct during the two years immediately preceding his presentation for admission.

Each candidate shall be examined in the four Gospels of the Greek Testament and shall not be deemed duly qualified for admission to Haileybury college unless he be found to possess competent knowledge thereof; nor unless he be able to render into English some portion of the works of one of the following Greek authors; Homer, Herodotus, Xenophon, Thucydides, Sophocles, and Euripides; nor unless he can render into English some portion of the works of one of the following Latin authors;—Livy, Terence, Cicero, Tacitus, Virgil, and Horace; and this part of the examination will include questions in ancient history, geography, and philosophy.

Each candidate shall also be examined in modern history and geography, and in the elements of mathematical science, including the common rules of arithmetic, vulgar and decimal fractions, and the first four books of Euclid. He shall also be examined in moral philosophy, and in the evidences of the christian religion as set forth in the works of Paley.

It is however, to be understood, that superior attainments in one of the departments of literature or science, comprised in the foregoing plan of examination, shall, at the discretion of the examiners, be considered to compensate for comparative deficiency in other qualifications; and also that the examination shall be so conducted as to give to each candidate reasonable time to prepare himself for the said examination.

A student publicly expelled the college will not be admitted into the company's civil or military service of India or into the company's Military Seminary.

No person can be appointed a writer in the company's service whose age is less than eighteen or more than twenty three years, nor until he shall have resided two terms at least, in the college, and shall have obtained a certificate signed by the principal of his having conformed himself to the statutes and regulations of the college.

On a student's appointment to be a writer after he has left the college, a legal instrument is to be entered into by some one person (to be approved by the Court of Directors) binding himself to pay the sum of £3,000 as liquidated damages, to the company, for breach of a covenant to be entered into by the student's nomination hath not been in any way bought, or sold, or exchanged for any thing convertible into a pecuniary benefit.

The rank of students leaving the college is determined by the certificate of the principal, which is granted with reference to the industry, proficiency, and general good behaviour of the students.

Such rank to take effect only in the event of the students proceeding to India within six months after they are so ranked.

TERMS OF ADMISSION FOR STUDENTS.

One hundred guineas per annum, for each student: a moiety whereof to be paid at commencement of each term, there being two in the year, besides the expense of books and stationery.

Students to provide themselves with a table-spoon, tea spoon, knife and fork, half a dozen towels, tea equipage and a looking glass; also, with not less than two pairs of sheets, two pillow cases, and two breakfast cloths.

Ten guineas to be paid on leaving college by each student, for the use of the philosophical apparatus library.

COLLEGE TERMS.

1st. Commences 19th January and ends 30th June, } in each year.

2d. Ditto 10th September and ends 15th December. }

The days for receiving petitions at the East India House from candidates for admission into the college are two Wednesdays immediately preceding the 10th January and 1st September in each year.

N. B. The students are to provide themselves with proper academical habits.

RECKONING OF TIME PASSED IN COLLEGE.

The East India Company having established a college in England, for the appropriate education of young men designed for their civil service in India, it will be therefore expedient that, under certain circumstances, the time spent by such young men in the said college after they shall have attained the age of 17 years, entitles them to the same privileges as they would have been entitled to, if they had been resident such time in India, and it has been enacted that all time not exceeding two years, as shall be *bona fide* spent in college, in the regular course of such education, by any person after they shall respectively have attained the age of 17 years, provided they shall *bona fide* spend, either before or after 17 years of age, two years at least, in the said college regular course of such education, and shall afterwards go to India, in the civil service of the said company, shall be appointed to the offices, places, and appointments, which such persons are entitled to be appointed to, and to hold, as so much time actually spent in India.

Extract from a public General Letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, dated the 12th June, 1816.

Par. 20. We perceive by the abstract of the Act of the 53d of the present majesty, chap. 155, annexed to your list of civil servants, dated 31st May, 1844, that according to your construction of that act a civil servant may now, upon his arrival in India, receive £500 a year, but this is most assuredly a mistake, the act abovementioned has shortened the period two years, which it was required previously to the passing of that act for a servant to have resided in India to enable him to receive more than 1,500 3,000, or 4,000 pounds a year; but it has not shortened the period which it was required previously thereto, for a servant to have resided as abovementioned, to enable him to receive more than £500 a year; consequently that remains the same as it was before the act of the 53d was passed, namely three years. Allowing, with respect to the servants educated at Hertford college, the time not exceeding two years, passed in that institution after they were seventeen, to be considered as time passed in India, and this will be your guide in future.

And whereas, by virtue of an act passed in the forty-seventh year of the reign of his said late Majesty, all such time as shall be *bona fide* spent in the college established in England by the East India Company, for the education of their civil servants by any person after they shall respectively have attained the age of seventeen years is accounted as to certain offices, places and employments, which such persons are entitled to hold in India, as so much time actually spent in India, provided that such persons shall, either before or after seventeen years of age, spend two years at least in the said college; and whereas it is expedient, that the privilege so granted, should, under certain circumstances, be extended to young men, who may have spent less time than two years in regular course of education at the said college; be it therefore enacted, that all such time not exceeding two years, as shall have been or will be *bona fide* spent in the said college in the regular course of such education as aforesaid, by any person after they shall respectively have attained the age of seventeen years, who shall have proceeded or shall hereafter proceed to India in the civil service of the said company, shall be accounted as to all offices places and employments to which such persons are entitled to be appointed, and to hold the salary, perquisites and emoluments whereof shall not exceed the sum of one thousand five hundred pounds.

In adjusting the original rank of the writers of 1808—9, and subsequent years, I have made it to commence from the 30th April, of the years they severally stand appointed to, finding it very difficult to adjust it, according to

the old established rule, or form, the date of the arrival to this country of the first writers of each season, several gentlemen of one season having of late years arrived at this presidency before any of the writers nominated to a preceding season, which according to the old rule would make the arrival of a writer of a subsequent season establish the original rank of all the writers of a preceding season. These difficulties will be obviated by the present arrangement, without creating any inconvenience.

PURCHASE OR SALE OF APPOINTMENTS FORBIDDEN.

And no person who shall be nominated to a situation in the service of the East India company, and who shall have obtained such nomination in consequence of purchase or any corrupt practice whatever, either direct or indirect; by himself or by any other person, with or without his privity, shall be rejected from the service of the company, and ordered back to England, if he shall have proceeded to India before a discovery of such corrupt practice be made; and if such situation shall have been so corruptly procured by himself, or with his privity, he shall be rendered incapable of holding that or any other situation whatever in the company's service, provided always, that if a fair disclosure of any corrupt transaction or practice of the nature before described, wherein any director has been concerned, shall be voluntarily made by the party or parties engaged in the same with such director, the appointment hereby procured shall be confirmed by the Court.

VACANCIES HOW TO BE FILLED UP.

A strict adherence to the prohibitions contained in an act made in the thirty third year of the late reign, in respect to the filling up and supplying vacancies in the civil service of the E. I. company, has been found impracticable, without detriment to the public service, or injury to the just claims and meritorious exertions of individuals, and a modification of the said act having been in part adopted in the act of the forty seventh of the same reign, relative to the scholars education at *Herdford College*; it has been enacted that any office, place or employment, the salary and perquisites whereof shall exceed the sum of fifteen hundred pounds, may be granted to and conferred upon any civil servant who shall have been actually resident in *India* in the company's service, for the space of four years antecedent to such vacancies; and the salary, perquisites, and emoluments, shall exceed the sum of three thousand pounds *per annum*, such office may be conferred upon any of the said servants who have been actually resident in *India* seven years, at least, in the whole; and if the salary perquisites, and emoluments at any office, place or employment, shall exceed four thousand pounds *per annum*, such office, including that of the Council, may be granted or conferred upon any of the said servants, who shall have been actually resident in *India* in the company's service, for the space of ten years, at least in the whole.

LIMITATION OF SALARIES &c. OF CIVIL SERVANTS.

Abstract of an act of Parliament passed 53d of George III limiting the salaries, perquisites, and emoluments of the Company's servants holding one or more offices, place, or emolument in the civil line, according to the period of their actual residence in India, in the Company's service: vide section 82.

Actual Residence in India.	£ Sterling per annum	Exchange.	Current Rupees per annum.	Company's Rupees per annum.	Company's Rupees per month.
1 to 3 years	500 0 0	Part of Farthing at 1s 9d. ⁶²⁸ ₁₁₃₃ per Current Rs.	5,665 0 0	5,103 6	425 4 6
3 to 4 "	1,500 0 0	"	16,995 0 0	15,310 2 1	1,272 3 8½
4 to 7 "	3,000 0 0	"	33,990 0 0	30,620 4 0	2,551 1 2½
7 to 10 "	4,000 0 0	"	41,320 0 0	40,827 0 0	3,409 4 1

Extract from the hon'ble court of directors, in the political department, dated 7th August 1839.

We have resolved that writers for your presidency, who may be desirous of proceeding to their destination overland shall be permitted to do so. without prejudice to their rank, provided they reach your presidency within twelve months from the date of their respective certificate.

RULES OF LEAVE OF ABSENCE. REGULATION OF SALARIES, DEPUTATION ALLOWANCE, AND FURLOUGHS.

Fort William, Financial Department, the 17th May, 1843.

The Hon'ble the President in Council with the concurrence of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General, has revised the Rules published on 29th January 1841 for the grant of leave of absence, and for regulating deductions from Salaries, and Deputation Allowances. The following Rules will have effect from this date for regulating Deputation Allowances and the terms on which leave of absence will be given to places situated within the limits of the respective Presidencies, to which the Applicants are attached.

Rules for application for leave of absence and for fixing the local limits within which it may be granted (1)

SEC. I. No leave of absence from any office or station (2) can be granted,

NOTE—This rule must be considered as superseding the rule under which Commissioners of the land revenue and other officers have theretofore been allowed to grant leave of absence in Bengal.

(3) but by the government of the presidency, under which the employment is held, and on the application of the party requiring such leave, saving in such cases as may hereafter be specially excepted. The application must be made publicly through the regular channel in the department to which the applicant may belong.

SEC. II. The official allowances of the holder of a civil office quitting his station without leave will entirely cease from the date of his quitting until his return, or in the event of his subsequently obtaining leave to the date of such leave being granted him.

SEC. III. No leave of absence shall have any retrospective effect except in cases of severe illness, to be attested by medical certificate, confirming in every respect to the directions contained in section 5th.

SEC. IV. Upon application duly made the government (4) of each presidency may grant leave of absence to any place or places on the continent of India, whether within the territories subject to the government of the East India Company, or not, to any civil or military servant holding a civil appointment, subject to all the conditions prescribed in the rules that may be applicable to his case. Upon similar application the government of each presidency may also grant leave to such persons subject to like conditions, to proceed to the Island of St Helena, or the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, or to any place situate between the 80th

Section under which application is made to be cited.

(1) Applications for leave of absence under these rules should mention the particular Section of the same under which they apply.

Departures—how to be reported.

(2) All departures should be reported to the Secretary to Government, General Department on the Pilot quitting the ship.

Power of certain Political Officers.

(3) To their subordinates the Residents at Gwalior and Hyderabad, and Envoy and Minister at Cabul, and the Envoy in Persia, can give leave in the first instance, even to Europe, reporting to Government, each case for confirmation.

Special Case.

(4) An officer of the N. W. P. Government arrived at Calcutta from England, and before he could quit for his own proper division of the Presidency, was obliged by illness to return to Europe under Medical Certificate. He requested leave of absence from the Government at Calcutta till the sailing of the ship in which he was about to embark, to enable him to draw the salary that might become due to him to that period. He was informed in reply that unless circumstances were shown for anticipating the orders of the Government of his own division of the Presidency his request could not be complied with. He explained that his illness was such as to require immediate removal—and that the ship in which he had taken his passage would sail before he could receive an answer to any application he might make to the N. W. P. On this his leave was granted in anticipation of the sanction of the local Government.

of North latitude, and the 50th degree of south latitude, such place being likewise between the 30th and the 180th degrees of longitude East of Greenwich, excepting however any land in the Mediterranean or Levant, and excepting all places within the said geographical limits which may form part of Europe. Provided also, that if at any time the government of India shall deem it expedient to exclude any place or places within the limits above described from the operation of these rules, such exclusion shall be officially communicated to the subordinate governments, and all leave subsequently granted shall be regulated accordingly. A servant passing the limits herein prescribed will incur the immediate forfeiture of his office or employment, and of all official allowances whatever from the date of his quitting India. (5)

CHAPTER II.

RULES FOR SICK LEAVE.

SEC. V. When an application for leave of absence is made on the ground of ill health it *must be accompanied by a certificate* from the medical officer by whom the applicant has been attended distinctly stating from his personal observation, the nature of the disease, the symptoms by which it is manifested, the period during which it has existed, as far as the knowledge of the medical officer extends, and the necessity for temporary removal to some other place either within the territories subject to the government of the East India Company or beyond them, but within the limits laid down in Sec. 4th, as the case may be, and such certificate must be submitted to the consideration of the medical board, and if satisfactory shall be countersigned by one of its members. An application for an extension of leave must, if the applicant be in India, be accompanied by a certificate from the medical officer by whom the applicant is attended, shewing sufficient reason for the extension solicited and such certificate, like the former, must be examined and countersigned by a member of the medical board (6). If the applicant shall have proceeded beyond the territories under the government of the East India company, he must furnish a certificate to the required effect from a surgeon or physician at the place of his temporary residence, by whom he has been attended, such attendance and the period of it to be stated, and the certificate to be countersigned by the principal medical authority of the colony or country. When any of the required particulars are neglected leave will be refused (7).

SEC. VI (Amended) Civil Servants absent from their Stations under Medical Certificate within the limits of their respective Presidencies, shall be entitled to the Salaries of their Offices for the period of two years, subject to a deduction of $\frac{1}{3}$ d for the whole term of such absence, save and except that for the first year, if the salary be not more than 500 Rupees per mensem, no deduction shall be made and if it be only so much more than 500 Rupees that the prescribed deduction of $\frac{1}{3}$ d would reduce the allowance below that sum, only the excess

Transgression Indian Limits.

5) An officer of the Civil Service at Madras obtained leave for six months to visit Egypt on private affairs, with permission to embark at Bombay. The home authorities observed from the Bombay Gazette that he sailed for Suez on the 1st November, and from the newspapers that he was at Malta in the month of January. The home authorities ruled that although it might not have been the officer's intention to go to Europe when he applied for leave of absence, it was precluded by law (A. Sec. 37, 38 Gen. III. G. 52 and 3 and 4 W. IV. C. 85 Sec. 19 and 1 Vic. Cap. 47) that such a step as that here referred to involved the cessation of salary and allowances from the date of the officer's quitting his own presidency, and that accordingly the penalty described must be inflicted in *his* case and in *all similar cases*. It was and will be inflicted accordingly.

Explanation of Sec. V.

(6) In explanation of Section V. of the Rules respecting absence from Civil Appointments on account of ill health, published under date the 9th of January last and in modification of the said Section — The Governor General in Council is pleased to resolve that in cases of extreme emergency, which owing to the distance of the residence of the Medical Board, preclude the previous reference to that authority, the Certificate of the Medical Attendant required from Applicants for leave of absence on account of ill health, shall be submitted by them for the Consideration, and countersignature of the superintending Surgeon of the Division, or of the nearest Division, which Officer in these cases will be responsible for the prescribed regularity of the Certificate, instead of the Medical Board.

Medical Certificate—how to be signed.

7) All Medical certificates granted to Civil officers employed in the provinces, under which they propose to proceed to the hills without visiting the Presidency (in which latter instance the

on the Superintending Surgeon's report, in a very delicate or precarious state of health.

beyond Rs 500 shall be deducted, but for the second year, the full deduction shall be in force. An absent Servant, whether Civil or Military, shall in no case retain any Civil Office or employment nor be permitted to draw any portion of official Salary for a longer period than 8) two years but a Civil Servant who may on account of sickness duly certified, obtain an extension of leave beyond two years shall if his period of actual residence be less than 12 years, be allowed to draw the second rate of subsistence allowance and if the period of such actual residence be 12 years the highest rate of subsistence allowance, but if he continues absent in disobedience of an order to return, or without sufficient cause shown that allowance also shall be forfeited. The period of absence shall be computed from the date of his quitting his Station to the date of his return thereto (9)

SEC. VII. Civil servants absent on leave on account of sickness, duly certified, if they proceed to England without returning to their presidency, may as heretofore apply to be admitted to Furlough by the honorable the court of directors, and the furlough will in such cases take effect from the date of leaving their presidency consequently the allowances of office that may have been drawn by themselves or by their agents after their departure, must in that case be re-adjusted, and the difference refunded.

NOTE - This rule applies to all descriptions of leave on account of health excepting those granted under Section XII.

Thus a second leave within the Presidency no less than a second time to sea, will be computed as forming part of the period of two years if taken before three years have elapsed since return from the first leave and the deductions will be made upon computation of the accumulated period of absence under all such leaves taken without the intervention of three years of consecutive service.

SEC. VIII. No second leave will be granted to any civil or military servant (10) holding a civil appointment who has been absent under the above rules for two years, until three years at the least shall have elapsed after the date of such servant's return, but if such a servant is compelled by sickness again to absent himself from his station within three years after having been absent under the above rule for less than two years, he will be allowed to complete that period, subject to the limitations and conditions heretofore prescribed drawing the proportions of salary allowed for the remaining time as if the leave had been continuous.

Excess of Leave.

(8) Mr A B a Civil servant, in 1835 took fifteen months leave to the Cape. In 1838 he again applied for nine months leave, i.e. the balance of the two years. This was granted. In 1840 after an absence of 9 months and 10 days he reported his return and explained at the same time that the transgression was wholly unavoidable on his part, because 1st no vessel left the Cape for Calcutta during several weeks before he took his passage by the "Helen" the first vessel which offered an opportunity, 2dly because he took his passage in the "Helen" seven days before the expiry of his leave, a period (he argued) within which it was quite reasonable to expect that he would reach Calcutta. 3dly Because the vessel was inordinately detained both at the Cape and at sea in a manner not to be expected or controlled and if he had taken his passage in vessels that sailed subsequently and reached Calcutta before the "Helen" he would have not exceeded his leave. The Government in the General Dept in consideration of the circumstances that had delayed him, and by which his leave had been exceeded, with reference also to the fact that his appointment had not been (as it was liable to be under the rules) filled up on the expiry of the nine months, determined to transfer the representation in question to the officer's own Department, (the Revenue) in order that the expediency of restoring him to office from the date of his return might be considered in that Department. The Revenue Department did restore him to office but with a forfeiture of salary for the 10 days by which he exceeded his leave.

(9) Mr A B in the latter end of 1837 received one year's leave to visit the hills on medical certificate and remained at Simlah till near the expiry of leave, when health being in no way restored, Mr. A B was ordered by his medical attendant to visit the Cape of Good Hope. He furnished the necessary certificate and received permission to proceed to sea for two years, and embarked on the 25th January, 1838.

The leave was to commence from the date on which the pilot should leave the ship at sea, and Mr. A B supposed that consequently the cutting of a sixth from the first year and of a fourth from the second year's pay, was to commence from that date also.

The Civil Auditor, however, on the ground that the two year's sea leave thus obtained, did not commence on that date but was merely a continuation of old Hill leave, cut one fourth for the first year instead of sixth, hereby causing a loss of the difference between one sixth and one fourth. Mr. A B was informed that under all the circumstances of his case and referring to the extended period of three years' leave which was granted to him by the Government of the N.W. Province, the Right Hon'ble the Governor of Bengal did not feel, that he could with propriety accede to the indulgence received by allowing more favourable terms with respect to the deductions from salary than had been admitted by the Civil Auditor.

Civil Military—how to apply

(10) Military officers employed on Civil Duties before applying through the Adjutant General's office for leave to proceed to Sea or on Furlough, are to apprise the Government under which they are civilly employed, of their intention of doing so—*Gazette, 31st Oct. 1835 P. 564.*

Sec IX Military officers employed in the civil department and drawing a civil allowance may obtain leave under medical certificate on precisely the same conditions as civil servants, except as to allowances. Such officers, in common with those holding staff situations in the military department, will draw the military pay and allowances of their rank while absent on leave under medical certificate in the form and manner prescribed in general orders in the military department, and likewise one half of the difference between such allowances and the civil pay of the offices to which they stand appointed.

Sec. X. Civil or military servants holding civil appointments who may desire to avail themselves of the benefit of the act I Vic. Cap. 47, and to draw their allowances (11) while absent on account of sickness under the above rules, will be required to give security in such amount and form as may be fixed by the government for the refund of any excess that may be drawn, either by the agents at the Presidency or by themselves, in case of their proceeding to Europe on furlough or otherwise coming under retrenchment (2)

Sec. XI. (Amended) The government of each presidency may grant to civil or military servants holding civil appointments leave of absence for one month in each year without deduction from the salaries and emoluments drawn by such servants. Such leave however will only be granted when the government is satisfied that no inconvenience or expense will arise from the departure of the officer seeking it. No second leave can be granted under this rule until the completion of eleven months from the expiration of the last leave,* but servants not availing themselves of the indulgence any one year may obtain under the like conditions leave of absence for two successive months to commence at or after the expiration of 22 months from the termination of their former leave, and if two years elapse without enjoyment of the privilege, leave for three months may in like manner be granted at the expiration of 33 months from the termination of the last preceding leave. But no leave shall be granted under this rule for any period exceeding three months. If an officer shall not return at the expiration of the period of leave granted him under this rule, he shall if absent on private affairs be subjected to the deduction of one-third of his salary and allowances for the entire term of absence, and if he shall continue absent for more than one month beyond the term granted, his office shall

Passage Money.

(11) Messrs A B and Co. having under this Sec. asked to draw passage money on behalf of a Civil Employee proceeding to the Cape of Good Hope on sick certificate, were informed that they were mistaken in supposing any passage money payable to such officers, under such circumstances.

Security. &c

(12) The form of security should be after this wise We (or I) her by guarantee that if we (or I) are (or am) permitted by the Government to draw the salary or allowances due to—of the civil service (or in civil employ, as the case may be) during his authorized absence on leave, we (or I) will return, or make good the whole or any part of the sum drawn in excess or otherwise ruled by government, to be liable to be retailed by us (or me)

Mr A B a Civilian of the N W P arrived at Calcutta, about to embark thence to the Cape on sick certificate—and giving as the security required by this Sec X that of a brother Civilian in the N W P requested the Government of Bengal to make his salary payable under that security to the Secretary to the Agra Bank. He was in reply referred to his own Government for the payment of his salary, at its Head Quarters.

To enable the salaries of the Civil service of the N W P being made payable in Calcutta to Agents there, it is necessary that the General Department Secretariat at Calcutta be furnished with a certificate of the last payments made and due, from the offices of account and Audit at Agra, through the applicant himself—This is important and often overlooked.

* Letter from the Financial Secretary to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, dated 23d August, 1844.

Sir.—I am directed by the Gov. Genl. in C1 to annex for the information of the Hon'ble the Deputy Gov. of Bengal, extract from a dispatch from the Honorable the Court of Directors No. 1, dated 3rd July 1814, and in accordance with the views of the Hon'ble Court, to authorize the Govt. of Bengal at its discretion, and provided it be attended with no inconvenience to the public service, to grant to such servants only as under the old rules, of January 1810, may have acquired a title to the indulgence by a continued residence of 22 or 23 months at their respective stations up to the date of the promulgation of the amended rules of May 1813, leave of absence free from deduction, for 2 or 3 months as the cause may be, under sec. 11 of the rules prior to their amendment.

2nd. Reckoning from the date of the publication of the amended rules of May 1813, Sec. XI. will have full force in its amended shape, and the Honorable Court particularly enjoin that the one month of absence grantable under that section, shall be invariably attended with the conditions that it shall be without injury to the public business, and without expense to the Govt. In all other respects the amended rules of May 1813 continue unchanged.

become vacant. If his protracted absence be occasioned by sickness, the case must be determined under the provisions of chapter, II (13).

Civil servants or Military servants holding civil appointments, absent from their stations under medical certificate, cannot be admitted to leave under this rule, in continuation of their sick leave, and if, while absent under this rule, they be granted extended leave under medical certificate, they shall be considered liable to the rules applicable to leave of absence on medical certificate for the whole period of their absence.

Sec. XII. (14) (Amended). The Government of each Presidency may, on sufficient cause being shewn, grant to a Civil or Military Officer holding a Civil Office special leave of absence on private affairs. Provided however that if any Officer to whom such leave shall be granted shall be absent from his station for any period exceeding that to which under the last rule he may be entitled without deduction, the absentee if a Civil servant shall for the period in excess draw no more than one-half of his salary and allowances, and if a Military Officer (15) only

Deposit.

(13) Besides the security it must be remembered that in cases where parties take Native Servants beyond sea, a deposit of 500 Rs. for each person (formerly it was 1000) is required. This is done with a view to the meeting of any expense that may accrue from their becoming Vagrants &c. after being discharged by their masters while beyond sea. On the proof of the return or death of the native Servants the deposit money is returned—great confusion has sometimes arisen and difficulty as to the return of the deposit money where one servant has been engaged, and the deposit made for him, and then that one discharged and another engaged, no fresh deposit being made in his name. The Captains seeing a Certificate for one servant does not often compare the certificate with the particular individual to whom it refers. The order by which the deposit is required are these

General Department, May 3, 1852.

Mistakes having occurred on the part of individuals applying to Government for permission for Servants to proceed on board ship with respect to the descriptions of such servants, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that all persons applying to Government to authorize the reception of any Servant on board ship shall distinctly specify in their application, after careful inquiry, the country to which such servant may belong.

His Excellency in Council is also pleased to direct, that extracts from former Orders of the honorable the Court of Directors, relative to Servants proceeding on board ship, be now re-published for general information.

Extract from Public Genl. Letter from the H. C. of Directors, dated the 19th August 1807

14.—We have resolved that in future, previous to any black servant, or the wife of any Non-Commissioned Officer or private, either in His Majesty's or the Company's service, being allowed to come to England in attendance upon Passengers on board any ship whatever, a deposit of £100 be made in the company's treasury at your Presidency.

Extract from Paragraph 17 of a Public General Letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, dated the 11th of January, 1810

We think it necessary here to state, that in giving these directions it was our intention that the Deposit should be made not only for the Return of Natives of India, but for that of black servants in general, and we therefore now direct that the prescribed deposit shall be made for the return of all servants, who may be natives of any part of Asia or Africa or other Countries whatever Continents, or Islands which are situated within the limits of the company's exclusive Trade.

Extract from a Public Genl. Letter from the H. C. of Directors dated the 2d July 1814

62.—We however direct, that in future, upon permission being given for any female European servant to proceed to Europe, the deposit ordered by our General letter of the 10th August, 1807, be made previous to the order for the person to be received on board being delivered, and that it be particularly expressed in the order, whether the female servant is the wife of a Non-Commissioned Officer or private in His Majesty's or Company's service; if so, to what Regiment or Corps the husband belongs, and whether it is the woman's intention to apply for leave to return to India.

Extract from a Public Genl. Letter from the H. C. of Directors, dated the 7th of Jan., 1810.

4.—We have of late received various applications from the wives of soldiers in the Company's service, who have come to England in attendance on Passengers, during the voyage, to be granted a passage back to India, at the Company's expense,—these persons have no claim whatever upon the Company and we have resolved not to accede to such applications under any circumstances. We therefore desire, that you will make our determination in this respect public, in order that females coming home in the service of individuals may be aware, that they cannot entertain any expectation of being returned to India at the Company's expense.

In the course of 1810, a native servant went on board a vessel to England with his master a passenger. The master died, no deposit had been made for the servant, and he became a vagrant. The city police had to provide him in London with subsistence, and came upon the E. I. House to pay the sum. This was done, and the Court of Directors desired the Captain of the vessel who received him on board without sufficient authority, i.e. without the certificate of deposit, might be called upon to pay the expense they had incurred. He was so called on and pleaded that he was ignorant of the servant being on board till he got to sea. Further that since the new charter act no licence was necessary for him to receive native servants on board. The question was then referred home.

Special Case.

(14) In 1836, an officer of the N. W. P. having obtained leave from his own Government for a certain time did arrive at Calcutta within it, but requested from the Calcutta Government, an extension for a short time till the sailing of the ship in which he had taken his passage. He was told that though he would thus exceed his leave from the Agra Government he might embark, but that the question of granting leave for the extended period for which he remained in Calcutta preparing to embark for Europe would be decided by his own Government.

(15) Lieut. Col. A. B. officiating resident at Gwalior claimed the adjustment of his acting allowances by the appointing a moiety of the salary of the Resident and another moiety of his own salary as Political Agent at Meywar, in lieu of the half difference of Civil and Military allowances.

as much of the salary and allowances of any Civil Office to which he may stand appointed as added to the Military pay and allowances which he may be entitled to draw, shall equal one-half of his entire Military and Civil emoluments. After an absence of three months (exclusive of any period which may be granted under Sec. XI.) any Office held by the absentee shall become vacant.

CHAPTER III.

Rules for Leave preparatory to Embarkation and for joining Station.

SEC. XIII. (16) Is rescinded.

Note—This rule is only applicable to civil servants. Military Officers appointed to civil office will draw salary only from the date of joining as heretofore; the rule in force in respect to staff situations being applicable to them.

shall be vacated unless otherwise specially ordered by government.

SEC. XV. Upon the first appointment of any civil servant who shall be reported qualified for the public service by the examiners appointed by the government to any civil situation, there shall be allowed for travelling expense to the station, an allowance at the rate of 8 annas per mile by the direct post road according to the polymetrical tables of the Post Office, the Bill for which allowance will be passed by the civil auditor after the officer shall have joined the station: if required in advance, an order of the government shall be necessary.

SEC. XVI. The salary of office will be payable from the date only of the officer joining, but in the case of junior civil servants, the salary (17) of assistant will be payable from the date of their being reported qualified for public service, unless forfeited under the preceding rule through delay in joining the station to which they may be appointed.

NOTE.—This rule also is only applicable to civil servants. military servants. Drawings in the case of staff situations no civil salary from the date of leaving one office till the date of joining the other.

SEC. XIV. There shall be allowed to officers appointed to any New Office the periods of one month, two months, or three months, for joining accordingly as the distance may not exceed 300 or 600 miles, or be in excess of the last mentioned distance. Officers not joining their stations within the said period respectively shall forfeit their salary, for the time delayed in excess of the above periods and such excess shall exceed one month, the Office

SEC. XVII. In case of a change of office when an officer is appointed to a higher situation, he shall not draw the higher salary until he joins. For the period occupied in travelling the rule No. XIV. regulating the time and distance for joining station shall be applicable, and the officer will for the periods allowed in that rule respectively, draw out of the salary of the office he is about to join, a sum equal to that of his previous situation

After consulting the Civil Auditor at the Presidency, Lieutenant Colonel A B was informed that the existing rule for regulating demutation allowances of an officer in the Military service was as follows:—A military man in civil employ when officiating for another in a civil office, draws precisely the amount out from the absence and forfeits, to pay the person acting for him, self the same half difference between his military allowances and the salary of his Office.

It was further explained to Lieutenant Colonel A B that the military pay of officers employed in civil situation to which fixed allowances were attached, was ordered by the Home Authorities to be included in those allowances, their military pay thus making a portion of such fixed civil allowances.

Drawing of Pay under Section XIII.

(16) It being a source of inconvenience to public officers attached to the civil Department who on the eve of embarkation for Europe or on leave are desirous of receiving their allowances up to the latest period with a view to close their accounts before their final departure from this presidency, the Civil Auditor may exercise a discretion in passing such allowances as may be eventually issuable to the account of persons so circumstanced up to the latest period of their departure from this presidency, making the same payable from the Treasury on their producing at the Civil Auditor's office certificates of non payment at their proper station and in other respects on the Civil Auditor being satisfied that the permission of the Government has been previously obtained for leave to proceed to Europe or to sea. A deduction of a premium of one per cent. is made in complying with applications as above from officers of the civil department in the Lower Provinces.

The Rule noticed is held applicable to deceased officers whenever their administrators or executors may be desirous of receiving audit and payment of arrears of allowances due to them from the General Treasury at the presidency.

(17) Vide notes to page 103 relative to salary of assistants.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT,

No. 2), of 1840.

OUR GOVERNOR OF THE PRESIDENCY OF PORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

Para.—1. We have to acquaint you that we have adopted the following regulations with respect to the grant of extensions of leave to members of the Indian civil establishments repatriating to this country under the absentee regulations or on special leave of absence, viz

That civil servants coming to England under the absentee regulations or on special leave, shall immediately on their arrival, report themselves with their address, by letter to our secretary forwarding at the same time the certificates which they received in India.

That in all cases of leave, civil servants be required to join the establishment to which they belong at the expiration of the term, for which leave may have been granted unless they shall have obtained on extension of it from us, six months before the expiration of the said leave.

That extension of leave will not in future be granted by us except in cases of sickness certified to our satisfaction, or in cases in which it shall be proved that a further residence in Europe is indispensably necessary.

That when under any such circumstances a civil servant shall have obtained an extension of leave to a given period he must at the expiration thereof apply for, and obtain our permission either to return to his duty or to reside a further time in Europe, failing in which he shall be liable to be struck off the list of civil servants.

That the act of the 33d Geo. 3d. cap. 52. Sec. 70, as it respects civil servants applies only to cases of sickness, infirmity, or inevitable accident, and that no civil servant be hereafter considered eligible to return to the service after five years absence under that enactment who has failed to obtain from us agreeably to the foregoing regulations, an extension of leave under the circumstances referred to in the act.

2. We desire that the foregoing regulations be published for general information and that each civil servant returning to this country under the absentee regulations or on special leave be furnished with a copy for his guidance.

We are, &c.

London, 2d Sept. 1840.

FURLOUGHES AFTER TEN YEARS' SERVICE

Are granted under Paras. 21, 23, 24, 25, of the despatch of the Hon'ble Court, dated 8th December, 1824.

That, after an actual residence in India, in the civil service, of ten years or upwards, a covenanted civil servant of the company, upon either of the establishments of Bengal, Madras, or Bombay, (18) shall be entitled, whether on account of ill health, or from any other cause, and without reference to his private fortune to come once to Europe on leave for three years, and to receive for that period, from the company's cash, an allowance of £500 per annum, provided that in no case shall a greater number of servants come home under this regulation annually, than seventeen from Bengal, nine from Madras, and six from Bombay; nor shall a larger number of servants, who may have come home under this regulation, be absent in the whole at one time, than fifty one from Bengal, twenty seven from Madras, and eighteen from Bombay; and that the preference shall be given, first to servants producing medical certificates upon oath, that a visit to Europe is indispensably necessary for the restoration of health, and then to servants in their order of seniority, according to the rank assigned to them by the court of directors in the graduation list of the service.

23. The servants coming, in the first instance, to the Cape of Good Hope for the benefit of their health, and being compelled from the same cause to come from thence to Europe, without previously returning to India, shall be considered as entitled to the benefit of the foregoing regulations.

(18) Mr. A. B. a China Servant, having withdrawn his acceptance of the retiring pension offered to China Servants, consequent on the new charter was admitted to a furlough of three years commencing on the 7th of January, 1837, (the date of his departure from China) with an Absentee Allowance of £150 per annum; but as he had previously enjoyed a furlough while on the China Establishment, it was decided that he was not again to be allowed absentee furlough allowance in any case.

24. That in all cases, as well in those of servants coming in the first instance to the Cape, as well as of those coming direct from India, the said allowances be considered as commencing from the date of leaving India and terminating at the expiration of three years from that date, or at the time of arrival in India, which ever may first happen.

25. That the same be paid half yearly in Europe, that on no account or plea whatsoever, the allowances in question be extended beyond the period of three years.

(19) RULES FOR GRANTING FURLOUGHS.—September, 1828.

First. A furlough granted to a civil servant, (2.) whether under a sick certificate or otherwise, in conformity with the rules of the honorable court's despatch, dated 8th December 1824, shall be considered to have lapsed on the occurrence of any of the following events:

1st. On the death of the party in the course of 3 years from the date of his leaving the Presidency.

2nd. On the retirement from the service by acceptance of an annuity granted under the rules of the Bengal annuity fund institution.

3rd. On return to India before the expiration of three years.

4th. On the expiration of three years from the date when the ship sailed in which the party proceeded to Europe.

Second. Civil servants will be entitled to proceed to Europe on furlough on sick certificate at any time of the year, provided there shall not be at the period of their applying for the certificate, fifty-one individuals in the enjoyment of the furlough.

Third. On the 1st November and on every succeeding 1st November, the number of furloughs to be tendered to civil servants of ten year's standing and not claiming the indulgence on the ground of ill health, shall be calculated as follows:

Form of calculating furloughs.	Complement of 51 furloughs as on the 1st November 1827.		
	First year taken.....	14, deficient	3
	Second year,.....	9, ditto	8
	Add available by furlough rules,		17
	Total available on the 1st November 1827,.....		28
	Deduct taken within the year up to this day, on Sick Certificate,.....	6	12
	Without Certificate,.....	7	
	Remain available for 1st November 1828,.....		16
	Retired on pension,		2
	Deaths,.....		2
	Total available to meet present applications,.....		20

Rules precluding return to duty after absence of five years.

(19) No person, who shall have held any station whatever in India in the service of the East India Company being under the rank or degree of a Member in Council, and who having departed from India by leave of the Governor General in Council shall not return to India, within the space of five years next after such departure, shall be entitled to any rank or restoration of office or be capable of again serving in India in the civil line of the Company's service, unless it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Court of Directors that such absence was occasioned by sickness or infirmity, or unless such person be permitted to return with his rank to India by a vote or resolution passed by way of ballot, by three parts in four of the proprietors assembled in a General Court especially convened for that purpose, when eight days' previous notice of the time and purpose of such meeting shall be given in the London Gazette, 35 Geo. III. Cap. 62, Sec. 78.

Furlough in India.

(20) On a reference as to whether a civil servant could draw his furlough allowance in India, and take his furlough without proceeding to Europe it was ruled that a civil servant could not take furlough and remain in India so as to save his residence; because firstly the Hon'ble Court of Directors granted the furlough indulgence for reasons which would not hold if the servants remained in India; secondly because an officer by taking furlough and remaining would deprive another of the privilege; and lastly, because a civil servant remaining in India out of employ has the special subsistence allowance of his rank, and therefore cannot need the special separate allowance assigned the servants absent on Furlough. The Hon'ble Court have however, allowed their servants to take their furlough at the Cape of Good Hope, when for special reasons they have desired to remain there instead of going on to England, and doubtless this precedent will apply to all places within the limits laid down in the present leave of absence Rules.

Fourth. If the applications received by Government before the 1st November of any year, should not equal in number, the available furloughs calculated as above, the same may be taken by servants either on sick certificate or otherwise at any time of the year following, until the number shall be complete. When it may be so, further certificates on account of lapsing furloughs shall not be granted, except on the applications being accompanied by sick certificates; the lapses in the course of the year being reserved to meet the demands of the service according to the principle laid down by the Honorable Court of Directors, that is, with due preference to cases of sickness and to seniority.

Advertising (21) to the inconvenience likely to arise both to the Government and to the Members of the civil service, from the withdrawing of applications for furlough after they have been granted, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to determine, that henceforward, any civil servant who shall withdraw his application for furlough after the same has been granted shall be considered to have employed one year of the term allowed for that indulgence; unless the Government, on any case submitted to it, shall be satisfied that strong and sufficient reasons, which could not be foreseen when the application for furlough was made, have prevented its being carried into effect.

Individuals desirous of proceeding on furlough are hereby apprised that applications for furlough only are in the first instance to be addressed to the Secretary to Government in the General Department; and then an affirmative answer having been received, the usual forms with regard to relief from the charge of office, and (22) certificates from the offices of account, which are

Exception to Rule.

(21.) This rule though always *Habte* to be enforced, is not always enforced. But each case is decided on its own merits. Another case which may arise with regard to the rule under review is illustrated in the following correspondence.

To the Secretary of the Governor General N. W. P. Simla: Sir, with reference to the "Rules" for regulating the grant of furlough, copy of which was transmitted to me with your letter of the 31st October last No 2862, I shall be much obliged if you will inform me as to the following point, viz. whether my application for furlough submitted last year ceases to have effect with the expiration of the present season or otherwise and in the latter case, whether I am at liberty still to withdraw it, without incurring the forfeiting specified in the rules for non-acceptance of furlough when granted.

2d. Because in the event of my being considered an applicant for the ensuing season, but with the option of withdrawing my application without prejudice to my furlough at a future time, I beg leave to withdraw my application for furlough accordingly, but I would not wish to do so at the eventual sacrifice of one year of the usual term.

3d. My reason for soliciting the above favor at the present time is, that I have heard it said that my former application for furlough will be considered in force for the ensuing season, and that I am not at liberty to withdraw the same, but with the loss of one year to my term of furlough hereafter. Such construction of the rules I had never heard of before, and I cannot help thinking it a mistaken one, but as the subject is of some importance to me, I trust I shall be excused in soliciting to be put right in regard to it.

The answer was that there is a penalty fixed for resigning furloughs after one has been appointed but not for withdrawing an application before the date (1st November) when the appropriation takes place, no other servant being injured or put to inconvenience by such a withdrawal, there can be no reason to enforce any penalty.

Mr. A. B.'s name will accordingly be struck out of the list of persons whose applications are to be considered on the 1st Proximo.

Officers who have served in Agra and Bengal.

(22) In cases where officers have served both in the N. W. Provinces and in Bengal proper they must get certificates of no demands from the Accountant-General, the Revenue Accountant at Calcutta, and from the Civil Auditor at Calcutta, also from the Revenue Accountant in Agra, and the Civil Auditor Agra. Where there are no outstanding balances the applicant for furlough can immediately take his departure. Where there are, he must either wait for their adjustment before, or tender security for their due adjustment after his departure. In one case an officer got certificates of no demands from all the offices of Account and Audit, except that of the Civil Auditor of the N. W. Provinces in whose account there was an item in inefficient balance of a contingent bill amounting to about 26 Rs. 10 p., and which would be susceptible of adjustment on the 15th of the month, on the 8th of which the Officer was about to sail. The Government under the circumstances of the case refrained from detaining him from proceeding to Europe by adhering to the usual practice of calling for a guarantee from his agents, and gave the usual papers to allow the embarkation for furlough. In another case, on the breaking up of the Dacca Provincial Court, its accounts and records were sent by the Judge in charge of the Provincial Court under orders direct from the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamat Adawlut to that Authority. In these accounts there were unadjusted sums detected against the Judge in charge of the Court. For 5 or 6 years by a complication of difficulties, these accounts remained unadjusted. It may be as well to mention that the principle cause of difficulty in adjusting the debit against the Judge arose from the accounts of the Dacca Court having been sent to the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamat Adawlut contrary to the form of distribution required at the time of the dissolution of the Provincial Court. The Government decided that the Judge could not be blamed for the non-adjustment of the accounts and the debit against himself as he was warranted in concluding from the directed orders of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamat Adawlut that they intended by issuing the orders they did, to relieve him from the duty of adjustment, &c.

prescribed in the case of civil servants returning to Europe, are to be observed in the department in which the party is officially employed.

The rules above referred to having been fulfilled, application is to be made

It further appeared after special enquiries that of the sum of 5,006 Rs standing at the Judge's personal responsibility, 4,000 Rs were composed of items that were mere matters of account and only required to be entered into the books of the Accountant's office to be duly adjusted. The remaining 1,000 Rs were composed of items, which could be easily credited to Government, and for this a limited guarantee of a respectable householder to the amount was tendered to and accepted by Government, and the judge, whose case we have had under review, was allowed to embark for Europe.

(23) Part of paragraph 32 referred to.

We desire that in every case of a civil servant upon your Establishment being permitted to come to Europe under the Regulations now communicated to you, he be furnished with a certificate from the proper officer, specifying the grant of the permission, and whether granted upon sick certificate or for private affairs, also specifying, as nearly as possible the date of embarkation for Europe.

Process with Furlough Certificate.

(24) The furlough certificate should be delivered to the Auditor of India accounts at the East India House.

On Civil servants returning also from England after having taken furlough they are required to Sign a Security Bond in two surties, and to obtain a certificate at the East India House, paying at the same time the sum £ 3 for said certificate. Should a civilian forget or fail to do the above before he quits England, the papers are sent out by the Home authorities to the Bengal Government, and the civil servant is desired to attend before some officer at, or nearest to the station of the Civil Servant in question to execute the bond. It is then returned to the Court of Directors, with the names and addresses of the parties in England who may be nominated the surties to the bond.

On a Civil Servant returning to India from furlough without having drawn the full £300 per annum for three years, he is entitled on production to the Civil Auditor of the East India House Certificate of what sums have been paid on account of furlough allowance, such arrears as that document may prove to be due.

Arrival from Furlough.

A Civil Servant returning overland may report his arrival at Bombay from thence to the General Department, which department will inform the one in which he has last served of the circumstances in order that arrangements may be regulated accordingly. But he will not be considered arrived within his own presidency or gazetted in any way until he shall have reported himself from Quere, if coming by that route, from Sambhalpore if coming by that and from Bokoolor the first station he may reach of the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories if coming that route.

Officers formerly attached and again about to belong to the N. W. Provinces should report themselves both to the Agra and Bengal Secretaries to Government in the General Department.

Licence and Report of departure required.

(25) The same licence is required by civil employees from their own governments when about to embark from Bombay, to be received on board the ship or steamer sailing thence, in which they may intend to embark.

Where officers do not proceed from the port of Calcutta they should report their departure from the last place within the limits of the Bengal and Assam Presidencies. Where they proceed from Calcutta, they must report from the Pilot's leaving the ship.

(26) Beside this certificate, the civil servant returning to Europe, should receive, and bear in mind the contents of the following:—

To

Subscriber, Bengal Civil Fund.

* Articles IV, V, VI, VIII, X, XXXVII, XXXVIII
A copy of these Rules is appended to this letter.

Sir,—Understanding that you contemplate proceeding to England soon, I have the honor to call your particular attention to the rules of the

Fund noted in the margin *

If it is not your intention to resign the service immediately, you are required to continue your contributions to the Fund out of your Furlough allowance; and in case of your being entitled to no such allowance, you are still to contribute, as if you were, if desirous that any family you may leave at your death shall have an interest in the Civil Fund.

* *Rate on Annual Furlough Allowance of*
Subscription from a Married Subscriber at
4s per cent. Rs.
Ditto for children at ½ p.c. for a daughter,
and ¼ p.c. for a son
Subscription from an unmarried Subscriber
at ½ p.c.
And from a Widower Subscriber also for
each daughter at ½ per cent. and for each
son at ¼ per cent.

133 5 4 66 10 8

Rate on annuity of
(Payable either in India, or to Messrs. Coutts
and Co. in England.)
Subscription from a Married Subscriber as
above, 2s or Rs.
Ditto for children, as above.
Subscription from an unmarried Subscriber
as above, 2s or Rs.
And from a Widower Subscriber also for
children, as above.

£1,000 or £500.

480 0 0 240 0 0

266 10 8 133 5 4

Upon either of the above suppositions, it will be necessary for you to take steps to have the monthly contributions due by you paid regularly in India, to the Sub-Treasurer, per annexed memorandum. * You can pay in advance, now, the whole amount demandable from you during the three years for which Furlough Allowance is receivable, or any part of that amount, if you prefer such an arrangement, to making provision for monthly payments through an Agent here, informing me before your departure of the arrangement you may make.

*—The Applicant may, under Rule 4, compound for future subscriptions by one payment either at the time of resigning the service or at any subsequent period.

to the Secretary to the Government in the General Department, for the certificate 23) (24) of permission to proceed on furlough prescribed in the first part of the 22d paragraph of the printed despatch from the honorable the court of directors, dated the 8th of December 1821, and for the usual (25) licence to be received on board the ship in which the applicant may intend to proceed, specifying the name of the ship and the time fixed for her departure from Bengal. Civil servants proceeding on certificate of ill health will also furnish themselves with the (26) certificate from the managers of the civil fund required by the despatch above quoted, and will transmit a duplicate of such certificate to the secretary to the Government in the general department.

Civil servants intending to retire from the service or to leave the country upon furlough, shall give notice thereof to the accountant of the department to which they belong, at least three months before the date on which they propose to leave the country, in order to allow that officer to ascertain and bring to adjustment, as far as possible, any items of account standing to their debit in the public books.

If you intend retiring on the Annuity, and if the sum of your Subscriptions to this Fund, with interest, does not amount to Rupees 25,000, it will be necessary for you to pay up the difference before retiring, and to provide for future Subscriptions, under rule 2, if you wish that any family you may leave at your death shall be entitled to the full benefits of the Civil Fund. It is however optional with you to make up your subscription-balance to Rs 12,500, or Rs 6,250, continuing future subscriptions, and thus securing proportionately reduced annuities for your family.

I am, Sir, your most obedient Servant,

Honorary Secretary.

Bengal Civil Fund Office.

RULES REFERRED TO IN THE ABOVE LETTER.

IV. The Subscribers shall contribute, from the 1st January, 1830, at the following rates of per centage on their salaries and other authorized public emoluments, including furlough allowance.

Married Subscribers $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Widower and unmarried Subscribers $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

The subscriptions on this account being liable to increase or decrease, according to the necessities of the Fund, as ascertained by a quinquennial adjustment of its assets and liabilities.

V. Married and Widower Subscribers, with families, desirous of securing the benefits of the fund for all or any of their children, shall contribute further for such children from the 1st April, 1832, at the following rates:

Married Subscribers—for each unmarried daughter $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for each son under the age of 21 years, $\frac{1}{4}$ p. c.

Widower Subscribers—double the above rates.

VI. Subscribers, whether in Europe or India, are required to intimate to the Secretary to the Fund, the date of their marriage, and of the birth of each child, within one month after the date of the occurrence. On failure of such intimation within the prescribed time, but if made within three months, the additional subscriptions will be levied with interest at 8 per cent., and a fine of Rupees 50 (fifty), and if made within six months, with interest at 8 per cent., and a fine of Rupees 100 (one hundred). After six months the admission of the wife or child to the benefits of the Fund will be dependent on the decision of a General Meeting, subject to such penalty, not being less than Rupees 100 in the case of a child, or Rupees 500 in that of a wife, besides arrears of subscription with interest at 8 per cent., as the meeting may determine upon in each case.

VIII. First.—Subscriber, who may hereafter retire from the service on annuities of the civil service annuity fund, wishing to secure to their widows and children the full benefits of the fund, must, on retirement, make up the amount of their subscriptions with interest to Rupees 25,000, and must also continue their contributions at the same rates on their annuities as those levied from subscribers in the service on their allowances, and under the same condition in regard to minimum payments, and liability to increase or decrease of rates; an option being allowed to each subscriber of paying up once for all, either at the time of resigning the service, or at any subsequent period, the full value of his contributions, according to the tables of mortality which, on the advice of an actuary, may be adopted by the managers. This commutation will be calculated at 5 per cent., in the following manner: Ordinary subscriptions, on the life of the subscriber alone, additional subscriptions on the joint lives of husband and wife, and extra contributions for children on the joint lives of father and child. But such settlement will be open to re-adjustment, if the necessities of the fund should be found to require an enhanced rate of subscription; and every retired subscriber will also be liable to pay in the same manner for each child afterwards born, and, in case of subsequent marriage, the additional premiums of a married subscriber.

MODIFIED FURLOUGH RESOLUTION* OF 1839.

The subjoined we quote at length for the information of those who may be desirous of calculating their chances of furloughs, by looking back for the lapses that may fall in 1841 and 1842, by expiries of 1839).

(27) Resolved on the 6th November, 1839, that the following rules be established for the grant of furloughs to members of the civil service in part mo-

Second—But subscribers hereafter so retiring from the service may at their option, by making up the amount of their subscriptions with interest either to Rupees 12,500, or to Rupees 250, and by continuing, or compounding for, their contributions at the same rates on their annuities as those levied from subscribers in the service on their allowances, secure to their families, on the same conditions as above in the former case one-half and in the latter one-quarter of the amount of pensions and other allowances granted to the family of a subscriber dying in the service, or of an annuitant who has made up on retirement the full amount of Rupees 25,000.

X. Annuitants shall pay their subscriptions either to the agents of the fund in England, or to the treasurer of the fund in Calcutta, under the rule prescribed in Article XXXVIII.

XXXVII. If a subscriber to the fund, continuing in the civil service, and wishing to retain his interest in the fund, shall have proceeded to, or remain in Europe, otherwise than on furlough allowance, he shall be required, while absent from India, to pay to the fund a monthly subscription equal to that which he would have been required to pay if on furlough allowance; provided, however, that no subscriber shall be permitted to avail himself of the above rule for any period exceeding five years, from the date of his departure from India.

XXXVIII. If any subscriber absent from India, either on furlough or otherwise, shall omit to pay his subscription for the period of one entire year, his family shall not, in the event of his death during his absence, have any claim upon the fund. It shall be the duty of the managers to cause a written communication to this effect to be made to every subscriber so discontinuing his subscription; and it shall be competent to a general meeting to admit to the benefits of the fund the family of any such defaulting subscriber, on good and sufficient cause being shown for the omission, and on payment of all arrears with interest at 4 per cent. On the return to India of a subscriber who has failed during his absence to pay the full amount of his subscriptions, his allowances will be subject to the same rate of deduction as those of other subscribers, and on all arrears of subscription being made good, with interest at 5 per cent., his family will be entitled in the event of his death, to the full benefits of the fund.

Junior Furloughs.

* The interpretation put upon the Resolution relating to the claim of servants who had been compelled by ill health to go to Europe before completing 10 years service in India, to a furlough, after they should have served that period, had been considered doubtful. It has lately been ruled by the Home Government that in the event of such parties preferring an application for leave of absence on private affairs after completing the prescribed term of service, it will be within the discretion of the local Government to comply therewith, always having reference however to the wants of the public service. But it is only in cases in which parties may be compelled by ill health after 10 years service to go to England a second time, that they are entitled to any pecuniary allowance for such second absence, and then only to the difference between £500 per annum for three years, and the amount drawn during their first absence.

Limitation of Private Affairs leave.

(27) The Home authorities with reference to that part of this resolution which allowed officers to go home on private affairs leave in anticipation, have ordered the strict observance of the principals laid down in the subjoined.

Extract Despatch to Port St. George in the Public Department, dated 26th April, 1826.

3. In your despatch in this department dated the 6th September 1825, paras. 6 and 7 you have brought to our notice two questions raised in respect on the regulations formed by us for granting absentee allowance to Civil Servants when in Europe.

4. The spirit of these questions is—Whether it is competent to a Civil Servant who may have completed a residence of 10 years to proceed to England and there await his turn to the indulgence of the Honorable Court, having previously notified to Government his desire to avail himself of the liberality of the Honorable Court upon the first occasion on which it should be open to him?

5. The question we answer in the negative. In framing the Regulations it was our object that whilst each Civil Servant might be enabled once in the course of his service to have the benefit of the Absentee Allowance, the number annually returning to England with that view should be limited, an object which would be defeated if Civil Servants were allowed to come home and wait their turn in England.

Extract Despatch to Port St. George in the Public Department, dated 14th December 1827.

7. We adhere to the determination communicated to you in our despatch dated 25th April 1826, para. 5, that no servant shall hereafter receive the Absentee Allowance who shall not have been admitted by the local Government to the benefit of the Regulations previously to leaving India, excepting only such Servants as may have been compelled by ill health to quit India on a voyage to some place within the limits of the company's Charter or to the Cape of Good Hope, and as may have been subsequently compelled by the same cause to come to Europe. In such cases where the Servant has resided more than ten years in India the benefit will of course be withheld, whenever the

The Annuitant's subscriptions by one payment by the Regulations is complete. vice or at any subsequent p

dification of previous rules passed on the 6th October, 1825, and 18th September, 1828, and that the same be applied to the furloughs of the present year.

1. Civil servants desiring furlough must *Rules for grant of furloughs.* as heretofore submit their applications so as to reach the office of the secretary to government in the general department at Calcutta, on or before the 1st November of each year, when the furloughs then available to complete the number 51, will be appropriated to the senior applicants who have completed 10 years of actual residence, provided they have subscribed to the civil annuity fund and have not forfeited their claim by a previous absence as juniors so as to bring their case within the orders contained in the 22d para. of the letter of the hon'ble court of directors, dated 8th December 1824.

2. The applicants on the 1st November shall further have the benefit of the furloughs that may lapse by return or expiry to the 31st March next following, but during this period applicants under medical certificates will be entitled to preference, and such applicants may as heretofore take their furlough, if any furloughs are available, at any period of the year.

Applying the above rules to the applications now before the government, the following will be the order of admission to the benefit of furlough in the present season

The applicants entitled to furlough on the 1st November, ranged in the order of seniority, are as follows:

1. W. A. Pringle, 2. R. H. Scott, 3. H. (28) Nisbett, 4. F. MacNaghren, 5. W. R. Young, 6. G. Udny, 7. J. A. Dorin, 8. Edward Deedes, 9. A. Reid, 10. W. H. Woodcock, 11. (29) A. Fraser, 12. H. F. James, 13. G. H. Butty, 14. W. J. H. Money, 15. E. F. Tyler, 16. W. R. Timins, 17. N. B. Edmonstone, 18. J. Muir, 19. B. J. Colvin, 20. P. C. Trench, 21. H. B. Beersford, 22. M. S. Gilmore, 23. J. Cumine, 24. W. P. Goad, and 25. W. M. Dirom.

Of these Messrs. W. A. Pringle and R. H. Scott are admitted from this date.

Mr. W. R. Young, Mr. W. J. Cumine, and Mr. P. Goad being applicants under medical certificate will be entitled to take the first furloughs that may lapse from this date.

Messrs. J. H. Crawford and C. W. Fagan whose periods of ten years' residence will be completed on the 7th of November of the present year, will also be entitled to avail themselves of any furloughs that may lapse after that date, their applications having been accompanied by medical certificates.

After furloughs shall have been allotted to the above applicants under medical certificate, and to any other similar applicants whose cases may be laid before the Governments of Bengal or of the N. W. Provinces in the interval between the 1st November, and the 31st March, the furloughs that may lapse

Extract last Orders on Resolution of 1839.

6. With respect to the Gentlemen who have been permitted to come to this Country under a promise or with the expectation of being admitted in turn to the benefit of a Furlough Allowance we shall not under the special circumstances of their case object to their receiving that benefit during their present absence, if upon the occurrence of vacancies, they shall be admitted by you upon the application left by them on quitting India, and provided that they return to the Presidency within the period of 5 years to which absence is limited by law.

No permission is to be given to officers in future to go home and wait the chances of a prospective furlough.

(28) Mr. N. H. wrote to Government saying that he required to be reserved for him, under medical certificate the first furlough that might fall in (and that he should be at liberty to defer his departure from India until) after the 19th of April 1840. He was informed in reply that the Government could not give effect to his application under medical certificate until the date when he should state it to be his desire to embark for England on furlough. But he was informed that, if, in the interval between the date of his application and the 19th of April, a furlough came to him by right of seniority, it would of course be appropriated to and reserved for him.

(29) In the course of November 1839, this civil servant begged to be informed of all applications for furlough that might be made between the 1st of November and 31st of March. On this Government determined to publish monthly, during the interval referred to a disposition list, showing applications for and grants of furlough, under the following heads, viz:—

By turn.....	To A B on Medical Certificate.
By death.....	To C D ditto
By expiry.....	
Will lapse on return or expiry, and available accordingly.	Applicants according to seniority under Medical Certificate, and general seniority in the order of their claims on.....

until the date last mentioned, shall be allotted as they fall in, to the above applicants in the order of their rank in the above list.

For their assurance as to the time when they may reasonably expect to obtain furlough, the following list of the dates when the furloughs will respectively expire, if the incumbents do not previously return, is published for general information.

1. H. B. Brownlow, 13th Dec. 1836.	8. R. W. Maxwell, 21st Jan. 1837.
2. A. Long,.... 25th ditto	9. W. S. Alexander, 27th ditto
3. R. Neave,..... 25th ditto	10. C. C. Jackson, 3rd Feb. 1837,
4. C. Phillips,.... 10th Jan 1837.	11. T. O. Vibart,.... 18th ditto
5. M. Caddicott,.... 18th ditto	12. H. Fraser, senior 28th ditto
6. H. Pridcock,..... 18th ditto	13. H. Lushington,.... 28th March
J. P. Gubbins,.... 18th ditto	14. R. J. Loughnan, 28th ditto

The (30) president in council, considering that under the above rules a full allotment of furloughs will be made to the members of the Bengal civil service, and that the exigencies of the public service will not admit, without inconvenience, of a larger number of servants being absent than is provided for by the rules established, deems it expedient to require that leave to proceed to Europe, on account of private affairs, shall be sparingly granted to servants not entitled to the privilege of furlough, (31) and that applications for such leave be not comitted with, except under special circumstances to be explained to the satisfaction of the heads of the respective governments of Bengal and N. W. Provinces.

ASSAY MASTERS' FURLOUGH

Whenever Assay Masters or deputy Assay Master are compelled by ill-health duly certified to come to Europe they shall be permitted to receive the furlough allowance of Surgeon and assistant Surgeon respectively
viz. 191£ 12s. 6d. and 118 12 6

(30) Messrs Money, Edmonstone, Colvin and Trench, memorialized the Court of Directors praying that as the confident expectation under which they left India of being granted furloughs, in the season 1839-40 had not been realized, and as there was a great probability of some of them being again disappointed in the ensuing season, furloughs might be advanced to them in excess of the usual number for the season in which they left India, viz 1839-39, the same to be deducted from the authorized number of furloughs in the year or years in which a furlough might fall to any of the memorialists. By this arrangement the memorialists observed that the claims of other parties would not be interfered with, their own Service would be available at a much earlier period than they otherwise could, as the proposed plan would have the effect of completing their three years of furlough towards the end of 1841, when they would return to their duty in Bengal, and not any additional charge would be thrown upon India. To meet however the possible case of the furlough allowance being advanced to an individual who, when his time came, might not be alive to claim it, the memorialists suggested that to guard against such contingency, security might be required for the repayment of the amount received.

In consideration of the peculiar circumstances in which the memorialists were placed, the Court of Directors determined, as a special case, to comply with their prayer and to treat them as on furlough from the date of their quitting India. The Court offered the same boon to the other gentlemen who left India under similar circumstances, but it was made a condition with each of them that, if he availed himself of the indulgence, he should return to India at the expiration of his three years' absence.

This is not to be quoted as a precedent; and the Court positively ordered that permission to go thence to return to Europe in anticipation of their procuring furloughs, should be never in future granted, it being their firm determination not to permit any servant hereafter to receive the absentee allowance, who should not have been admitted by the local government to the benefit of the regulations previously to leaving India, excepting only such servants, as, having proceeded on account of ill health to some place within the limits of the Company's charter or to the Cape of Good Hope, might be compelled by the same cause to go from thence to Europe.

Query.

(31) Suppose a Civilian who has returned from his regular furlough to Europe after 10 years' actual residence in India, is obliged to proceed on medical certificate, either to the Cape or Hills within six months after his return; in such a case is he to proceed merely upon the subsistence allowance granted to Civilians, or is he entitled to the allowances of his appointment (should he have one) subject merely to the usual deductions? The query in fact is,—is the regular furlough to Europe to be considered the same as sick leave? For, if so, a Civilian must serve 3 years before he can go on sick certificate, although a Military man may have leave as often as necessary.

Answer.

A Civilian who, after having stayed ten years in India, and then three in England on furlough and then having returned to India, gets a substantive appointment, and then wishes to go to sea on sick certificate, may do so, and will draw the salary of such substantive *(i.e., less the regular deductions for leave: if he only hold an acting appointment, he will lose his acting allowance and only have the bare subsistence of his rank; and if he hold no appointment, substantive or acting he will also only have bare subsistence of his rank.*

o: the prescribed period of 3 years, when it is to cease whether they may be allowed to resume office in India or not, a point which the court reserve for their own sole decision.

FURLOUGHS PREVIOUS TO THE COMPLETION OF TEN YEARS SERVICE,

Are granted under the authority of Para. 22—of the court's despatch, of 8th December 1834, viz in cases of civil servants compelled by illness, certified upon oath, to come to Europe previous to their completion of an actual residence in the civil service of ten years, such covenanted servants shall each be presented with the sum of 2,000 sicca rupees as passage money, and shall be entitled, for a period not exceeding three years, to an allowance, from the company's cash, of £250 per annum, but servants having received this indulgence shall not in the event of their again coming to Europe after having completed a residence of ten years or upwards, be entitled to any allowance under the first Regulation, except their return be again occasioned by illness, to be in like manner certified upon oath, and then only to the difference between what they have before drawn in the shape of passage money, and that of £500 per annum for three years (32).

CHAPTER IV.

RULES FOR DEPUTATION (33) ALLOWANCES.

SEC. XVIII. The sum of company's rupees 52,200 per annum, having been fixed under the Orders of the Court of Directors as the Maximum salary of civil office for the offices of Government under the situation of Member of Council, Civil and Military servants holding Office in the Political Department, who may draw larger allowances than this annual sum as a consolidated personal and

NOTE.—This rule will equally apply in case of a political Resident taking a leave of three months for which in other cases he would suffer no deduction. The excess above the maximum monthly salary will in that case be enjoyed by the person in charge.

allowance in consideration of the necessary expenses of their position, will in all cases of absence be treated in respect to deductions as drawing only the allowance thus limited, and the excess above the monthly salary yielded by that annual sum, shall remain as a local addition to the usual deputation allowance to be drawn by the Officer performing the duties to meet the necessary expenses of this position.

SEC. XIX. Deputation allowances shall be granted to civil servants temporarily performing the duties of an Office according to the following scales, and subject to the limitations and conditions hereinafter laid down.

(32) In cases of extreme mental imbecility a friend may submit the application in behalf of the invalid, may be permitted to receive the usual passage money, and sign the Salary bill. Where there are any outstanding balances against the officer about him to go on furlough, the security of his Agent or any respectable house holder is usually accepted for the future adjustment of the claim of Government, and in one case where it was of vital importance that the invalid should embark in the first ship, and where there was not time to ask for and obtain an acquittance from the offices of Account and Audit in the N. W. Provinces where the invalid had once served as a Junior, but had not been in responsible charge of a treasury, an application was made to Government to dispense with the North Western Provinces certificate. In consideration of the circumstances of the case, especially as there was every ground for supposing that there were not any items standing against the invalid of so large an amount as would not be covered by the Furlough Allowance which it would be always in the power of the Court of Directors to take for the Government demands, this was granted.

Mr. A. B. in March 1836 went to England before the completion of ten years, on Medical certificate. Having stayed three years in England, he wished to proceed to the Cape for two years this was allowed by the Home authorities—with the proviso that he was to draw nothing from the Company's treasuries for the said two years, and that if he did not return to India within that period—i. e. the completion of 3 years from the date of his having quitted it, he should lose the service.

(33) Mr. A. B. 1st Assistant to the Accountant General whilst acting for the Presidency Master, claimed the moiety of the Staff salary of that officer. This was refused; but he was allowed deputation allowance according to the Civil service Rules. In all such cases the deputation allowance is to be charged to the Military Department.

TO CIVIL SERVANTS OUT OF EMPLOY.

When the Salary of the Officers does not exceed.	Per mensem.	
Company's Rupees, 800	400	When Deputation allowance shall be in excess of any subsistence allowance of the civil or military officers according to his rank.
Exceeding, 800	500	
Not exceeding, 1,600		
Exceeding, 1,600	700	Ditto.....Ditto
Not exceeding, 2,900		
Exceeding, 2,900	500	Ditto.....Ditto

TO CIVIL SERVANTS HOLDING AN OFFICE OF INFERIOR EMOLUMENT WHEN OFFICIATING FOR A SUPERIOR.

When the Salary of the Office does not	If the office be at the same station	If at a different station.	
Exceed Rs. 800	Co.'s Rs. ..130	Co.'s Rs. 200	When allowances shall be in excess of the entire salary of office, the person deputed may be receiving.
Exceeding 800	" ..160	" ..220	
Not Exceeding .. 1,600		" ..420	
Exceeding 1,600	" ..270	" ..525	
Not Exceeding .. 1,900		" ..525	
Exceeding..... 2,900	" ..370	" ..525	

NOTE.—Military persons acting for other military persons holding civil Office will, as in the case of staff, draw half the difference between the incumbent military allowances, and the consolidated civil salary as at present, that is will draw the amount retrenched from the absentee, but when acting for a civil servant they will draw at the rates of this table under the same rule as civil servants.

A civil servant acting (34) for another will have no claim to commission for Fees where any such sources of emoluments exist These will be regarded as forming part of the income of the officer to be relieved by the occupant subject to the prescribed deductions. The Grant of special allowances—of allowances to commissioners, and other officers for travelling expenses, and to Officers of Districts or assistants or when employed on settlement or special Police Duties will be regulated by a supplemental set of Rules (35.)

Sec. XX. No civil servant temporarily officiating for another shall draw an amount larger than the entire emoluments of the Office in which he is officiating, and if the amount of the Deputation allowance according to the prescribed scale added to the permanent emoluments of the officiating servant, would exceed the emoluments of the office in which he is temporarily acting, the excess shall

Applications for Office.

(34) All applications for appointments substantive or acting should be made to the head of the Government through the Governor General's private Staff, and not through an Official Department, the cognizance of such subjects in the first instance appertaining to the private patronage of the authority indicated. In cases of emergency a superior Board of Commissioner or other superior may appoint a person to the temporary charge of an office without such application pending a knowledge of the pleasure of the Head of the Government.

Special Cases.

(35) Doubt having arisen as the rate of deputation allowance to be granted to officers nominated to act in temporary charge of the current duties of the office of Civil and Session Judge the Honble the Vice President in Council is pleased to declare that officers nominated so to act are entitled only to a moiety of the Established deputation allowance granted to persons officiating in charge of the entire duties of the office.

not be drawn. But this provision shall not apply to the case of any officer deputed for special reasons to act in an office of inferior emolument to his own. In cases where an officer holding two appointments on being deputed to officiate for another shall be relieved only from one, he shall receive no deputation allowance unless the emoluments of the office in which he is deputed to act exceed the united emoluments of his permanent appointment, and in that case the deputation allowance shall be limited to the difference.

Sec. XXI. No (36) subordinate officer acting for his principal or for any other person holding a superior appointment in the same office of Establishment at the same station, shall be entitled to any deputation allowance until after the expiration of 3 months, and then the allowance is not to be drawn in arrears. But a servant previously (37) out of employment, or who may be deputed to act from a different station, shall be entitled to deputation allowance from the date at which he may enter upon the discharge of the duties to which he has been temporarily appointed.

Sec. XXII. A civil servant out of employment, if deputed to act at a distance, and civil servants having permanent employment, who may be so deputed and who may be restricted by any provision in their rules to the allowance of their own office, shall be permitted to draw travelling allowance at the rate sanctioned in the case of a first appointment. When the entire sum received as deputation allowance may fall short of that which, according to the distance would be allowed for travelling expenses the difference may be drawn. In all cases of absence under medical certificate, and in cases of absence on private affairs, when the absent officer shall not be subject to deduction, such payments shall be made at the charge of the government.

SUBSISTENCE ALLOWANCE.

Subsistence allowance to civil servants is granted with reference to the respective periods of their standing in the service; such as, 'senior merchant,' 'junior merchant,' 'factor or writer,' reckoned by the 12th, 9th, 6th, and 3d years from the first dating of their actual residence. That allowance is granted to civil servants 'out of employ' or not holding a permanent office so long as they may not be suspended or dismissed from the service. It has only apparently been maintained by a bye-law of the hon'ble company, but its rights appear to be held on nearly the same principle as the principal pay proper of military rank.

The rates of subsistence are as follow :

To a senior Merchant.....	£ 400	per Annum=	Rs. 240 3 7	per men.
Junior Ditto.....	£ 300	Ditto =	" 255 2 9	Ditto.
Factor or Writer.....	£ 200	Ditto =	" 170 1 9	Ditto.

These Allowances have usually been denominated as the 'reduced subsistence to civil servants out of employ,' that term ('reduced') apparently bearing allusion to certain compensation, the company alluded at the earlier period of their commerce, as may be gleaned from the old records about the year 1786-91. They were then regulated at the same rate of exchange, as was assigned for the salary of the governor general, which exchange had reference to the specific value in silver of

(36) An Assistant Secretary to Government in the Military Department was acting as Deputy whilst the Deputy was acting as principal in Calcutta during the absence of the Secretary at Simlah. And during the absence subsequently of the Deputy at Simlah the assistant acted as Secretary and Deputy at Calcutta and claimed two distinct deputation allowances. This was disallowed by the Civil Auditor, and it was ruled that the deputation allowance granted to an assistant in the Office of a Secretary for doing the duty of Deputy be considered to merge in the larger allowance allotted by Government to the same assistant when placed in charge of the Office of Secretary.

(37) A Civil Servant of the N. W. Provinces, having returned from furlough on his arrival at Calcutta stated to the Government of Bengal in the General Department that he had applied to his own Government for employment there and desired to officiate temporarily in any of the Civil or Criminal Courts at the Presidency pending the receipt of instructions from Agra. He was informed in reply that the rule of practice in the service was that Civil Servants attached to the N. W. P. at the time of their departure for furlough should be re-attached to that same division of the Bengal Presidency immediately on their return from the same, unless for special and satisfactory reasons the Civil Servant desired a change and the head of the respective Government saw no objection. It was added that the applicant was at liberty directly to proceed to Allahabad; there to await the further orders of the local Government; and further that all applications for acting or other appointments should be addressed to the private Secretaries of the Heads of Governments—and that the one Government under such circumstances as those under review would not take the services of an officer belonging to the other Government without previous consultation and arrangement.

the current rupee expressed in English money—Hence one current rupee was valued at one shilling, nine pence and parts of a farthing, and the sterling amount of all legalized income was converted at the same rate into the current and sicca rupees. Since the new coinage an addition of 1 rupee 8 annas per cent. is made on sicca value for the company a rupee.

Subsistence allowance is chargeable only so long as the officer may remain within India limits by express or implied permission of the governor of his own presidency, and without any official employment. It ceases whenever those limits are passed; nor is it regained or resumed until return to India in the actual service of the E. I. company.

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES *

By an order of government, general department, dated 2nd October 1828, travelling allowance was restricted to cases of joining a first appointment and the same rule was extended to chaplains, medical and other officers. That rule has exceptions however in special cases under authority from an order of government.

Junior officers having once drawn the allowance for a near station on the first trip, have been considered entitled to a further allowance on removal, when not at their own wish, but by express order of government, thence to a remoter station. But if Mr. A. B. draws travelling allowance for Midnapore and not liking that station after reaching it *requests* to be sent on to Cuttack, he will not receive any travelling allowance for the distance between Midnapore and Cuttack.

By a resolution dated 1st June 1830, the civil Auditor was directed to fix the rates of travelling allowance with reference to the rates in use at the post office. They were signified at 8 annas per mile with exception to the Delhi and Oude districts where the charge was 12 annas, and in the Jaunpore division one rupee.

These rates generally governed the grant of travelling allowance and were calculated by a table of distances printed by the post master general which also gave the additional charges made for certain routes direct from Calcutta, the cross distances also were ascertained by special application to the same authority. Since the publication of captain Taylor's Tables, however the distances exhibited therein, have been adopted.

The time for travelling from one to another station had also been regulated by allowing one day for every ten miles of such distances, and a week (or 7 days) over and above such computed time. A delay beyond which involved forfeiture of salary.

By the more recent rules of 29th January last, other periods are assigned of one, two and three months for 300, 600, &c. miles on exceeding which the loss of salary and by a month more that of office takes place.

By these rules 8 annas per mile by Taylor's polymetrical distances is the general allowance made when due under their specific provisions. This advantage has been extended to civil servants out of employ, when deputed to act at a distance, and they are allowed a charge at the same rate as that sanctioned in the case of a first appointment. The charge however is now to be made after the performance of the journey.

Covenanted officers and others employed in the interior of their own districts on settlement and police duties draw a travelling allowance at the rate of Rs. 5 per diem upon the countersign of commissioners of divisions and the superintendent of the police, provided their other allowance do not exceed 23,000 Rs. per annum, *Rule V.*

Commissioners and officiating commissioners of Division and superintendent of Police—draw a specific allowance of 250 Rs. on the same account for the circuit of their own jurisdictions whilst they hold respective charge.

The superintendent of police draws 500 Rs. per month travelling allowance;

* Private Secretaries to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Agra, are not in future to be allowed any travelling allowance.

Special Cases.

(30) Sir W. Norris, Recorder of Prince of Wales' Island, proceeded to the place of his destination not from any part of the United Kingdom but from the Island of Ceylon. Though it was held that he could not claim any thing as a right under the Act 53d Geo III Cap. 155, Sec. 89, still in consideration of the unavoidable expense attending his removal, he was allowed the sum of 3,000 Rs. for passage money.

NOTE.—*Whenever the Salary and other allowances of an officer, amount in the aggregate to less than the rate of Rupees 23,000 a year, he shall receive Rupees 5 a day as travelling allowance, whilst actually employed on duty in tents at a distance from his sudder station, or so much within that allowance as shall make his total receipts amount to that rate.*

The Right Honorable the Governor of Bengal has been pleased to direct that the annexed rule, which was published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 25th April last, shall be held applicable also to Military Officers employed in civil duties in the non regulation provinces or elsewhere.

SALARIES.

The following extract from a resolution by the hon'ble the president in council under date 20th March, 1839, communicated to the Bengal government is published for general information.

Extract from the proceedings of the hon'ble the president of the council of India in council in the financial department, dated the 20th March 1839.

RESOLUTION. 'Resolved, that the 16th November 1836, the date when the hon'ble court's despatch dated 4th May 1836, was laid before the council of India for orders be the date which is to regulate the claim of incumbents to retain the allowances held by them on that date.

2nd. Resolved, that the date of the receipt of the present despatch in its application to be officers of the Bengal division of the presidency be the date when the letter from the Secretary to the right hon'ble the governor general for warding the despatch from his lordship's camp was laid before the council, viz. 20th February, 1839.

3rd. With reference to the above dates Mr. C. Tucker, extra temporary Judge of the sudder dewanny and nizamat adawlut, under date 16th December 1836 (made permanent 9th September 1838,) and whose salary since the former date has been fixed at 45,000, must, from the 20th ultimo, be reduced to 42,000.

4th. In like manner the salary of Mr. Hawkins, register, which on the 16th January 1838 was fixed at 32,000 must, from the same date, be reduced to 30,000.

5th. Of the civil and sessions Judges, the officers drawing salaries in excess of 30,000 rupees, who will fall under the orders for reduction contained in this despatch, are Messrs. R. P. Nisbet, A. Dick, J. Templer, W. Dent, & H. Oldfield, all of whom draw 32,000 upon augmentations made since the 16th November 1836. The other Officers named in the list as drawing more than 30,000 are old incumbents, viz. Messrs. Cracroft, Lee Warner, and J. D'Oyly; and those who have received the higher rate of 36,000 before the 16th November 1836, viz. Messrs. B. Barlow and H. Moore.

6th. Of the civil and session judges (in Number 23) the following draw allowances less than 30,000: Messrs. Smelt, Russell, Biscoe, Gouldsbury, Gough, Cathcart, Golding, Deedes and Dunbar. The salary of all these officers being 28,000, they are each respectively entitled to an increase of 2,000 per annum, provided that a deduction equivalent to furnish such an addition be immediately available, and if the deduction afford only a partial increase, the amount is

* *Court's Order's para. 53.* to be 'equitably apportioned among officers of the same class.' The present amount available from civil and session judges is 10,000, but his

honor in council regards the immediate saving made in the allowances of officers of the sudder court, as likewise available for the augmentation of civil and session judges' salaries. Thus the amount in hand applicable for augmentation from the 20th February last is 15,000.

7th. Since that date Mr. Cracroft's resignation has been received; the Gentleman's salary was 41,800, being that of a 2d judge of circuit under the old system, considering of this amount the excess above 36,000 as personal, his honor in council deems 6,000 to be available for augmentation of the inferior grade of salaries of civil session judge. Thus the total amount at present available is 24,000, but in addition to the nine gentlemen named as filling the office of civil and session judge, a tenth, Mr. Ravenshaw, draws the same allowances

of 28,000 as an additional civil and Thuggee session judge, and the criminal duties to be performed in the trial of these offenders, are at last of equal responsibility and grade with those of ordinary sessions; his honor in council is therefore disposed to admit the claim of this gentleman to be placed on the same footing in point of salary.

8th. Thus there are ten officers entitled to receive in the whole 20,000 rupees from the 20th February, but from that date till the departure of Mr. Cracroft, the amount available being only 15,000, they will each respectively receive only three fourths of the augmentation allotted to them until the date, when Mr. Cracroft's salary fell in, and from that date the entire increase.—The additional judges performing only civil duties, will continue to draw, as before ordered, only 20,000.

9th. In the statement laid before the president in council the next officers named are separate magis'trates. Of these the chief magistrate of Calcutta, and magistrate of 24-pergunnahs are special officers, the allowances of which have been sanctioned by the hon'ble court. The remainder, twelve in number, have been appointed under an arrangement not before the court at the time of issuing their orders. The appointments having been substituted for those of joint magistrate and deputy collector.

10th. The despatch of the hon'ble court contains no orders specifically referring to these officers, but his honor in council is of opinion that the principle of the orders will apply, and therefore that the office of magistrate must be established with an equal salary, the duties performed and the powers exercised being all of the same description.

11th. Of the twelve magistrates appointed in Bengal three are drawing 18,000 Rs. per annum and the remainder 12,000. The right honorable the governor general has proposed to fix the equal salary of 15,000 per annum for this class of officers, in which case Messrs. Onslow, Gilmore, and Elliott would lose 3,000 per annum, and the remaining nine would obtain a corresponding increase. This would involve a net charge of 18,000 per annum, to meet which there is no deduction available from the salaries of officers of the same class, and as these officers were not embraced in the previous orders of the honorable court, and there has been no special salary assigned to this class of officers which was intentionally distributed unequally upon the principle of keeping the total the same, it cannot be assumed that there are vacancies of the higher grade.

12th. The President in Council concurring in the expediency of fixing the salaries of the magistrates on the uniform scale proposed, to wit, 15,000 per annum, feels that he would not be warranted in providing the means by so large a net charge upon the resources of the country, since therefore the despatch in question contains no specific orders in regard to this class, resolved, that the case of the magistrates be submitted to the honorable court with a recommendation that they be uniformly on the footing of 15,000 per annum.

REVENUE.

13th. In the Sudder Board of Revenue the salary of Mr. R. D. Mangles temporary member will require to be reduced from 45,000, to 42,000, but as this gentleman has taken his departure in the 'Repulse' the case is only noted, for the saving which becomes available in consequence for other augmentations.

14th. Of the commissioners, Mr. Dampier only draws more than the amount fixed by the hon'ble court his salary was fixed at 39,000 viz 36,000, + 3,000 for travelling charges on the 26th January 1836. The orders for reduction do not therefore apply to this case.

15th. The remaining six commissioners of revenue draw uniformly, 38,000 i. e. 35,000 + 3,000 travelling charge, which is the rate now finally established by the present despatch of the hon'ble court.

* *These officers draw the old salary of 18,810 besides commission, which more than make up the deficiency. Mr. Barwell draws the special salary heretofore drawn by him as collector of Dacca, with the addition of a salt charge. The aggregate allowances of all these gentlemen is of course in excess of the present highest scale of salary, viz. 25,000.*

There are thirteen gentlemen filling the office of collector only, of these, three A. C. Barwell, J. Wilkinson and Wm. H. Belli, are old incumbents, not affected by the present orders.* Of the remainder of the officers of this class two (hon'ble J. C. E. Skine, and H. Dick) draw 25,000 under appointments made subsequent to 16th November, 1836 each of these gentlemen will therefore, under the present orders, lose 2,000 per annum, (1,000) to reduce their salaries to the scale of 23,000 fixed

by the hon'ble court for this class. There are eight officers.—

A. Ogilvie,	R. Forbes,
N. Smith,	F. Skipwith,
L. Stirling,	W. Dirom,
J. Lauch,	H. C. Hamilton,

drawing only 21,000 per annum, and to each of whom therefore an increase of 2,000, per annum would have to be awarded were these funds available under the order of appropriation the amount available from the same class which is in this case 4,000 per annum; each of the above eight gentlemen would receive from the 20th ultimo 500 per annum, and if the gain from reduction of Mr. Mangles be thrown into the account they will each receive in addition one-eighth of 3,000 per annum from the 14th March, the date of Mr. Mangles' departure, to wit, 375 per annum.

16th. According to the letter of the hon'ble court's despatch, there is no other fund at present available for addition to the allowances of the collectors drawing only 21,000, but as each of the three old incumbents must be considered as collector of the 1st class, there will be a further 2,000 Rs. to be distributed upon each vacancy, and when the whole of these offices have lapsed the total salary of each of the collectors now drawing 21,000 will be $5000 \div 75 + 750 = 1,625 + 21,000 = 22,625$. Messrs Eiskine and Dick will, however, draw 23,000, there would still therefore be a grade amongst these officers—for their successors will still draw 23,000, i. e. superior allowances to their collectors.

17th. There is however an important point still to be noticed, which is this that in the resolution of the 21st May 1837, upon the previous despatch of the hon'ble court, it was laid down as a rule that the total government payment to the class being taken at the amount fixed by the hon'ble court the distribution, instead of being equal should be by grades; one-half drawing an amount in excess of the average, and the other half in the same proportion less. But if this principle had been followed out has intended, the amount available for increase of the under-paid officers would, of course, have exactly equalled the demand and it appears that the only reason why this is not the case, is that promotion to the higher grade has for some time been suspended, and on that account there is, reckoning three incumbents of the former system as upper grade officers, a vacancy, of one of this grade to complete the number six, or one and half, if the exact half of 13 be taken, assuming 3,000 rupees per annum to be available for the augmentations; on this account a sum of 375 will be added immediately to the allowances of the underpaid collectors, which is the complement of the exact sum of 28,000 for each. The effect of the court's present orders will therefore be that instead of drawing 13,000 immediately 375 per annum of that amount will be payable from the date of Mr. Mangles' departure, and 750 in three parts, as Messrs. Barwell, Belli and Wilkinson vacate.

JUDICIAL.-REVENUE.

23d. The next officers on the list are magistrate collectors—to these the hon'ble court has allotted the uniform salary of 26,000 per annum, with exception to the three employed in Cuttack, who being also salt agents, are allowed to draw 28,000. There are 14 officers of this class, of whom one only, Mr. Rukes, draws 28,000 upon the ground of having small charge of customs—all the remainder, the Cuttack officers, excepted, who draw also 28,000 as allowed

by the court in consideration of the districts being unsettled and of there being a salt charge annexed to each, receive 24,000 per annum. There are thus ten officers to be increased 2,000 rupees each and as the salary authorized by the court for Chittagong in the previous despatch was 28,000, the government having urged its being raised to 30,000 on special grounds personal to Mr. Harvey, which the present despatch recognizes, there are none who will suffer corresponding deductions. According to the strict principle of the hon'ble court's despatch, there is no fund from which to provide for these officers the increases allotted to them and an expediency of dividing the magistracy as a whole from that of collectors appears now to be very generally admitted in Bengal. It may not be considered of so much importance to seek prospectively for the means of raising the salaries of the magistrats-collectors in the manner proposed by the court.

24th. It is observed however, that the cause of there being no collector magistrats on the higher salary of 28,000 is the same, as remarked in the case of the collectors only viz the suspension of promotions to the higher rate. The entire half therefore of the number of these officers may, on the same principle, be deemed entitled to the augmentation though they have not received it, in which case the fund, though in abeyance, exists for raising the whole to 26,000 from the 20th February last.

25th. In the business of administration there are evidently three distinct duties to be performed. The collection of revenue, the administration of civil justice, and the preservation of the police and peace of the country.

26th. The natural provisions for the performance of these duties is through separate officers for each and if heretofore the police and peace have been united first with the administration of civil justice, and subsequently with the collection of revenue the doubling up of distinct duties has been a necessary imperfection arising from the desire to diminish the number of public officers as well for the sake of economy as from the want of servants in sufficient number to provide separate officers for all three duties.

27th. The latter want is not at present felt because of the extraordinary supply of civil servants furnished by the hon'ble court in the year 1826, 1827, and 1828.

28th. Of the fifty servants nominated in each of these years, forty have now passed their tenth year, which is a period of service at which full compensation for the most responsible duties is of necessity reached. If in this condition of the service which embles the government and seems to require of it to provide separate officers for each of the three classes of ministerial duties, which have of necessity to be performed in every district.

29th. The only class of officers remaining to be noticed is that of independent joint magistrats and collectors, who have always been appointed at out stations. Of these there are at present nine of whom five receive 18,000 per annum and four 12,000. If in order to follow out the principle laid down by the hon'ble court it be deemed necessary to equalize these allowances, and consequently it should be determined to place them all on the scale of 15,000 there will be an excess of 3,000 beyond the amount required to raise the smaller salaries which may be added to the allowances of the magistrats-collectors, making a further addition to them of 3,000 rupees each per annum, but his honor in council is inclined to respect the rights of incumbents of the class, under review, and would not therefore order a present reduction more especially as they are not included amongst the classes revised by the hon'ble court, so that the salary assigned is not in contravention of any order of the hon'ble court. Moreover in several instances the separate joint office at the out-station had existed at the same salary for a long time, and though of necessity known to the hon'ble court, they have not been ordered to be reduced—his honor in council therefore instead of equalizing the allowances of these out-station officers, prefers establishing 18,000 rupees as the ordinary salary of them, and seeking to reduce their number by a new distribution of salaries so as to abolish the lower grade on 1,000 per mensem.

30th. The case in an inferior class of officers not entered in the list called joint magistrats and deputy collectors of the 2d grade on the salary of head assistant under the old system viz 8,400 per annum.

31st. These officers were until lately divided into two classes, the higher of which received 1,000 per mensem. These have now however been entirely abolished. The abolition of the gradation system will therefore have no application to the remaining single grade of these officers which, as an useful aid in troublesome districts may require to be maintained.

32d. It only remains to notice the individual cases:—these are the case of Mr. W. Young, secretary to the board of customs, salt and opium, to whom the hon'ble court confirm his previous allowances of 30,000, but direct the salary of the secretary to board of customs, salt and opium, to be reduced to 28,000 on a vacancy. This reduction will of course take effect.

33d. The cases of Messrs. Harvey and Mills require no orders, as both these officers are now commissioners. The case of the salt agent of Hidgellie and Tumook is again referred to by the hon'ble court. The salaries of these officers were, in the previous despatch, ordered to be reduced from 50,000 to 42,000. Mr. Ba low, the salt agent of Hidgellie as an incumbent, is entitled to continue upon his present allowances of 50,000, but Mr. Martin appointed in August 1835 upon a salary of 30,000.

34th. It is not clear to the president in council whether this latter salary shall be raised.

35th. Having thus disposed of these questions arising out of this despatch so far as they apply to Bengal, ordered that copy of the above resolution be sent to the right hon'ble the governor general for his lordship's information.

CONSTRUCTION OF ACT REGARDING LIMIT OF SALARIES.

Extract from a public general letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, dated the 12th June 1816.

Para. 20. We perceive by the abstract of the act of the 53d of his present majesty, chapter 155, annexed to your list of civil servants, dated 31st May 1814, that according to your construction of that act, a civil servant may now upon his arrival in India receive £6,500 a year, but this is most assuredly a mistake, the act above mentioned has shortened the period two years which was required previously to the passing of that act for a servant to have resided in India to enable him to receive more than 1,500, 3,100 or 4,000 pounds a year; but it has not shortened the period which it was required previously thereto for a servant to have resided as above mentioned to enable him to receive more than £500 a year, consequently that remains the same as it was before the act of the 53d was passed, namely, three years allowing with respect to the servant's education at Hertford college, the time not exceeding two years passed in that institution after they were seventeen, to be considered as time passed in India, and this will be your guide in future.

NO ONE OFFICE SALARY TO BE PAID TO TWO OFFICERS AT THE SAME TIME.

The court of directors have laid it down as a positive rule that they 'can on no account consent to the salary of an office being issued to two persons for the same period of time.'

ORDER FOR PAYMENT OF SALARIES.

No salaries can be paid by the sub treasurer, at the presidency till after the publication in the official gazette of authority for their being paid on a specified date.

NO SALARIES TO BE DRAWN IN ANTICIPATION OF AUDIT.

No civil servants or civil employes (except under very peculiar circumstances such for instance as those in which an envoy and his suite in Central Asia are placed,) can be excused for drawing their salaries or those of others in their abstract, in anticipation of the audit.

RETRENCHMENT ON AUDITED BILLS.

On a question of whether the Government in the case of its having a claim against the drawer of an audited salary bill would recognize the bona fide transfer by endorsement to a third party—it was noticed that it was the practice of the Government to order retrenchments to be made through the civil auditor prospectively upon the bills that might be subsequently for audit, and that government could scarcely imagine the case in which it would interfere between the audit and payment of a bill passed to an officer to whom the sum passed was absolutely due at the time of audit.

SALARIES UNDER 10 YEARS' SERVICE.

Mr A B, collector and magistrate at Rajeshave, applied for full salary of his appointment for the period when in consequence of his standing being less than 10 years, he received a lower allowance than that of the office. This application was not complied with.

SALARIES OF MEMBERS OF COUNCIL NOT LIABLE TO DEDUCTION

On an application from Bombay as to the allowances of Mr A B second member of council at the Presidency while absent at the Neelegherry Hills, the reference was answered by an intimation that the rules for deductions in cases of absence could not apply to salaries fixed by Act of Parliament, but that the forfeiture of salary during absence, unless the officer should rejoin, would apply to members of Government.

SALARIES OF SPECIAL RESUMPTION OFFICERS.

The rule for the promotion of special Deputy Collectors as laid down by the Supreme Government is this — 'that no resumption officer shall be raised to a higher grade of salary in consequence of the promotion of a junior in another line of the service unless the Deputy Governor of Bengal determines that his merits are such that he would have been promoted instead of that junior, but for his employment in the resumption line.'

POWERS TO RECEIVE SALARY.

Messrs A B and Co applied to Government to receive under full power from Mr E F a civil servant certain arrears of salary due to him. The Government sanctioned the Sub-Treasurer paying the arrears in question to Messrs A B and Co on duly audited salary bill. The application to Government was necessary for without its sanction in such case the Offices of Pay and Audit cannot pay or audit such bills. *This is a circumstance not sufficiently adverted to by agents generally.*

TANJORE COMMISSIONERS

On the Tanjore commission being placed in abeyance by orders of July 1838, the salaries of the Commissioners were placed upon the same footing as those of Company civil Officers, whose situation were abolished consequently upon the withdrawal of the Company from their E 1 Pate, this gave them three fourths of their previous full salaries, whilst out of employ, and the remaining $\frac{1}{4}$ upon their nomination to any other office of inferior salary.

CANARIE COMMISSIONER

Mr A B holding the above appointment submitted in expectation of being able finally to close the commission on the 1st of September 1839 instead of the 30th of April 1840 the letter being the date that had been fixed for its extinction by orders of August 1st 1838, his title to the full allowance of 3000 Rs per month for 20 months, to which the appointment had been raised, — and asked that even if he should leave India before April 3th 1840, an equivalent should be paid over to him, and laid stress also upon the fact of his not having taken the annual month's leave or his Furlough, as giving him a claim to draw additional salary. It was ruled that all such claim and pleas were inadmissible, that the month's leave was an indulgence not a right, and that the zealous servant who worked assiduously and brought his duties to a close sooner than anticipated, had his reward in a reputation for zeal and superior ability, but could not be allowed the salary of the additional time, that a less diligent person would have taken to do the same work. Further the continuance of salary for a period after a servant had left India for Europe is prohibited by act of Parliament.

SPECIAL COMMISSIONERS ON CIVIL SERVANTS.

In some cases receive a Deputation allowance of 6500 Rs a month. In some representative salary and in some instances no deputation allowance at all — a Government prosecutor has in one or two instances received a deputation allowance of 300 Rs.

LAW COMMISSIONERS.

The Law commissioners having claimed under 3 and 4 Wm. IV. Chap. 80, Sec 85, a salary of 60000 Rs. per annum instead of 50000 as at present fixed, were informed that the sum of 50000 Rs. having been settled, by rule passed several years before the appointment of the Law Commissioners as the highest for any person not a Member of Council, they must be regarded as coming within its operation.

A GENERAL RULE FOR THE PAYMENT OF THE ALLOWANCES OF CIVIL SERVANTS WHEN EMPLOYED TEMPORARILY IN OTHER STATIONS OF THE SAME PRESIDENCY, OR DEPUTED TO ANOTHER PRESIDENCY.

Whenever a servant attached to one presidency shall have obtained temporary employment under another presidency, and shall desire to draw the allowances of his substantive office at the place or in the presidency to which he has been deputed he shall apply to the Government of his presidency for an order to the Civil Auditor to grant him a certificate of the amount salary less deductions, to which he is entitled, and the Civil Auditor or of the Presidency in which he is doing duty shall on the strength of that certificate pass to him a monthly sum on account, as the Civil pay of the other presidency; the amount so passed to be made payable at the treasury of the place where the officer is employed under upon duplicate or triplicate receipts, and to be adjusted in account by the Accountant or Accountant General of the presidency, as a remittance to the debt of the presidency on account of which it is paid. With respect to divisions of the same presidency, as the Collectors of one divisions are in the habit of granting bills on those of the other, which are adjusted through the two offices of account, the Governor General in Council, adopting the suggestion of the Accountant General, determines that when an officer of the N. V. Provinces may be deputed to officiate within those of the Government of Bengal, or vice versa, the salary bill of his substantive office being transmitted for Audit to the Auditor of the proper division, shall by him be forwarded to the Collector of the district where it is ordinarily payable, and that officer shall, if it be duly receipted, issue and transmit to the officer a bill for the amount as per audit, payable to the individual at the Treasury of the place where he may be employed on duty. Such bills to be *ex mero* at par without any charge of *hondesoon*.

This complex process is sometimes superseded by taking the certificate of the officer himself (upon honor) and by passing a bill with the charge of one per cent, if coming within the other rates, and that of 9th June 1834.

The last named runs thus: 'The Hon'ble the Vice President in Council is pleased to direct that Collectors or other officers in charge of public Treasuries, shall, on the application of covenanted Civil Officers of Government on leave of absence within the limits of the Presidency authorised to draw their pay from any such public treasuries, grant remittance bill for the amount of the allowances of such absent officers upon the Revenue Treasuries nearest the place of which they may reside on leave, the bill so granted being however restricted to the net amount of pay due, i. e. minus the several deduction which may be made by the Civil Auditor in favor of Government or on account of funds, &c. which are to be credited in the accounts in which the allowances may be chargeable to Government, viz. those of the divisions or Zillahs to which the Officers on leave stand appointed.'

The bills granted under this rule to Officers who may be on leave on account of private affairs will be subjected to a premium of one per cent. Bills granted to Officers who may be absent on medical certificate will be exempted from such premium.

RANK RULES.

The appointment of writers appears to have been originally established by an Act passed in the 24th year of his late Majesty Geo. III. Cap. 25, Sec. 43, prescribing admissions below the ages of 15 and 22 years.

The Act 47th of Geo. III. Cap. 68, prescribed the passing of two years or four terms in the College established in England for the education of such persons as were intended for the Civil service in India, 'and so much of the time spent therein after the age of 17 years shall be accounted as time actually spent to India.' This is to qualify them to draw certain salaries under the limitations assigned in previous Acts.

Original rank was computed under an order of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors dated 3d of July, 1795, assigned to writers appointed in any season who at the time of appointment were residing in India, the commencement of their periods of actual service of India, from the time of their arrival at the Presidency to which they were nominated, of the First Writer appointed in Europe of the same season. And to Writers appointed in Europe their period of actual service in India as commencing from the time of their arrival at the Presidency at which they were to serve.

*General Department,
3d July, 1795.*

It may be remarked however that in process of time the former of these Rules appear to have absorbed the latter, and to have been observed as the general rule of dating Original Rank.

It is also to be remarked that the periods of seniority were in practice computed from such duties of original rank reduced by one year below the terms specified in the Act; as follows viz.

For a Senior Merchant, 11 years or on entering the 12th year from the date of original rank.

Junior Merchant, 8 years or on entering the 9th year.

Factor, 5 years or on entering the 6th year, and income tenable by law, was likewise regulated or rated by the same periods; although strictly the completion of 6 years, 9 years, and 12 years, was denoted by the Acts.

In July, 1827 it appears the Hon'ble Court entered into a further definition in reference to certain questions proposed by the Madras Government; and in these words: 'Previously to the enactment of 53d Geo. III Cap. 155 it was our practice to forward to you Lists of the relative rank of writers appointed from time to time to your Establishment: under the authority of that enactment, regulations were framed for the Government of the College of Haileybury, one of which provided that the relative Rank of Writers should be fixed by the College Council, and specified in the College certificate subject however to loss of Rank in the event of the Writer failing to proceed to India within a specified time. The term of service as Writer, Factor Junior and Senior Merchants, has reference to the periods of service specified in Paragraph 17 to 19 of the Appendix No. 68 to the second report from the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the company's affairs in 1820, viz

A B
5 + = 8 years.
8 + 3 = 11 years

'After five years Writers became Factors, after three years Junior Merchants and after three years further Senior Merchants the first of which periods includes time spent at our College at Haileybury.'

Upon another occasion in consequence of a reference from this presidency, the Hon'ble Court's decision was given as follows, through an order of Government, dated 15th November 1831. 'That in computing the term of service requisite to qualify civil servants when out of employ to draw the subsistence of Senior Merchant, Junior Merchant, and Factor, the same principle shall be observed as Parliament has reserved in fixing the qualifications for holding offices of certain emoluments viz Actual residence in India in the company's service allowing however, time passed in the Haileybury College as provided for in the Act 47, of Geo III cap 68.

PRECEDENCE IN OFFICE.

The last Act on this subject makes it lawful for the Government of India to appoint any meritorious civil servant under the rank of member of council to courts, boards and other official establishment in which several servants hold office collectively, and ordains "that such servant shall take precedence at or in such courts, boards &c according to the seniority of his appointment as a member thereof although he may heretofore not take precedence therein according to the seniority of his appointment in the service."

HAILEYBURY RANK.

The Act passed in the 10th year of Geo IV cap 16th extended the privileges granted by the Act 47th of Geo III cap 68 in favor of young men who may have spent a less time than two years in the college establishment in England, and enacted 'that all such time not exceeding two years bona fide spent in that college after the age of 17 years, on proceeding to India, shall be accounted as time spent in India, in regard to offices, places and employments, which such persons are entitled to hold, the salaries perquisites and emoluments whereof shall not exceed the sum of one thousand five hundred pounds per annum.'

WAGE OF CIVIL SERVANTS RETURNING TO INDIA AFTER FIVE YEARS'

ABSENCE IN EUROPE.

When and as often as any person having held any civil situation in India in the service of the said company and having departed from India by leave of the Governor in Council or Governor in Council, shall be restored to the said company's service after an absence of five years from the time of such departure;

such person from and after such restorations shall take rank and precedence only according to the time he shall have passed in the service of the said company at the period of his departure from India, and on his return to India. If any other civil servant or servants at the settlement to which he shall belong, shall then have passed a greater or the like length of time in the service of the said company as the person so restored had passed when he left India the person so restored shall be placed and take rank immediately below such other civil servant or servants, any matter or thing to the contrary notwithstanding.

SENIORITY

The more recent provisions of the Acts 3 and 4 Will IV, c 85 S 187.

So many of the said students in reference to those at the college at Haileybury as shall have a certificate from the said college of good conduct during the time of their residence there shall be subjected to an examination in the studies prosecuted in the said college and so many of the said students as shall appear duly qualified shall be classed according to merit, in a list to be prepared by the examiners, and shall be nominated to supply the vacancies in the civil establishments in India and have seniority therein according to their priority in the said list.

To the above may be added an article which has appeared in the 'East India Register' of recent date, 'The rank of students leaving the college is determined by the certificate of the principal: such rank to take effect only in the event of the students proceeding to India, which in six months after they are so ranked.

N.B.—The order or Rank is now settled by the hon'ble court and the Governments of India are informed by periodical communications specifying the names of Writers, the period passed after the age of seventeen the date of the certificate and that of sailing for India, with a reference for Rank to the certificates held by the individuals respectively. These data however do not appear to indicate any change in the mode previously adopted of computing seniority by a total service with an allowance of time passed in college in England.

Temporary absence under the furlough rules does not interfere with the computation of original rank or seniority in the service unless such absence be prolonged beyond five years, in which case restoration is become necessary. Hence all the period of non-residence incidental to those rules or not exceeding five years at any one time is included in that of seniority.

Temporary absence from the presidency to which the officer belongs, with the express leave of the Government of India limited by rule to two years is likewise included in the period of seniority or so long as he may continue within the geographical limits of such leave. But any absence without such leave must be held prejudicial to rank as also every refusal to renew the term thereof.

Withdrawal from the service by a Civil Servant joining any mercantile concern or firm has been held a relinquishment or surrender of the original as well as the local appointment and all rank in the service ceases thenceforward. Such surrender involves a necessity of formal Restoration by the authorities at Home. Upon such restoration the loss of rank would follow unless it be made express 'without prejudice to it.'

Suspension or removal from the service affects rank under the provisions of Act 53d of Geo III sec 83, which enacted that 'no restoration by the hon'ble court of any servant so suspended or removed by the authority of the presidencies and Governments in the East Indies shall be valid or effectual without the approbation and consent of the board of commissioners for the affairs of India.' Upon restoration, seniority would equally in this as in the preceding case be governed by the express terms of the order granting it.

The recall of a civil servant from India by a warrant under the sign manual being only revocable by another warrant of

Hon'ble court's order No 3 of 832, Genl Dept. 15th Jan 1853

the sovereign, permission (after such revocation) granted by the hon'ble court to return to India as a senior merchant' or without prejudice to past rank was held a virtual resto-

ration to its general privilege.

Here it may be noted that by the act 3rd and 4th of William IV Cap 85, a power has been vested in the hon'ble court to remove or dismiss any of its officers or servants of the East India company, at their will and pleasure, with a

special reservation in favor of any officers appointed by her majesty's government who are not to be dismissed or removed without her majesty's approbation.

The transfer of a civil servant from one sister presidency to another (which has sometimes taken place under the old rules) has given rank from the day of the first arrival, of the season of his own appointment, and the same governs the case of a military officer who is appointed by a civil consentant.

The transfer of the civil servants of the late China and St. Helena establishments of the Company was provided for by the act 3rd and 4th of the last reign, c. 85 Sen. 113, which enacted that a civil servant of the company employed in the factory of Canton, or in the Island of St. Helena shall be capable of taking and holding any office in any presidency or establishment on the Indian territories which he would have been capable of taking and holding, if he had been a civil servant of such Presidency or on such Establishment during the same time as he shall have been in the service of the said company.

The preliminary order of the hon'ble court bearing date the 27th December 1833, assigned to the China civil servants their rank on the Bengal Establishment, from the date of their respective first appointments, with certain specific allowances of time, to form their election upon the offer of transfer to the India service, the same being varied in some respects, according to the situation of the officers at the time, but not exceeding six months to all servants in China, from the date of this Government receiving the hon'ble court's despatch and the same periods, as respected servants in China, were to be considered part of the time of residence necessary to qualify them for annuities in the event of their accepting the transfer. The present position of those servants who have done so, is that of the last of the season of their own appointments. The same principle was formerly applied to certain civil servants of the then Fort Marlboro' establishment, who were transferred to that of Madras, and by an express act of Parliament were directed to be considered the youngest of their respective ranks.

SPECIAL CASES CONNECTED WITH THE RULES ON RANK.

Rank of a civilian supposed to be wrongly stated.

Mr. A. B. represented to Government that the Secretary to the C. S. A. F. had made an error in regard to his standing in the service, and urged a claim to priority of opinion of taking the annuity over certain other civil servants in consequence. He was told that the rules of the Annuity Fund prescribed definitely that annuities should be tendered to members of the civil service in the order of rank as fixed in the lists received from the Hon'ble Court of Directors and contained in the Civil Auditor's books.

The rules of determining the method of computing the period of service is distinct from that which refers to rank, and though the period of service may have been completed under that rule before that of others standing higher in the graduation lists of rank, the latter would be entitled to take precedence, when both are alike qualified by standing and residence for the annuity.

Similar Case.

Mr. A. B. brought to notice a supposed mistake in regard to the position of his name in the graduation lists of the officers of civil service published in the Directorates, and submitted a certificate granted by the Board of Examiners in Europe shewing his standing in the service and solicited that he might be restored to his rank. He was told that the circumstances represented by him would be brought to the notice of the Court of Directors as it was from the Honorable Court that the lists of relative rank of civil servants were received, and that the Governor of Bengal did not feel that he would be warranted in making any alteration in them without a special sanction.

Similar Case.

Mr. A. B. left Haileybury College in Dec. 1812, and signed his covenant at the B. F. House on the 28th March 1813, and arrived at Calcutta in November of the same year. In the B. F. M. register of 1812, Mr. A. B. was entered as nominated for the 1st Jan. 1810 and he transferred from the Madras nominations on 31st March 1810. The rules in force fix the period of 25 years' service to commence

from the date of intimation of appointment, or from the date of covenant, whichever may be anteceded. By the Honorable Court's letter to the Government of Bengal, dated 1st April, 1814, rank was assigned to Mr. A. B. as a writer of the season 1808 1809, whereas by the Honorable Court's despatch of 15th March 1816 rank was assigned to Messrs. C. D. and E. F. who retired on annuities of the season 1837-38, and who entered the college at the same time with Mr. A. B. but who in consequence of being implicated in a disturbance were sent out to India before the completion of their fourth term, as writers of 1811-12.

By Para 3 of the H. Court's letters dated 25th January 1813 intimation of the appointment of Mr. G. H. (who proceeded to India in this same ship with Mr. A. B.) and of 20 other writers was conveyed to the Bengal Government and Mr. G. H. who signed his covenant subsequent to Mr. A. B. retired on an annuity of 1837-38, the period of his service being calculated from the date of the Honorable Court's letter above mentioned.

Mr. A. B. never having proceeded to England on furlough completed his period of 22 years' residence in India in Nov. 1836. At the end of 1837 he applied for one of the annuities available in 1837-38 on the favorable terms of value, and was told in reply that the date of intimation of his appointment as a writer 'no being traceable on the records of government, the period of his twenty-five years' service must be held to commence from the date of his covenant, viz. 24th March 1813.'

In consequence of this construction of the managers, which was subsequently upheld by the government of Bengal, Mr. A. B. was debarred from taking annuity before the 24th March 1843, by which period the available annuities of the season had been taken up (one of them by Mr. F. G. who completed his 22 years' actual residence on the 24th March 1838 only) and Mr. A. B. was consequently deprived of an advantage to which he conceived he was justly entitled.

Mr. A. B. urged that the circumstance of the intimation of his appointment 'not being traceable in the records of the Bengal government,' was a matter which was entirely beyond his own control, and further that it was obvious he must have been appointed to the H. Co.'s service at a period coinciding with, if not antecedent to Messrs. C. D. and E. F. and those other servants to whom rank was assigned by the court of directors of a date one or two years subsequent to that assigned by the honorable court to him, Mr. A. B.

Mr. A. B. compelled by ill health and other circumstances to embark for England on furlough, had had no chance of obtaining an annuity of the season of 1838-9, the then supposed last year of the annuity on the favourable terms of quarter premium sanctioned by the honorable court, by reason of the large numbers of civil servants at the head of the list, who it was understood had resolved to avail themselves of the six annuities of that season. Mr. A. B. therefore prayed that the court would ascertain from their records the actual date of his appointment to their service; and (not permitting him to suffer so serious a loss as would be entailed by his being compelled to pay rs. 50,000 to secure the same advantages, which but for a contingency entirely beyond his own control, would have been his for a payment of 25,000 rs.) would be pleased to assign him an annuity out of the surplus funds, or out of the one-third annually carried to the credit of the court, on the favorable terms of quarter premium.

The home authorities found that Mr. A. B.'s appointment took place on the 29th January 1821, and that the fact ought to have been duly brought to the notice of the local government within a reasonable period of its occurrence, and in that case it should have been so, on a much earlier date than that borne by Mr. A. B.'s covenant.

Further, that Mr. A. B. ought to have been admitted to an annuity from the 29th January 1838, and should undoubtedly have been so admitted but from his being unfortunately deprived of the requisite means of proving his period of service. On that defect being remedied, the court of directors decided that Mr. A. B. might be permitted to purchase an annuity at a quarter value commencing from 1st May 1838, and he was admitted to an extra annuity.

The point relative to the possible conflicting claims of rank and service; did not appear to the honorable government to call for interposition, because it was expressly stated in the rules of the fund that the annuities should be tendered, to the subscribers according to their seniority.

Further, the court of directors ruled that it was not necessary to disturb the rule by which the commencement of service is at present computed. If not the two documents, (the covenant and court's letter of notification), upon which the decision rests, one only can be found; the question is to be decided by that.

one, unless as in the case of Mr. A. B.'s evidence exists which supplies the place of the document which is wanting. In such cases the servant is to be restored to the advantages of which accidental circumstances have deprived him.

Mr. C. D. was appointed a writer at the same period as Mr. A. B. viz. the 29th January 1842, and under similar circumstances, his length of service must therefore be reckoned from that date.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR DELAY OF AUDIT.

From a delay of audit of a case loss was occasioned to the Government: it was ordered to be adopted as a rule of the government, and distinctly explained to the officers of account and audit that the home authorities would hold each officer upon whom the duty of causing audit devolved, responsible for every loss incurred in consequence of his neglect in needlessly delaying to have recourse to the means which were available to prevent such loss.

Officers in charge of treasuries are to forward along with the half-yearly reports an inefficient balance a sufficient proof that the non adjustment of such items has been occasioned by circumstances beyond their control. Should any one item appear in two successive statements without proof being furnished that an adjustment had been applied for it will be deemed a culpable remissness on the part of such officer; and the amount of the item will be deducted from his salary without reference to his having been the disbursing officer or not.

TRANSFER RULES.

To C. TROWER REQUINS, *Civil Auditor.*

Sir,—I am directed to transmit for your information and guidance the annexed copy of a letter to the address of the secretary to the *General Department.* government North Western Provinces from the General Department of the government of India with copy of the resolution of the president in council dated the 8th May 1839, and of the letter dated 20th ultimo from the civil auditor at Agra, on the subject of transfer of civil servants from one division of the Bengal presidency to the other, and the regulation of their allowances under the circumstances there explained.

I am, &c

Fort William, }
the 20th June 1840. }

(Sd.) G. A. BUSHBY.

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

To J. THOMSON, REQUINS,

Secy to the Hon'ble the Lieut. Gov. for the North Western Provinces.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 3rd of June, and its enclosure, from the civil auditor at *General Department.* Agra, relative to Mr. A. B. and the rule regarding the transfer of civil servants from one division of the Bengal presidency to the other.

2 I am directed on this subject to refer the hon'ble the Lieut. Governor to the resolution of the president in council, dated 8th May 1839, of which a copy is annexed to the present letter, from which it will appear, that the transfer having been previously arranged between the two local governments, and allowed by the government of India; it takes place at the same time with the appointment of the servant to a situation in the division to which he is moved.

3 The civil auditor reckons the period allowed to join the new station, and passes the bill for such servant's salary accordingly. If the salary is of higher amount than the salary of the situation which he was left, he draws in the time allowed for travelling, out of the salary of his new appointment, a sum equal to that of his previous situation.

4 Servants of one division are not eligible for deputation duty in another except under special circumstances.

5 If in contemplation of permanent transfer the service of an officer in one division are obtained for employment in another before the vacancy the appointment has taken place, as for instance, by the departure of the agent to Europe, the sanction of the government of India having been

previously obtained for his being so placed at the disposal of the local government to which he is not yet permanently attached, he will be considered thereto, but for a definite time, which may be extended if necessary, until by the vacancy of the appointment for which he is intended, he can be permanently transferred, when his perfect transfer and appointment will be simultaneously gazetted.

6. Pending this announcement, he will draw the salary of his appointment in the other division, and such deputation allowance in his new division as he is entitled to by the rules of the service, and this appointment would not be filed up till the permanent transfer was made and a new appointment assigned to him.

7. There is no reason why this rule should not be observed in all cases of transfer with a view to eventual appointment in a fixed situation of another division, such for instance as the case of Mr. C. D. last year who was permitted on sick certificate to proceed to the North Western Provinces, and obtained employment there first in an acting situation, and eventually in a fixed situation. In that case the appointment that Mr. C. D. held in the lower provinces having been filled up without reference to his exact position, it becomes necessary as a measure of just compensation, to permit him to draw an allowance equal to what he lost by the premature appointment of a successor to his late situation during the short period which intervened before he was appointed to another fixed situation in the North Western Provinces.

8. In the case of Mr. A. B. also on account of sick certificate, retained for employ in the lower provinces after his return from the Cape of Good Hope, the circumstances were special as provided in the rule above explained, but his appointment in Bundelcund has not been disposed of, Mr. A. B. having been recently appointed to a fixed situation in the lower provinces, will, from the date of that appointment (2nd of June) cease to have any connection with the North Western Provinces, or to derive any part of his salary thence.

9. The word 'returns' made use of in the order of the government of India of the 20th November last as quoted in the reference from Mr. Morland, the civil auditor at Agra, meant only to denote that Mr. A. B. when the separation of the jurisdiction took place, being the incumbent of an officer in the N. W. P. was annexed to that division of the Bengal presidency, and was by the order of the 20th November re-annexed to the lower provinces.

10. Mr. A. B.'s salary bills, as deputy collector of Bundelcund, are to be audited. Agra up to the date of his recent appointment to a fixed situation in Bengal, when his transfer to Bengal and separation from Agra were completed.

11. The necessary directions will be given thro' the government of Bengal to the civil auditor of Calcutta to conform to the suggestion contained in the 5th paragraph of Mr. civil auditor Morland's letter to you dated the 20th May, viz to furnish the audit office at Agra with a monthly return of all bills passed in the audit office at Calcutta for the salary of civil servants attached to the N. W. P.'s absent at the Cape or elsewhere, or which, from any other cause, may have obtained audit below with the deductions on account of leave, subscriptions to Funds, &c.

12. With regard to para. 2d of Mr. Morland's letter it would not appear that the words placed at the disposal of the governor of Bengal, have any different sense from the words 'transferred to the Bengal presidency.' In public correspondence and notifications they have, it is believed, always been used indiscriminately. The gazette would always, in due time, inform the auditor when a transfer was completed by permanent appointment.

13. Assistants drawing everywhere equal allowance if transferred from one division to another should be considered as transferred altogether, and be charged to the division in which they are employed from the date of transfer.

14. If servants are allowed to exchange appointments for their own convenience they ought to forego salary between the time of quitting the old appointment and joining the new one, and be considered for that interval as servants out of employ.

I am, &c.

Fort William.

(Signed) G. A. BROWNE,

the 21th June, 1840.

Secy. to the Govt of India

GENERAL CONSULTATION, 8TH MAY, 1839.

Read a letter from the secretary to the government of Bengal, general department, No. 367, dated the 24th ultimo, forwarding the following letter on the subject of transfers of public officers from one division of the presidency to the other.

Letter from offg. secretary to the governor general North Western provinces, dated the 7th February last.

Ditto to ditto, dated the 20th ultimo.

Ditto from ditto, dated the 5th ultimo.

Resolution The president in council observing the difference of practice stated to prevail in the different divisions of the Bengal presidency, thinks that it will be expedient to provide by definite rule, for cases of transfer of public officers from one division to the other.

His honor in council is of opinion that the servants of one division ought not to be considered eligible to fill situations on deputation in the other division except under special circumstances, which being stated to the government of India, the loss of the servants for the particular duty would, of course, be sanctioned.

His honor in council is further of opinion that the same rule ought to be established for all classes of servants, and that if the transfer of a servant be asked with a view to his being appointed to any particular office in another division, the transfer being made and notified in the gazette, the appointment to the office vacant should be ordinarily be made to take effect from the date of transfer, from which date the civil auditor and officers of account will reckon the period allowed to join the new station and pass the bills accordingly.

If an officer of one division be asked for, to fill a situation temporarily, preparatory to permanent appointment to be made when the incumbent shall after the usual period have embarked for Europe, or retired from the service, the circumstances being stated the case may be brought under the first rule, and in lieu of a final transfer the officer will in such case be gazetted as authorized to proceed on duty for a definite time to the other division preparatory to obtaining permanent employment there. At the end of the period mentioned, the salary of office in the division from which the officer has proceeded will cease, unless an extension be similar granted under orders from the government of India. A fresh order of final transfer will be necessary either at the close of the period or from any earlier date at which effect can be given to the appointment, which the officer is intended to find in the new division.

(Signed)

H. T. PRINSEP,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

(COPY NO. 23P.)

TO J. THOMASON, Esq.

Officiating Secretary to the Govt North Western Provinces,

SIR, — I am under the necessity of troubling you with a reference relating to the existing doubts as to the intentions of government *retransferring* Mr A B to the Bengal presidency under the orders of the 18th November 1839

The practice hitherto observed in the office has been to receive the orders of removal of civil servants from these provinces to the Bengal presidency in the following lights

1st. When the orders state 'placed at the disposal of the governor of Bengal,' the removal is considered temporary.

2nd. If the orders expressly state 'transferred to the Bengal presidency' this is looked upon as a permanent removal.

3rd. Mr. A. B.'s case would in my opinion appear to be a special one. He is said to be 'retransferred to the Bengal presidency' never having to my knowledge been employed before in that division, and now he merely holds an officiating appointment there, and has submitted to me bills for audit for his salary as deputy collector of government customs at Bundelcund up to the end of the past month, from which it is evident that he still considers himself attached to these provinces.

4th. Under the above circumstances I have the honor to solicit that I may be favored with specific instructions how to act in the present instance, and in all future cases. I may perhaps be allowed to suggest that the ward 'temporary employments, or placed temporarily at the disposal of,' be used when the individual does not vacate his permanent appointment in the division in which he may have been previously employed.

5th. Under the impression that a reference to the government of India will be deemed expedient in the above matter, I have the honor to solicit that his honor the lieutenant governor will at the same time request instructions to be issued to the civil auditor at Calcutta, to furnish this office with a monthly return of all bills passed in his office for the salary of civil servants attached to the North Western provinces, absent at the Cape or elsewhere, or which from any other cause may have obtained audit below, with the deductions on account of leave, subscription to Funds, &c. This information is essentially necessary to allow of the Registers in my office being kept up complete for the whole period during absence at the Cape, whereas at present I am quite ignorant of what is passed or retrenched from the salary of such officers, as have their bills audited in Bengal.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. H. MORLAND,

Civil Auditor N. W. P.

*Civil Auditor's Office,
N. W. P. Agra, the
20th May, 1840.*

MISCELLANEOUS CONNECTED WITH LEAVE, &c. REJOINING, &c.

Any civil officer who may be absent from his station without leave, shall be considered to have forfeited the whole allowances of the office to which he stands appointed for the period of his unauthorised absence, unless the penalty be expressly remitted by government; and any officer exceeding his leave shall be held by the Civil Auditor to be absent without permission for the time of such excess.

Any officer leaving the limits of his jurisdiction, whether with or without the orders of government, shall be bound to report the circumstance to the Civil Auditor.

Any officer who may be removed from one station to another, shall in like manner report to the civil auditor the dates on which he may make over and receive charge; and the Civil Auditor is restricted from passing the bill of any officer appointed to a new office for the allowances belonging to such office (without the special orders of government) until he shall have received report of his having taken charge thereof.

Leave of absence, when solicited for the purpose of visiting any place on the continent of India, shall not be granted for a longer period than 6 months, but which will of course be extended at the discretion of government on due and sufficient cause being shewn.

Any officer desiring to visit the presidency with the intention of making a voyage to sea for the benefit of his health or otherwise, shall be required distinctly to specify in his application the period of leave necessary for the first purpose, at the expiration of which, renewed leave shall be given for periods not exceeding one month, until he finally avails himself of the further permission to

quit the presidency, on which occasion the vessel in which he embarks must be duly reported.

Any officer arriving at the presidency whether from the interior of the country or from abroad, shall report his arrival to the secretary to government in the department to which he belongs, as well as to the authority to which he may be immediately subject, if holding any office subordinate to any other.

Any officer returning to the presidency after having made a sea voyage, for the recovery of his health or otherwise, shall, unless the contrary is especially sanctioned by government, be required to rejoin his station within the time that may be prescribed for travelling to the station to which he stands appointed.

ESTABLISHMENT OF ACCOUNTANT'S OFFICE AT ALLAHABAD—CREATION OF ACCOUNTANT, DEPUTY ACCOUNTANT AND CIVIL AUDITOR OF THE AGRA PRESIDENCY, COMBINATION OF THE DUTIES OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF RESOURCES IN THE NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES, WITH THE ACCOUNTANT'S OFFICE, ABOLITION OF SUPERINTENDENCY, &C., DATED DECEMBER 17, 1834.

The right honorable the governor general of India in council is pleased to order the following resolutions to be published for general information :

RESOLVED.—That, for the conduct of the departments of accountancy under the government of Agra, there be established an accountant's office at Allahabad,* with which shall be combined the duties of the present Superintendent or Superintendent of resources in the North Western Provinces, and all the details at present conducted for those provinces by the accountant in the revenue and judicial departments, and in the departments of customs at the presidency.

That the officer placed at the head of this office be denominated the accountant of the Agra presidency, and allowed a salary of 3,000 Rupees per mensem; that there be attached to the office a Deputy on a salary of 1,500 Rupees per mensem; the nomination and appointment to both offices to be in the governor† of Agra.

That the office of Superintendent of Resources in the North Western Provinces be abolished, and the records and accounts with the establishment now entertained therein, be transferred to the accountant's office at Allahabad.

That the Deputy Accountants be also civil auditor for the Agra presidency, and that all charges in the revenue, judicial and custom's departments, and the charges of all other officers subject to the orders and authority of the governor of Agra, be submitted to the audit of the deputy accountant and auditor at Allahabad; the disbursements of political officers, chaplains and others not yet transferred to the control of the governor of Agra, will be audited, as theretofore, at the Bengal presidency.

That the accounts of all officers of the presidency of Agra be adjusted and made up in the office of the accountant at Allahabad, in like manner as the accounts of the Madras and Bombay governments are adjusted at those presidencies respectively. The transactions of Agra with the Bengal presidency will all pass through the offices of the respective accountants at the seats of government.

That there be transferred to the offices of accountant and audit for the Agra presidency such part of the establishments of the offices of account and audit

* Now both the Accountant and Civil Auditor are located at Agra.

† Now Lieutenant Governor.

at the Presidency as may be possible under the relief afforded by the removal of these branches of the existing business. It is expected that the Establishment so transferred, added to that of the Office of Superintendent of Resources, will suffice for the new Offices at Allahabad without incurring much further charge on this account.

That the following arrangement of duties and modification in other respects be made of the offices of Account at the Presidency of Fort William so as to admit of the abolition of one substantial appointment in diminution of the expense attending the above arrangements.

That the Accountant General conduct in person the duties of Military Accountant, and the Deputy Accountant General be Accountant in the Secret, Political, Legislative, Judicial, Revenue, General, Financial, Commercial, Foreign, Customs, Salt, Opium, and Marine Departments.

That the Civil Auditors' office at the Presidency continue on its present footing; and that it will be the duty of this officer to audit the civil charges of all Departments, and of all officers subject to the Government of Bengal.

NOTE.—Late orders desire the training up of junior civil servant for the office of Auditor.

RESOLUTIONS RELATING TO CHINA SERVANTS.

Our Governor General of India in Council.

PARA. 1. In reference to our Despatch dated the 27th of December, 1833, No. 75, regarding the China Servants who may accept the offer of transfer to the civil establishment of India, we think it right to state that it is not our intention to require from these servants as the condition of their remaining in the civil service, that they should pass the Examination in Native Languages which is required from Writers.

2. We have no doubt that the Gentlemen to whom we refer will use their exertions, and in many cases those specially of the juniors, successfully, to qualify themselves to hold any office under your Government, but there are some offices of importance in which a knowledge of the languages is not indispensable.

London, 1st May, 1834.

Resolved, that having taken into consideration the situation in which the Members of the China Factory will be placed by the discontinuance of the company's trade, the following arrangement be adopted subject to the confirmation of the Board of Commissioners for the affairs of India, viz.

That in virtue of the authority given by Section 113th of the Act of the 3d and 4th William IV, chapter 85, an offer of transfer to the civil establishment of India be made to each of the civil servants on the China establishment, that such of those servants as shall accept that offer shall be entitled to annuities from the company of the amount allowed by the Civil Service Annuity Fund, viz. £1000, provided that the aggregate residence abroad in the service as Members of the China Factory, and as India servants, shall not in any case be less than twenty-two years, and that in consideration of the present and prospective loss sustained by the China servants through the change of the scene of their service, the amount of fine and subscription which if they were Members of Civil Servant's Annuity Fund, they would be called upon to pay on becoming annuitants be not required of them.

DEPARTMENT FROM INDIA OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, GOVERNOR, COUNCILLOR OR COMMANDER IN CHIEF, WITH INTENT TO RETURN TO EUROPE DEEMED A RESIGNATION, &c.

XXXVII. And be it further enacted, that the departure from India of any Governor General, Governor, Councillor, or Commander-in-chief, with intent to return to Europe, shall be deemed in law a resignation and avoidance of his office or employment; and that the arrival in any part of Europe of any such governor general, governor, councillor or commander in chief, shall be a sufficient indication of such intent; and that no act or declaration of any governor

general, governor, councillor, commander-in-chief, during his continuance in the presidency whereof he was governor general, governor, councillor, or commander-in-chief, except by some deed or instrument in writing under his hand and seal, delivered to the secretary in the public department of the same presidency, in order to its being recorded, shall be deemed or held as a resignation, or surrender of his said office; and that the salary and other allowances of any such governor general, or other officer respectively, shall cease from the day of his such departure, regulation or surrender, and that if any such governor general, or any other officer whatever, in the service of the said company, shall quit or leave the presidency or settlements to which he shall belong, other than in the known actual service of the said company, the salary and allowances appertaining to his office shall be paid or payable during his absence to any agent or other person for his use, and in the event of his not returning back to his station at such presidency or settlement, or of his coming to Europe, his salary and allowance shall be deemed to have ceased from the day of his quitting such presidency or settlement, any law or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

FILLING UP VACANCIES IN THE CIVIL LINE.

LVII. And be it further enacted, that all vacancies happening in any of the offices, places or employments in the civil line of the company's service in India (being under the degree of councillor,) shall be from time to time filled up and supplied from amongst the civil servants of the said company, belonging to the Presidency wherein such vacancies shall respectively happen, subject only to the restrictions in this act contained, and not otherwise (that is to say,) that in the filling up and supplying such vacancies, no office, place, or employment, the salary, perquisites, and employments whereof shall exceed one thousand five hundred pounds per annum, shall be conferred upon or granted to any of the said servants who shall have not been actually resident in India as a covenanted servant of the said company for the space of three years at least in the whole, antecedent to such vacancy, and if the salary, perquisites and emoluments of any office, place, or employments, shall exceed three thousand pounds per annum, the same shall not be granted to or conferred upon any of the said servants who shall not have been actually resident in India in the said service for the space of nine years at the least in the whole, antecedent to such vacancy; and if the salary, perquisites, and emoluments of any office, place or employments, shall exceed three thousand pounds per annum, the same shall not be granted to or conferred upon any of the said servants who shall not have been actually resident in India in the said company's service for the space of nine years at the least in the whole; and if the salary, perquisites, and emoluments of any office, place, or employment shall exceed four thousand pounds per annum, the same shall not be granted to or conferred upon any of the said servants, who shall not have been actually resident in India in the company's service for the space of twelve years at the least in the whole, antecedent to such vacancy; and that all appointments, advancements and promotions which shall be made for supplying any such vacancies, other than as aforesaid, shall be null and void.

INDENTS FOR CIVIL SERVANTS.

The government of India are obliged before the 30th April of each year to send an indent of the probable number of the civilians that will be required in the third year from that in which the indent is prepared—in all the presidencies. To do this properly the secretary prepares a note and statements exhibiting, 1, a detailed list of the civil servants of the presidencies, 2, an abstract statement of offices, 3, the results compared with former years, 4, the proportion of junior to seniors, 5, the proportion of substantive appointments to acting, 6, a prospective review of circumstances that might affect the demand for juniors. The indents for the last few years have generally been,—For Bengal and Agra, 25, for Madras, 12, and for Bombay, 8.

PRIVATE TRADING.

Members of the Civil and Military services may become shareholders in the Universal Assurance Company, but it is not allowed that occupations of a private institution should interfere with the claims of the public service to the undivided attention of the company's servants, and they are 'positively interdicted' from taking any part in the management of U. A. Co. s, or any other *similar company*.

EXCEPTIONS.

The above *interdict* does not apply to the Asiatic, the Agricultural, or other *such Societies*, which cannot be in any way looked upon as trading establishments.

SALE OF PROPERTY TO NATIVES.

19th September, 1837.

Civil Servants are allowed to sell private property to natives reporting the actual cost of the property to be sold to them, the name of the purchaser, his situation, and the price of the purchase money.

SALE OF PROPERTY TO NATIVE PRINCES.

31st October, 1821.

RESOLUTION.

Circumstances having recently come to the knowledge of Government which suggest the expediency of preventing sales of valuable property, from being made by the Civil and Military Officers of the honorable company's service to foreign princes and chiefs, or to natives of rank or opulence residing under the protection of the British Government, without due intimation to Government through the principal local authorities, of the purposed sale and transfer of such property and the consideration to be received for it. His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit in future all sales, purchases, and transfer, between the Civil and Military servants of Government on the one hand, and natives of the description above noticed on the other, of grounds, houses, boats, equipages, horses, elephants, plate, furniture, and generally, every description of private property exceeding the value of five thousand (5,000) Rupees, without the sanction of Government being previously obtained, under such penalties as the circumstances of each particular case of disobedience to these orders may demand.

The Governor General in Council takes this opportunity of adverting to the Resolution passed in the Political Department under date the 17th September 1831, and published in General Orders of the 18th of the same month, cautioning all Civil and Military Officers of Government against carrying on any communications with native princes and chiefs, or their wakeels, except through the channel of the Political Authorities.

CHARGES OF CORRUPTION.

Charges of corruption against civil servants are usually investigated in the presence of the accuser and accused, by Special Commissioners under the subjoined Regulation VIII of 1817, and a copy of the resolution ordering the investigation has been generally furnished to the accused.

Whereas by Section 7 Regulation XVII, 1813, the general control over the proceedings of all commissions constituted under the provisions of section 6, of that regulation, is vested

Preamble.

in the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, the Board of Revenue, the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Trade respectively. (according as the person accused may be under one or other of those authorities;) and whereas by Section 13 and 14 of the regulation aforesaid, it is provided that the Commissioner or Commissioners so appointed shall transmit to one or other of the said authorities, as the case may be, the whole of the proceedings held and documents received, together with a summary of the pleading and evidence, and his or their opinion on the case, and that the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, or the Board to which the case may belong, submit the whole of the proceedings and documents received by them to the Governor General in Council, with their opinion whether any and what facts, charged against the party, appear to have been established; and whereas, on some occasions, an adherence to the above form of proceeding may be productive of serious delay, in the final determination of the case and of consequent distress to the accused party, as well as of inconvenience to the Public Service; the following rules have been enacted, in modification of the provisions above mentioned, and of such part of Section 15 of the Regulations aforesaid, as refers to the said provisions.

The control over the proceedings of the Commission appointed under Regulation XVII. 1813 by whom to be exercised.

2nd. Whenever a Special Commission shall be appointed under the provisions of Regulation XVII. 1813, for the investigation of charges exhibited against a public officer, the Governor General in Council will determine whether the Commission, so appointed shall be placed under the control of any of the authorities above specified, in the manner prescribed in Sections 7, 13, and 14, of the Regulation aforesaid, or shall act immediately under the authority of Government; and all Commissions appointed as aforesaid, shall be guided by the instructions which they may receive in this behalf from the Governor General in Council.

The Commission, when instructed to act immediately, under the authority of Government shall submit their proceedings directly to the Governor General in Council.

3rd. When the Commission shall be instructed to act immediately under the authority of Government, it shall submit directly to the Governor General in Council, (without the intervention of any of the authorities above specified,) the proceedings held, and documents received on the occasion, accompanied by translations of paper not in the English language, together with a summary of the pleadings and evidence, and their opinion on the merits of the case in like manner as they are now required to submit the same to the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut; and the Board of Revenue, Board of Commissioners, and Board of Trade respectively, and the Governor General in Council, after receiving the report and proceedings submitted by the Commissioners, will proceed in the case, in the same manner as if the said proceedings and the report had been submitted by the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, or one of the said Board; provided however that if, in any case, on consideration of the proceedings and report of the commissioners it shall appear to the Governor General in Council, necessary, that further evidence be taken, or that a further explanation be given by the commissioners, of their sentiments on any point connected with the case investigated by them, it shall be competent to the Governor General in Council to direct the commissioners accordingly, and the commissioners shall be authorized and required to take such further evidence as far as the same may be attainable, and to furnish such further explanation as may be required.

And to apply to Government for any instructions which they may require.

4th. When a commission may be instructed as aforesaid to act under the immediate authority of Government, such commission shall apply to Government for any instructions which they may require in the execution of the duty entrusted to them, for which provisions may not have been expressly made by Regulation XVII. 1813, or any other Regulation; and the Governor General in Council will pass such order on the subject, as many appear consonant to the general principles of equity, and

most conducive to the purposes of substantial justice. And in any case in which any doubt or difficulty may arise in the conduct of the investigation, for which it may appear advisable to make provision by a general Regulation, the commissioners shall be competent to prepare the draft of Regulation for the purpose, and to submit it to the Governor General in Council for his consideration and orders.

Upon questions regarding the intent and meaning of any Regulations, the Commissioners to address themselves to the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, and to be guided by their determination.

The Commission in no case to consist of less than two persons, one of whom to be selected from among the Officers in the Judicial Department.

persons, one whom at least shall, in all practicable cases, be selected from among the Officers in the Judicial Department of the service.

5th. Provided however, that in any case wherein the Commissioners shall entertain doubts of the intent and meaning of any provisions of the Regulations which are or may be in force, they shall submit the point to the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut for their consideration, and shall be guided by the determination passed by that Court.

6th. Provided further, that whenever Government shall determine that the Commission to be appointed under the provisions of the Regulation above-mentioned, shall not be placed under the control of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, the Board of Revenue, the Board of Commissioners, or the Board of Trade, such Commission shall in no case consist of less than two

BORROWING, LENDING.

By Regulation XXXVIII. of 1793, covenanted servants of the company employed in the administration of justice, or the collection of the Revenue, are prohibited lending money to proprietors or farmers of land, dependent talookdars under farmers, or ryots, or their sureties.

By Revenue C. O. of June 4, 1822, it is ruled that there is nothing more to be deprecated, than that the officers charged with the civil administration of the country should be under pecuniary obligations to zemindars, or other holders, or farmers of land, in the districts under their authority; the objection applies still more directly to such loans received from the Guardians of Wards, or the managers of their estates.

In this respect the practice of borrowing money is likely to prove much more hurtful to the public service, and injurious to the good names of the officers of Government, than that of the lending, against which the Rule of Regulation XXXVIII. 1793, is directed.

The Revenue C. O. of May 23, 1823, requires that no public servant shall employ, or appoint, or continue in office, any relative to whom, or to whose relative or dependant, he is, either directly or indirectly, indebted, without incurring, whenever the circumstances may be made known to his superiors, the most serious responsibility.

SALES TO NATIVES.

The Court of Directors having declared they will consider every officer highly culpable in being habitually concerned in Sales of 'horses, cattle, &c. with zemindars who might be suitors in their Courts,' in as much as they infringe an expressed Regulation, and violate a solemn engagement.

RESOLUTION REGARDING NUZZURS AND SUPPLEMENTAL ORDERS TO OFFICERS OF THE SEVERAL DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 2d June, 1829.

The right hon'ble the governor general in council having resolved to abolish the custom which prevails generally throughout the province subject to this

presidency, of natives presenting Nuzzurs in money, and trays of fruit, and other articles, on the occasion of their paying official or complimentary visits to public Functionaries in the service of the honorable company, it is hereby notified for the general information of all public officers under this presidency, that the custom in question is strictly prohibited from the date of the publication of this notice, and that it is the expectation of government that all public Functionaries will adopt every measure within their power to make this prohibition generally known, and obeyed, by all natives of whatever rank or degree with whom they have official or private intercourse.

In direction the abolition of the custom above referred to the governor general in council deems it due to the servants of the honorable company generally, to declare that the measure has not been adopted by government on the ground that it has been perverted to improper purposes by any public officer under government, but from the conviction that it subjects natives to useless, and frequently vexatious expence, and to extortion on the part of menial servants and departments. His Lordship in Council is indeed fully persuaded that the abolition of a practice open to such serious objections will be viewed with satisfaction by every officer in the honorable company's service.

In circulating this resolution to political officers it was stated that the prohibition relative to the acceptance of nuzzers and presents of fruit, &c., was intended to apply to the cases of individuals who are subjects or dependents of the British government, and consequently under their control, and not to native princes and others to whom we have no right to issue a prohibitory order, for with regard to complementary presents of fruit from native princes, and others not subject to our authority the refusal might be offensive to their feelings, as contrary to established usage, but in as much as the practice can be discouraged without giving umbrage, the political officer were not to fail to act in the spirit of the resolution above quoted.

The resolution was circulated to all Revenue and Judicial officers and to the Army with a mere intimation, that it was for their information and guidance.

BORROWING ARTICLES FROM NATIVES OR OTHER PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS PROHIBITED.

Extract of a General Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated the 13th Nov. and 23d December, 1833.

Para 55. It was found that Mr. A. B. officiating commissioner of circuit had applied to a Zemindar for the gratuitous use of his budgerow which was to save him an expence of some hundred rupees. We entirely concur in the censure with you passed upon his conduct. Mr. A. B. we observe, made the following assertion: 'Borrowing boats and elephants is a circumstance of daily occurrence, and I may with safety assert I believe that there is not an officer in the service who has not done so.' If this representation be in any degree well founded, we desire that a practice which is not creditable to persons in public authority, and is in violation of the rules of our service, may be effectually put down.

On this it was ordered that the above should be circulated to the several commissioners for their information and for that of the officers subordinate to them.

THE MERIT-FOSTERING ORDER AS AT PRESENT IN FORCE.

No. 2271.

Fort William, Judicial and Revenue Department, 20th December, 1836.

The periodical Reports on the official characters, qualifications, and conduct of all the covenanted officers of government in the judicial and revenue

department, called for under the resolutions of the right honorable the Governor General in Council, dated the 28th of January, 1834, having been discontinued, under the orders of the Honorable the Court of Directors, by the resolutions of the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council dated the 27th of June last, and published in the *Gazette* of the 2d of July

** In obedience to the hon'ble Court's instructions it will be publicly notified that those reports shall henceforth be discontinued; but I am, at the same time, directed to state that his Lordship in council is strongly impressed with the expediency of adopting all methods short of the systematic personal reports which have been interdicted by the court for the purpose of bringing to notice the manner in which every public office is conducted, in order that Officers distinguished by merit may be brought forward and promoted, and that suitable notice may be taken of the conduct of those who are negligent and incapable.*

The right hon'ble the Governor of Fort William in Bengal is requested, therefore, in communication with the Lieutenant Governor of the N. W. Provinces, to prescribe to controlling authorities on the several Departments of Government, an improved system of reporting the results of administration, or to issue such other instructions as to His Lordship may seem best calculated to promote the object contemplated by the system now discontinued, namely, that the promotion of the service may be usefully and efficiently distributed and its discipline and spirit upheld.

In hearing appeals from the Zillah Courts, every Judge of the court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut shall note, as each case proceeds, any points that may strike him as affecting materially the character of the court below, and whenever, at the conclusion of an appeal, any Judge may be of opinion that the proceedings of such a court have been either remarkably well, or remarkably ill, conducted, it shall be his duty to make a note thereof of the consideration of the court, collectively, at their English sitting. The court, will determine in what manner these notes may best be made available in the preparation of their annual report, for the expression of their collective opinion on the quality of the business performed in every Zillah Judge.

following, it has become necessary, under the orders of the Supreme Government, cited in the margin,* to provide some method that shall not be open to the objections that have been urged against a system requiring superintending officer to prepare, at stated intervals, in analysis of the official characters of all the Officers under them; but that shall, nevertheless, be sufficiently effective for the objects which that system was organized to obtain, and of which the importance has been fully admitted.

Those objects are, firstly, the carrying into effect the principle, which has been specially enjoined, of 'enforcing responsibility in all superior functionaries for the incapacity or neglect, or wrongs committed by the civil servant under them, unless they are, as the cases may admit, either redressed, or reported to Government.' Secondly, the bringing to the knowledge of Government all instances of eminent merit and qualifications amongst its covenanted Officers of all ranks; so that the Government may be able, generally, to reward merit, to stimulate exertion, and to secure to the public servants for vacant Offices the best qualifications, available.

The following Rules, in amendment of those already preserved for preparing reports of the results of administration, have accordingly been proposed by the Right Honorable the Governor of Bengal, in communication with the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor of the N. W. Provinces, and have been approved by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in council; they are now promulgated for the information and guidance of all officers in the Judicial and Revenue Department subject to the Orders of the Governor.

The court of *Sudder Dewanny Adawlut* is hereby required to make a Special Report on the subject of any *Zillah*, in which they may be of opinion that the state of civil business is such as to make it desirable for the sake of the public interest, that measures should be immediately taken to remedy the evil. In cases of less importance, it shall be the duty of the court to notice in their annual Report any serious defect which they may believe to exist in the administration of civil justice in any district under their Jurisdiction.

In addition to the number of cases decided by each *Zillah Judge*, the number of miscellaneous Judicial Orders passed by him, and the number of days employed in Session business, which information is now given in the annual Report of the court of *Sudder Dewanny Adawlut*, that report shall in future show the number of appeals, Regular and Special, lodged against such Decisions and miscellaneous Orders, the result of all the appeal of a like nature from each Judge decided on during the course of each year, and the number of days in which each Judge sit for the transaction of civil business.

Corresponding information, with respect to the Proceedings of the several Session Judges, must be embodied in the annual Reports submitted to Government by the court of *Sudder Nizamut Adawlut* of the administration of criminal justice; and a corresponding method for laying the necessary information before that court collectively must be adopted.

It shall be the duty of the several commissioners of circuit to report, in their Half-yearly Police Returns, their opinions on the general efficiency of the Police of each District under their Superintendence, and on the manner in which the various business this Department has been performed by each of the Officers among whom it is distributed. It will also be the duty of each commissioner, to notice prominently in these Reports the extent to which the services of the Assistants to the Magistrates and joint Magistrates in his Division have been employed, and the consequences of such employment, in order that the application and abilities of the several Officers in the Junior grades of the Service may be brought distinctly under the view of the Governments.

It will be the duty of the *Sudder Board of Revenue*, immediately upon the close of every Bengal and Fusly year, to submit to Government a statement of all outstanding arrears of Revenue in every Bengal or Fusly District, with a note of the proportion per cent. which such arrears may bear to the *Jumma*, in each case, and to remark, where necessary, in what degree the result is attributable to the conduct of the Collector or Deputy Collector in each District.

Until the completion of all Resumption and Settlement business, the annual Division Reports required from the *Sudder Board of Revenue*, shewing the business that has been done in those Departments during the past years, and the plan of operations for the approaching cold season, will necessarily be continued. In these Reports, as far as those particular duties are concerned, the *Sudder Board of Revenue* are hereby required to represent every case in which the conduct of the officers employed has been distinguished by zeal, and discretion, or by the contrary faults; and to call upon the commissioners and collectors under them, to furnish them with all Statements of the allotment of work to their assistants, and with all the other materials that may be necessary to enable them satisfactorily to perform the duty above required of them.

It is hereby declared that it is duty of the *Sudder Courts* and *Board of the Commissioners*, of the Collectors and Deputy Collectors, and of the Magistrates and Joint Magistrates, to report to their immediate superior every case in which they may be of opinion that a covenanted Officer, subordinate to them decidedly disqualified to discharge efficiently the duties entrusted to him; and it is hereby notified to all such Functionaries that it is considered an essential part of their duty to make themselves acquainted with the manner in which their subordinate officers perform their duties; and that they themselves will be held responsible for any mischievous consequences that may result from any inefficiency, bad habits, or serious errors of conduct of those under them, that ought to have been known to them, unless they report the same for the information of their superiors.

In framing the rules which have been above prescribed, the right honorable the governor of Bengal has discharged the duty committed to him of improving, as far as possible, the established system for the control of the civil administration; for ensuring to efficiency its just reward; and protecting the public interests from the consequences of incapacity or neglect. But he cannot allow the opportunity of promulgating the rules to pass, without making known to the civil service in these provinces the high satisfaction with which since his arrival in India he has observed the zeal, the justice, and the success with which, with rare exceptions, they have applied themselves to the performance of their various and arduous functions. To their character and public spirit more than to the operation of any formal system of supervision and control, he looks for a perseverance in the same meritorious exertions, and for a maintenance of the same careful regard, in their important and often delicate trusts, alike to public and to individual rights.

CASUALTIES.

All casualties to be reported to the departments of government concerned.

CUSTODY OF EFFECTS OF ESTATES AND PUBLIC PROPERTY.

All government servants are called upon to take charge of the effects of deceased public officers, and all public property generally when without custody.

GAZETTING MILITARY-CIVIL.

All matters effecting military officers employed civilly are always communicated from the civil to the military department and where gazetting is necessary, the same appears in the orders of both departments.

EXCHANGES.

Exchanges between servants of Bengal and Agra respectively may be sanctioned when the arrangements made for the exchange preliminarily by the parties concerned is unobjectionable in its nature; but application for transfer is not usually complied with except under special circumstances of which the government judges taking into consideration the merits of each particular case.

LAW OFFICERS OF GOVERNMENT HOW TO BE CONSULTED.

No district officers should consult the law officers direct, or otherwise than through the government secretariat of the department under which they serve.

ASSAY MASTER'S RETIRING PENSION.

Assay masters and deputy assay masters are permitted to retire after 20 years service, including three years for the one furlough, the former upon £300 a year the pension of a superintending surgeon (but not subject like him to increase for longer service); and the latter upon £191 12, 6, the pension of a surgeon; and if compelled by ill health, duly certified, to quit India at an earlier period, the retiring allowance after ten years' service to be £200 a year for an assay master and £150 for the deputy.

RETENTION OF POLITICAL PRESENTS BY MILITARY OFFICERS.

On a claim to retain the presents received from the Lahore Durbar by the party who accompanied Runjeet Sing's ashes to Hurdwar, it was observed that it was contrary to military usage and the established rules for officers and soldiers in the service of government to receive presents of such a nature.

KHELUT TO POLITICO-MEDICAL OFFICERS.

All Medical officers employed under orders of the political department for some weeks in attendance on the late Maharajah Runjeet Sing, was presented on his departure from Lahore by that court with a Khelut and a cash Zeafut.

The question having arisen as to whether under the general prohibition against the retention of such public officers they could be kept in this instance, the governor general decided that both the Khelat and the amount balance of cash that had been tendered as a Zafut might be retained by the medical officer in question, not a political present, but as a fee for medical attendance; as the chances were that had he been at his own station he would have been gaining fees to the same amount for family medical attendance.

*
DEPUTATION ALLOWANCE.

An assistant at the political Residency of Indore drew a bill for deputation allowance for settling disputed boundary claims of Holkar, Scindia, and the Powar estates.

This bill was returned by the civil auditor on the ground that the claim was not founded on the requisite authority of government for the charge.

The bill was passed, but the government remarked that officers on deputation were entitled to extra allowance, only when such deputation had the sanction of government.

2D ASSISTANT INDORE.

The 2d assistant to the resident at Indore having claimed his military pay and allowances in addition to the salary of his civil appointment, such claim was declared inadmissible, in consequence of the rule established under the orders of the hon'ble court prohibiting the same, and it was ruled that he could draw only the salary of 2d assistant, viz. a consolidated one of Rs. 10-15-6, $\frac{3}{4}$ th chargeable to the opium; and $\frac{1}{4}$ to the political department, after deduction of military allowances.

TENTAGE ON POLITICAL DEPUTATION.

On a claim of Capt. A. B. to compensation for loss in tents sustained by him when deputed with the ashes of Maharaja Runjeet Sing to Hurdwar, it was observed that as Capt. A. B. enjoyed an allowance for tentage under the regulation of government, his application for re-imbusement on account of wear and tear of tents could not be admitted.

His extra carriage expenses were however passed to Captain A. B.

OFFICE RENT.

The O. P. A. at ——— having solicited the sanction of government to a charge of 80 Rs. as office rent for conducting the duties of the agency at A. B. during the unhealthy season at C. D. it was observed in reply that government allowed Captain ——— to take up his residence at a distance from the Court to which he was accredited for reasons of a personal nature, viz. the great personal risk of a residence at the unhealthy station of C. D. during certain parts of the year without his being subjected to any diminution of allowances; and that the government must not be charged with extra expenses on account of office arrangement under such circumstances.

APPENDIX.

PART IV.

Queen's Regulations, &c.

PRICES OF COMMISSIONS.

RANK.	Full price of commissions.		Difference in value between the several commissions in succession.		Difference in value between full and half-pay.		
	l.	s.	l.	s.	l.	s.	d.
<i>Life Guards.</i>							
Lieutenant-Colonel.....	7250	0	19	0	0		
Major.....	5350	0	1850	0			
Captain.....	3500	0	1715	0			
Lieutenant.....	1785	0	525	0			
Cornet.....	1260	0					
<i>Royal Regiment of Horse Guards.</i>							
Lieutenant-Colonel....	7250	0	19	0	0		
Major.....	5350	0	1850	0			
Captain.....	3500	0	1900	0			
Lieutenant.....	1600	0	400	0			
Cornet.....	1200	0					
<i>Dragoon Guards and Dragoons.</i>							
Lieutenant-Colonel.....	6175	0	1600	0	533	0	0
Major.....	4575	0	1350	0	1352	0	0
Captain.....	3 25	0	2035	0	1034	3	4
Lieutenant.....	1190	0	350	0	1632	13	4
Cornet.....	840	0			300	0	0
<i>Foot Guards.</i>							
Lieutenant-Colonel.....	9000	0	700	0			
Major, with rank of Colonel.....	8300	0	3500	3			
Captain, with rank of Lieut.-Col....	4800	0	2750	0			
Lieutenant, with rank of Captain....	2050	0	850	0			
Ensign, with rank of Lieutenant..	1200	0					
<i>Regiments of the Line.</i>							
Lieutenant-Colonel.....	4500	0	1300	0	314	0	0
Major.....	3200	0	1400	0	1949	0	0
Captain.....	1800	0	1100	0	511	0	0
Lieutenant.....	700	0	250	0	303	0	0
Ensign.....	450	0			150	0	0
<i>Fusiliers and Rifle Corps.</i>							
1st Lieutenant.....	700	0	200	0	365	0	0
2d Lieutenant.....	500	0			200	0	0

PAY TO GENERAL OFFICERS UNATTACHED.

(Who were promoted to these ranks previous to 1818.)

General.....	l.	18s.		per diem.
Lieutenant-General.....	l.	12s.	6d.	per diem.
Major-General.....	l.	5s.		per diem.

N. B. By the regulation of 18th Feb. 1811, the establishment of General Officers receiving unattached pay is to be gradually reduced to 121, at 25s. per diem; and officers since promoted to the General Officers receive the rate of pay only of their last regimental commission.

The payments are made, *Quarterly*, at the Pay Office, Whitehall.

*. STAFF PAY.

HOME AND ABROAD.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	
Field Marshall, commanding in chief.....	16	8	9	
Commander of the Forces (not a Field Marshall)	9	9	6	
General.....	5	13	6	
Lieut-General.. ..	} When employed as such upon the	}	3 15 10	
Major-General....				} staff abroad or at home.. ..
Brigadier-General				
Colonel.....			1 8 6	
Adjutant-General, at home.....	}	in War.. ..	1 2 9	
		in Peace.. ..	4 5 4	
	abroad.....		3 15 10	
Deputy Adjutant General, abroad & at home.....			1 17 11	
Principal Assistant Adjutant-General, at home.....			0 19 0	
Assistant and Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, at home.. ..			0 19 0	
Assistant Adjutant-General, abroad.....			0 14 3	
Deputy ditto.....		ditto.....	0 14 3	
Sub ditto.....		ditto.....	0 9 6	
Quarter Master General at home	}	in War.....	0 4 9	
		in Peace.. ..	3 15 10	
	abroad.....		4 5 4	
Deputy, ditto, abroad and at home.....			1 17 11	
Assistant ditto, abroad.....			1 19 0	
Deputy ditto ditto.....			0 14 3	
Sub ditto ditto ditto.....			0 0 6	
Perm. Dis. Assistant to the Quarter Master General as Lieut. }	}	Colonel of cavalry, including 1s. 6d. in lieu of a servant.. }	0 4 9	
Ditto as Major of cavalry ditto ditto.....				
Dep. Ass. Quar. Master General when 15s. days gross.....			1 4 6	
Temporary Assist. Quarter Master General.....			1 0 9	
Military Secretary, abroad.....			1 14 3	
Assistant ditto ditto.....			0 9 5	
Military Secretary in North Britain.....			0 19 0	
Inspector of army clothing.....			0 9 6	
Commandant General of Hospitals.....			0 9 6	
Aids-de-camp to the King.....			0 19 0	
Ditto to a General officer.....			0 8 6	
Major of Brigade.....			0 10 5	
Chaplain to the forces (if commissioned).....			0 9 6	
Principal veterinary surgeon.....			0 9 8	
Provost Marshal, abroad, (if commissioned).....			0 16 0	
Deputy ditto ditto.....			0 9 6	
Ditto to the Advocate General.....			0 9 6	
			0 4 9	
			0 19 0	

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Commissary General.....	4	14	11
Deputy Commissary General.....	1	8	3
Assistant Commissary General.....	0	14	6
Deputy ditto.....	0	9	6

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Director General, 2,000 <i>l.</i> per Annum.			
Principal Inspector, 1,200 <i>l.</i> per Annum. *	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Inspector of Hospitals 1st.....	1	16	0
Ditto ditto, 2nd.....	1	18	0
Ditto ditto 3rd.....	2	0	0
Deputy ditto.....	1	3	9
Physician.....	0	19	0
Surgeon.....	0	14	3
Ditto after 20 years' service.....	0	18	10
Surgeon of a Reg. Dist.....	0	10	0
Assistant Surgeon.....	0	7	6
Purveyor of Hospitals.....	0	19	0
Deputy ditto.....	0	9	6
Apothecary.....	0	9	6
Hospital Assistant.....	0	6	9
Ditto abroad.....	0	7	6
Disp. of Med. and Purv. Clerk, each.....	0	5	0
Ditto ditto abroad.....	0	6	0

SCALE REFERRED TO IN THE PRECEDING REGULATION.

<i>Ranks.</i>	<i>Rates of Pension.</i>	<i>Ranks.</i>	<i>Rates of Pensions</i>
Field Marshall; General or Lieut-Gen. Commanding in Chief at the time.	To be specially considered.	*Sec. to Comm. of Forces	
Lieutenant-General.	£ 400	*Aide-de-camp.	
Major-General; or Brigadier General commanding a Brigade.	350	*Major of Brigade.	
Colonel.		Assist. Commissary Genl.	
Lieutenant-Colonel.		*Judge Advocate.	£ 100
*Adjutant General.		Chaplain.	
*Quarter-Master General.		Pay-master.	
*Deputy Adj. Gen. if Chief of the Department.	300	Physician.	
Deputy Quarter master General if ditto.		Surgeon, staff or regimental	
Inspector of Hospitals.		Purveyor.	
Major Commanding.	250	Lieutenant.	
Major.		Adjutant.	70
*Dep. Adjutant General.		Assistant Surgeon.	
*Dep. Quar. master Gen.	200	Cornet.	
*Dep. Insp. of Hospitals.		Ensign.	
Captain.		Second Lieutenant.	
*Assistant Adjutant Genl.		Volunteer, classing as Cornet or Ensign.	50
*Deputy ditto.		Regimental Quarter master	
*Asst. Quar. Master Genl.		Apothecary.	
*Deputy ditto.		Hospital assistants.	
		Veterinary Surgeon.	
		Deputy Purveyor.	
		the officers marked thus* to have the allowance according to their army rank, if they prefer it.	

(NOT BREVET.)

REGIMENTAL RANK.	OLD RATE.		NEW RATE.	
	Cavalry.	Infantry	Cavalry.	Infantry.
	<i>l. s. d.</i>	<i>l. s. d.</i>	<i>l. s. d.</i>	<i>l. s. d.</i>
Colonel.....	0 13 0	0 12 0	0 15 0	0 16 6
Lieutenant-Colonel....	0 10 0	0 8 6	0 12 6	0 11 0
Major.....	0 8 0	0 7 6	0 10 6	0 9 6
Captain.....	0 5 6	0 5 0	0 7 6	0 7 0
Lieutenant of Foot Guards.....	.....	0 3 11	.....	.....
Lieutenant.....	0 3 0	0 2 4	0 4 8	0 4 0
Ditto, above seven years' standing...	.....	.....	.....	0 4 6
Cornet, 2d Lieutenant or Ensign....	0 2 6	0 1 10	0 3 6	0 3 0
Pay-master.....	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 7 6	.....
Adjutant.....	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 4 0	.....
Ditto, red, since 1802....	0 4 0	0 4 0	.....	.....
Quarter Master.....	0 3 0	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 3 0
Surgeon, or Staff Surgeon.....	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 7 0	0 7 0
Asst. Surgeon, or staff asst surgeon..	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
Veterinary Surgeon.....	0 3 6	.....	0 4 0	.....

N. B.—Lieut. and Capts. of the Foot Guards 7s.—Ensigns and Lieut. 4s.

STAFF.—Commissary Genl 29s. 3d. Dep. do. 14s. 8d. Assistant do. 7s. 4d. Dep. do. 4s. 11d. Inspector of Hospitals, 20s. Dep. do. 12s. 6d. Do. after 20 years' service, 15s. Physician 10s. Surgeon on the Staff or of a Regt. after 20 years' service, if ill health, 10s. After 30 years' service, 15s. Surg. of a Rec. Dis. 6s. Assistant. Surgeon, 4s. Apothecary, 5s. After 20 years' service 7s. 6d. Hospital Assistant 2s. Purveyor, 10s. Deputy do. 5s. Vet. Surgeon, after 3 years' service, 4s. 6d.—ten, 5s. 6d.—twenty, 7s.—and thirty years' service 12s. but liable to variation. Chaplain to the Forces 5s. (*liable to the variation.*)

The increased Rate of Half Pay is granted to all Officers placed upon Half Pay since the 25th June, 1814, and to those placed upon half pay from the year 1793, to the 25th June 1814, in consequence of wounds or infirmities contracted on service.

Both Rates of half pay are paid quarterly, without deduction at the Pay Office at Whitehall.

FEES PAYABLE TO THE PUBLIC ON MILITARY COMMISSIONS.

RANK.	Army.			Life Gds.			Horse Guards.			Dragoon Guards & dragoons.			Foot Guards.			Foot, staff C. & Wag Tr.		
	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Field Marshall.	37	7	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
General	22	9	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lieut. General..	17	7	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Major-General..	12	17	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colonel.....	11	5	6	12	9	6	12	9	6	12	7	6	12	15	6	11	5	6
Lieut. Col. Comdt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	6	6
Lieut. Colonel..	10	6	6	11	6	6	11	3	6	10	13	6	11	1	6	9	18	6
Major Comdt....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	13	6	.....	.....	.....	10	2	6
Major.....	10	2	6	10	16	6	10	18	6	10	5	6	11	13	6	9	14	6
Captain.....	.....	.....	.....	9	16	6	10	7	6	9	15	6	9	17	6	9	4	6
Lieutenant.....	.....	.....	.....	8	6	6	8	14	6	9	2	6	9	0	2	6	13	10
Second ditto.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	11	10
Cornet or Ensign	.....	.....	.....	1	0	6	6	12	6	6	0	6	4	16	2	4	11	10
Paymaster.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	2	6	.....	.....	.....	10	2	6
Adjutant.....	.....	.....	.....	8	6	6	5	14	6	4	14	6	4	12	6	4	12	6
Adj. with rank of Lieut. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	0	0	.....	.....	.....	9	9	4
Adj. with rank of Cornet, 2d Lieut. or Ensign	.....	.....	.....	10	12	0	9	12	0	8	12	0	.....	.....	.....	7	8	0
Quarter Master	.....	.....	.....	6	1	6	6	1	6	5	0	6	4	13	10	4	13	10
Surgeon Major.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	4	6	.....	.....	.....
Surgeon.....	.....	.....	.....	5	7	2	5	7	2	5	7	2	5	7	2	5	7	2
Assistant ditto.	.....	.....	.....	4	19	6	4	19	6	4	19	6	4	19	6	4	19	6
Veterinary do...	.....	.....	.....	5	0	6	5	0	6	5	0	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Solicitor.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	0	6	.....	.....	.....

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Commander of the Forces..	29	19	6	Adjut. of Militia.....	6	0	6
Adjutant General.....	11	17	6	Fort or Town Major or Town Adj.	7	2	6
Deputy do.....	9	12	6	Director of General Hospitals	21	9	6
Quarter Master General.....	10	17	6	Inspector of Hospitals.....	12	17	6
Deputy do.....	9	12	6	Deputy Inspector of.....	11	7	6
Insp. Field officer of Militia	10	2	6	Deputy by Brevet.....	11	7	6
Commissary General.....	15	7	6	Physician.....	10	17	6
Deputy do.....	11	17	6	Surgeon to the Forces.....	10	2	6
Assistant do.....	10	2	6	Assistant do.....	5	7	6
Deputy do. do.....	5	12	6	Surg. of a Rec. District....	9	12	6
Paymaster of District.....	10	2	6	Purveyor.....	10	17	6
Adjut. with rank of Lieut..	7	9	6	Deputy do.....	9	12	6
Adjut. having already rank.	5	6	6	Captain to the Forces.....	10	4	6

An officer obtaining a commission in any corps of cavalry or infantry of the line, or fencible corps, is to be charged with the fees thereof by the regimental or district Paymaster, or by the Agent, accordingly as he shall commence receiving the pay of his new appointment from the one or the other. Where the fees, or a proportion thereof, shall have been received by the Paymaster, he is immediately to remit the same to the Agent.

"Should the Paymaster, or Agent, by whom the officer's pay shall have been first issued, cease to issue the same previously to the payment of the full amount of the said fees, he is immediately to signify what proportion thereof shall have remained unpaid, to the Paymaster, or Agent, by whom the officer's pay is likely to be issued in future; who is to receive the same accordingly, and to remit it to the agent, by whom the fees shall have been paid."

—Vide collection of Regulations dated War Office, 25th April, 1807 page 108.

N. B.—The Regulation also applies to Brevet commissions.

ANNUAL PENSION ROYAL BOUNTY, AND COMPASSIONATE ALLOWANCES,
Granted to the families of deceased officers of the Land Forces, under the rules and regulations established by the warrants of 12th June, 1880.

Rank of officers.	Royal Bounty.				The Aggregate amount of allowances granted to the family of any one officer in no case to exceed.		
	To widow, in lieu of ordinary pension.		To mother or sister.				
	Of an officer killed in action, or dying of wounds within six months.	Of an officer dying a violent death in the execution of some act of military duty.	Of an officer killed in action, or dying of wounds within six months, and leaving neither widow nor children.	Of an officer killed in action, or dying of wounds within six months.			
Pension to widow	£120	180 <i>l.</i>	120 <i>l.</i>	25 to 40 <i>l.</i> each	16 to 30 <i>l.</i> each	50 <i>l.</i>	30 <i>l.</i>
General Officers	90	180	90	18 25	14 16	24	Not exceeding the annual amount of the half-pay attached to the rank of the Officer.
Colonels of Regiments not General Officers	80	160	80	18 25	14 16	24	
Lieutenant-Colonels	70	140	70	18 25	14 16	24	
Majors	60	120	60	18 25	14 16	24	
Captains, Paymasters	50	100	50	18 25	14 16	24	
Lieutenants, Adjutants	40	80	40	18 25	14 16	24	
Second Lieutenants, Cornets, Ensigns	30	60	30	18 25	14 16	24	
Quartermasters	40	80	40	18 25	14 16	24	
Veterinary Surgeons	30	60	30	18 25	14 16	24	
Regimental Chaplains	30	60	30	18 25	14 16	24	
Inspector of Hospitals	70	140	70	18 25	14 16	24	
Deputy Insps. of Hospitals, Physicians	50	100	50	18 25	14 16	24	
Surgeon-Majors of Foot Guards	45	90	45	18 25	14 16	24	
Surgeons	50	100	50	18 25	14 16	24	
Assistant Surgeons, Apothecaries	40	80	40	18 25	14 16	24	
Hospital Assistants, Hospital Maters	30	60	30	18 25	14 16	24	
Deputy Purveyors	30	60	30	18 25	14 16	24	
Staff and Garrison.							
Chaplains General	90	180	90	18 25	14 16	24	
Chaplains to Forces, District Paymasters, Provost Marshals, if commissioned as such	50	100	50	18 25	14 16	24	
Other Staff or Garrison Officers according to the Regimental Commissions which they held when placed on half-pay, Commissariat Department.							
Commissary General	120	240	120	25 40	16 22	50	
Deputy Commissary General	60	120	60	16 20	12 14	25	
Ditto, after having been three years on Full Pay	70	140	70	18 25	14 16	24	
Assistant Commissary General	50	100	50	12 16	8 10	16	
Dep. Asst. Commissary Gen.	40	80	40	8 14	5 10	10	

N. B.—The Payments are made quarterly, at the Pay Office, Whitehall; and those of the Commissariat Department, at the Treasury Chambers, Whitehall.

* According to the circumstances of the case.

HER MAJESTY'S ARMY—REGIMENTAL PAY.

	Life Guards.			Horse Guards.			Foot Guards.			Dr. Gds. and Dr.	R. Wag. Train.	Foot.	R. Staff Corps.	Royal Artillery.		Hoyal Eng.	Royal Marines.	Militia and Fencib.
	Subsistence per diem nett.	Gross pay and allowance as borne on the establishment.	Subsistence per diem nett.	Gross pay and allowance as borne on the establishment.	Subsistence per diem nett.	Gross pay and allowance as borne on the establishment.	Subsistence per diem nett.	Gross pay and allowance as borne on the establishment.	Subsistence per diem nett.					Marching and Invalid Battalion.	Horse Brigade.			
Colonel Commandant.....	1 7 0	1 16 0	1 11 0	2 1 0	1 10 0	1 19 0	1 10 0	1 12 10	1 12 10	1 12 10	1 2 6	1 2 6	1 12 10	2 14 9	3 0 0	2 14 9	5 0	1 2 6
Colonel.....	1 3 3	1 11 0	1 2 6	1 9 6	1 1 6	1 8 6	1 1 6	1 3 0	1 3 0	1 3 0	1 2 10	1 2 10	1 3 0	1 6 3	1 12 0	1 6 3	1 17 0	0 15 11
Lieut.-Colonel.....	0 19 6	1 6 0	1 1 6	1 7 0	0 18 6	1 4 6	0 18 6	0 19 6	0 19 6	0 19 6	0 16 0	0 16 0	0 19 6	0 16 11	1 2 11	0 16 1	0 17 0	0 14 1
Major.....	0 12 0	0 16 0	0 16 6	1 1 6	0 12 0	1 16 6	0 12 0	0 14 7	0 14 7	0 14 7	0 11 7	0 11 7	0 15 8	0 11 1	0 16 1	0 11 1	0 10 6	0 10 6
Captain.....	0 8 3	0 11 0	0 11 6	0 15 0	0 6 0	0 7 10	0 6 0	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 6 6	0 6 6	0 9 0	0 13 1	0 18 1	0 13 1	0 12 6	0 6 6
Do. having higher Rank by Brevet.....	0 8 3	0 11 0	0 11 6	0 15 0	0 6 0	0 7 10	0 6 0	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 6 6	0 6 6	0 9 0	0 13 1	0 18 1	0 13 1	0 12 6	0 6 6
Lieutenant.....	0 7 3	0 8 6	0 11 0	0 14 0	0 4 6	0 5 10	0 4 6	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 5 3	0 5 3	0 8 0	0 5 7	0 10 6	0 5 7	0 5 3	0 5 3
Do. above 7 years standing.....	0 7 3	0 8 6	0 11 0	0 14 0	0 4 6	0 5 10	0 4 6	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 5 3	0 5 3	0 8 0	0 5 7	0 10 6	0 5 7	0 5 3	0 5 3
Cornet, Ensign, and 2d Lieutenant.....	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 10 0	0 8 46	0 10 6	0 10 6	0 16 6	0 8 6
Paymaster.....	0 4 9	0 6 0	0 6 6	0 8 6	0 6 6	0 6 6	0 6 6	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 6 6	0 6 6	0 6 6	0 7 10	0 10 6	0 6 0	0 14 8	0 6 6
Adjutant.....	0 9 0	0 12 0	0 9 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	1 11 4	1 11 4	1 11 4	0 11 4	0 11 4	0 11 4	0 11 4	0 11 4	0 11 4	0 11 4	0 11 4
Quartermaster.....	0 9 0	0 12 0	0 9 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 8 6	0 8 6	0 8 6	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 11 4	0 11 4
Surgeon Major.....	0 9 0	0 12 0	0 9 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 8 6	0 8 6	0 8 6	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 11 4	0 11 4
Battalion Surgeon.....	0 9 0	0 12 0	0 9 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 8 6	0 8 6	0 8 6	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 11 4	0 11 4
Surgeon.....	0 9 0	0 12 0	0 9 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 8 6	0 8 6	0 8 6	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 11 4	0 11 4
Assistant Surgeon.....	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Surgeon's Mate.....	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Veterinary Surgeon.....	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0

* These rates include 2s. a day for a horse.

† In addition to pay as 1st Lieutenant.

‡ Including Pay as Subaltern.

§ If holding another appointment in the Regt.; if otherwise, 5s. per diem.

MEM.—Regimental Surgeons of the Line, those of the Royal Artillery, and Vet. Surgeons, after certain periods of service, receive the following Rates of Pay, viz.

Surgeons of the Line, and Royal Artillery.		Veterinary Surgeons.	
After 7 years' service.....	14 1 per diem.	After 3 years' service.....	10 per diem.
20 do do.....	18 10 do.	10 do.....	12 do.
25 do do.....	18 10 do.	20 do.....	15 do.

STUDENTS AT THE SENIOR DEPARTMENT OF THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

1. A candidate for admission to the senior department of the college must be a commissioned officer in the army, and must have completed the *twenty-first* year of their age; *he must have actually served as a commissioned officer with his regiment for three years abroad, or four years at home*, unless he should have been reduced to half pay before the completion of such period, when his claim will be considered.

2. His application is to be addressed to the governor of the college, and be supported by satisfactory testimonials as to character and conduct; as likewise of his being well grounded in the duties of the particular branch of service to which he belongs.

3. These testimonials must be from the officer commanding the regiment in which he is serving, or, if on half-pay from an officer of rank in the service.

4. It is recommended that every officer previously to his admission should make himself master of the elements of plain geometry; his thorough acquaintance with common arithmetic, is, of course, presumed and excepted.

All the students will have the free use, under such regulations as the Governor may deem necessary, of the books, maps and plans in the college library.

5. The time allowed for the course of education at the senior department is two years from the date of the admission of each officer, unless he has been educated at the junior department, in which case the period allowed is one year and a half.

6. At the close of every half-year of residence the student is required to undergo an examination in progressive proportions of the course of instruction; when, if he be found not to have made the advancement required in the six months, he will be recommended to join his regiment without waiting for the period allowed for the completion of the course.

7. Officers performing the required course of studies, are, at the close of their residence, presented with certificates of their qualifications from the commissioners of the college according to the degree of proficiency and talent evinced at the public examination.

8. The number of students in the senior department is at present limited to fifteen.

9. Each student pays into the funds of the college such sum annually as has been previously determined by the Board of Commissioners.

10. The annual subscription at present is thirty guineas.

11. Every officer, on becoming a student, is required to subscribe two guineas to the College Library Fund.

12. Quarters are provided for the officers of the senior department, at the college. And forage money for one horse (under the authority at the collegiate Board) is allowed to such as have made sufficient progress in their studies to qualify them for sketching in the field.

13. Every officer studying at the senior department is required to wear his uniform with the same strictness as if on duty with his regiment.

14. In case any officer belonging to the senior department conducts himself in such manner as may appear to be at all detrimental to the institution, or holding out a bad example to the young gentlemen of the junior department, either by want of application or in other respects, a report upon his conduct will be transmitted by the Governor to the Adjutant General, with a view to his being withdrawn from the institution.

15. Regimental officers on full pay, who obtain permission to become students at the senior department of the Royal Military College, or to be reported in the regimental returns in the column of "officers absent on duty" for the period during which they remain at the College.

SETTLERS IN THE COLONIES.

No. 456, GENERAL ORDERS,—*Horse Guards, 24th August, 1827.*

His Majesty being desirous of holding out further encouragements to officers on half-pay, to become settlers in New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land, has been pleased, in reference to the General Orders of the 8th June, 1826, and 19th May 1827, to command that the following additional inducements shall be promulgated to the army, for the information of those officers who may be disposed to avail themselves of the benefit of this arrangement.

All officers on half-pay, who purchased and were reduced, whatever may have been the period of their service, or officers on half-pay who did not purchase, but who, after having served twenty years, half of which on full pay, have been reduced, or have retired to half-pay on account of wounds or impaired health, shall be exempted from that part of the regulation contained in the General Order of the 8th June, 1826, which requires the officer to relinquish one-third of the value of his commission to the Crown, and shall be allowed to receive the full value of such commission, in the same manner as officers on full pay, who having purchased the commissions, or having served twenty years, are desirous of selling out for the same object.

His Majesty has further been pleased to command, that this advantage shall be extended to officers of all ranks, whether on full pay, or retired full pay or half-pay, but that the two latter classes all sales shall be subjected to the conditions and restrictions established by the General Order of the 2d May, 1825, notwithstanding that a large portion of the officers on half-pay would be excluded thereby from sale, and in order that the government may have full security for the appropriation of the sums produced by the sale of commissions to the intended purpose, it is His Majesty's command that the agent to whom the purchase money be paid, shall be instructed to retain in his hands one-third of the amount in each case, to be paid to the officers who propose to emigrate, and who shall have obtained permission to dispose of his commission, or his half-pay, with that view, upon his producing to the agent a certificate, signed by the master of the vessel, that he has engaged his passage on board such vessel for the purpose of proceeding direct to the colony.

By His Majesty's command,

HENRY TORRENS, Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR, No. 647,

War Office, 21st November, 1828.

SIR,—The King having been graciously pleased to direct, that the several rules and orders under which pensions and allowances are granted, on account of wounds received in actions, should be consolidated and amended that the certain additional regulations relative thereto, shall be established, I have the honour to transmit for the information and guidance of the officers under your command, a copy of the amended regulations, and have the satisfaction to acquaint you that His Majesty has directed, that in all cases in which officers now on the pension list shall, during periods of not less than five years, have

been in receipt of pensions for wounds *received in action*, they shall in onally enjoy their pensions without being subject to the inconvenience of persfature appearing from time to time before the Army Medical Board.

I have, &c.

HENRY HARDINGE.

Officer commanding * Regiment of
6244.

Warrant regulating the grant of pensions and allowances to officers of the land forces for wounds received in action.

GEORGE R.

Whereas we think it expedient to consolidate and amend the several rules and orders under which pensions and allowances are granted on account of wounds received in action, by officers of our land forces, and to establish certain additional regulations, relative thereto; our will and pleasure is, that, from and after the date hereof, the regulation annexed to this our warrant, shall be the sole on this ~~read~~ and that the cases in which pensions and allowances may be recommended ~~by~~ ^{may} be granted to officers, shall be limited to wounds or injuries received in action ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~as~~ ^{as} ~~shall~~ ^{shall} be established by the production of such certificates and reports of Medical Boards, as shall be required by our secretary at War.

Given at our court at Windsor, this 14th day of November, in the tenth year of our reign.

By His Majesty's command,

HENRY HARDINGE.

REGULATION.

1st,—If an officer shall receive a wound in action, which shall occasion the loss of an eye or a limb, or the total use of a limb, or limbs, or shall receive bodily injury fully equal to the loss of a limb, he may be eligible, to receive a gratuity in money of one year's full pay of the regimental rank, of stuff appointment, held by him at the time he was wounded.

2nd,—If an officer shall be wounded in action, and it shall appear upon an inspection made of him by a Board of army medical officers, assembled by order of the secretary at war, that such officer has, in consequence of his wound, lost a limb or an eye, or has totally lost the use of the limb, or that he has sustained a severe injury in action, fully equal in every respect to the loss of the limb, he may be recommended to His Majesty for a pension at the rate fixed in the annexed scale for the rank held by him when he was wounded commencing one year after the wound was received; the continuance shall depend upon subsequent examinations before the Military Board.

3rd.—If the officer shall have lost more than one limb or eye, he may be entitled for pension for each limb or eye so lost in action.

4th,—If the wound received by an officer in action shall be so severe, in its permanent effects, as to be nearly equal but not fully equal to the loss of a limb, such officer may be recommended for a gratuity of eighteen months' full pay of his regimental rank, or staff appointment, held by him when wounded; in which case no pension shall at any subsequent time be granted to him under this regulation.

5th,—If any wound received in action shall be certified to be severe and dangerous, but in its permanent effects not equal to the loss of a limb, the officer receiving such wound may, in consideration of the expence attending the cure thereof, receive a gratuity, varying according to the nature of the case, of from three to twelve months' full pay of the regimental rank, of staff appointment held by him at the time he was wounded.

6th,—If an officer shall have held a pension for a wound received in action for a term of five years, and shall have been examined twice at the least, before a Board of Army Medical Officers, he may be recommended for the permanent continuance of such pension; but if the officer, before the expiration of the term of five years, shall have so far recovered that this wound for injury is not fully equal to the loss of a limb then he shall cease to receive such pension, and shall have a gratuity of full pay according to the degree of his injury, as laid down in article 5.

7th,—If within the period of five years after a wound has been received, an officer does not apply for a pension, or applying for it, the wound shall not have been proved to be fully and permanently equal to the loss of a limb, such officers claim to a pension shall not at any subsequent period be entertained.

8th,—No gratuity or allowance for any wound shall be granted after the lapse of five years from the time the wound was received.

9th,—No pension for the loss of one eye, from a wound received in action, shall be granted, unless the actual loss of vision shall have occurred within five years after the wound was received, and be solely attributable to such wound.

10th,—As a general rule, the pension shall be granted according to regimental ranks; but in cases in which officers with Brevet rank shall have been, employed at the time they were wounded, in discharge of duties superior to those attached to their regimental commissions the pension shall be given according to the Brevet rank.

11th,—These pensions being granted as a compensation for the permanent disability sustained by wounds received in action, may be held together with any other pay and allowance to which an officer may be intitled, without any deduction on account thereof.

HENRY HARDINGE.

— 11 —

PAY OF GENERAL OFFICERS WHO ARE NOT COLONELS OF REGIMENTS.

WILLIAM R.

Whereas it has been represented to us, that the general officers in our army who are not Colonels of regiments, have not been sufficiently provided for by our warrant of 22d July, 1831; our will and pleasure is, that the pay of all general officers in our army, who, under the fourth regulation of the warrant before referred to, are entitled to receive the full pay of their last regimental commission, shall from the 1st April last inclusive, be made up to the rate of four hundred pounds per annum.

Given at our court at St. James's this 28th day of May, 1835, in the 5th year of our reign.

By His Majesty's command,

* HOWICK.

ORDER AGAINST DRAWING BAYONETS.

General Order, Horse Guards, 18th June, 1835, No. 520.

Some cases having lately occurred, in which soldiers have drawn their bayonets upon each other, and also upon other persons who happened to come in contact with them, whilst quarrelling in the streets and in public houses. The General-commanding-in-chief desires, that the soldiers of the army may be reminded, that they are armed for the protection of their King and country, and for the support and execution of the laws, when lawfully called out for these purposes; that they wear their side arms as an honourable distinction of the profession to which they belong; that they are not to use them in private broils, or even for their own personal defence upon such occasions; and that it is the duty of the soldiers to avoid resorting to places in which such broils are likely to take place, more particularly when dressed as soldiers with their side arms.

The General-commanding-in-chief is determined to put an effectual stop to so dangerous and disgraceful an offence, by the punishment and degradation of every soldier who shall hereafter be convicted of it.

To this end LORD HILL desires, that the commanding officer of regimental depots, will bring into summary trial, for unsoldier-like and disgraceful conduct, every man who shall be reported to have drawn, or attempted to draw, his bayonet for the purpose of using it against another person in any case of dispute, affray, or interference.

His Lordship further desires, that every soldier convicted before a court-martial of having used, or attempted to use, his side arms, in any of the cases herein contemplated, may, in addition to the punishment awarded by the court, be degraded on the public parade, in front of the regiment or depot to which he belongs, by being there striped of his bayonet, and bayonet belt, and proclaimed by the commanding officer as a man unworthy to be entrusted with the care of his bayonet, except in the ranks, under the view and command of his officer.

In all such cases, the offender shall be stripped of his side arms by the pioneers, in order to enhance his degradation. He who is thus degraded shall not be suffered to wear his bayonet or bayonet belt except upon duty, for one year from that date of his degradation; during which time he shall be denied every indulgence to which the good soldier is entitled, and shall march to church, in the ranks, with side arms. His name shall, moreover, be posted upon some conspicuous place in the barrack room of the company to which he belongs, on the barrack gate, and on doors of the guard house, and canteen.

The General Commanding-in-chief feels confident, that these measures will, with the zealous co-operation of all classes of officers and the vigilance of the Non-commissioned officers, soon rescue the army from the stigma which a few unworthy individuals would attach to it, by resorting to a base and unmanly expedient, heretofore unknown amongst British soldiers.

By command of the Right Honourable the General commanding-in-chief,

JOHN MACDONALD,

Adjutant General.

APPENDIX.

PART V.

AN ABRIDGED CODE

OF

STANDING ORDERS

REGARDING

MILITARY STAFF OFFICERS.

SECT. I.—STAFF ALLOWANCES.

Augmentation of.—We further direct, that no increase be made to the existing salaries of any Staff Officers without our previous approbation; and we take this opportunity of apprizing you of our fixed determination to order the refund of all salaries and allowances which do not meet with our concurrence; and we desire that this, our intention, may be made known to any officer, or other person to whom you may grant any allowance dependant upon our sanction, so that the individual may be aware that he is liable to be called on to refund whatever sums he may receive, under such circumstances, in case of the allowance not being approved of by the authorities at home.—Para. 219, letter C. of date 16th June 1815.—G. O. G. 20th February 1816.

General Officers on leave.—The following paragraph (5) of a military letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, to the Governor of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, No. 54, dated 31st August 1836, is published for general information.

Letter dated 15th August 1835. }

With reference to Court's orders to Madras of 5th August 1834 (a copy of which was forwarded as applicable to Bengal in Court's letter of 11th February 1835) regarding the allowances of General Officers on the staff, while absent from their divisions on leave, submit a representation of the injurious effect of the regulation therein laid down, and urge the grounds upon which the Court are requested to reconsider the orders in question, and to grant the officers so employed an immunity from any forfeiture of allowances, while absent from their divisions on leave within the limits of the Presidency to which they belong. }

' Para. 5. In compliance with your recommendation, we shall not object to the continuance of the allowances of officers on the general staff, when absent from their commands within the limits of their respective Presidencies for reasonable period, provided that no additional expence is thereby occasioned to the state.'—G. O. G. 30th Jan, 1837.

General Officers arriving from Europe.—The following paragraph of a Military Letter, dated the 23d October 1839, from the Honorable the Court of Directors, to the Governor in Council of Fort Saint George, being also applicable to this presidency, is published for general information.

7 We have to apprise you, that the General Officers on the Staff appointed by us, are not considered by us to be entitled to any portion of their Staff Allowances for any earlier period than that of their arrival at the station at which they may be appointed to serve.— *G. O. G. G. 1st April 1840.*

Under instructions from the Honorable the Court of Directors, and in continuation of Government General Orders, 22d April 1831, No. 66, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to notify, that a General Officer of the Hon'ble Company's Service returning from Europe with an appointment to the Home Authorities to the General Staff of any of the Presidencies in India, from the date of his landing at the Presidency to which he is appointed, will, in like manner with General Officers, of the Royal Service placed by Her Majesty on the General Staff of Her Majesty's Forces in India, be entitled to draw his Staff Allowance from that date, and the officer vacating the Command will draw the same to the date of publication at the headquarters of his Division of the General Order announcing the arrival of his successor.

3. The recent Orders sanctioning in certain cases, Pay and Allowances to Officers from date of arrival at Bombay. His Lordship in Council is pleased to declare, have no reference to Staff Allowances in any case.—*G. O. G. G. 5th May, 1841.*

Aide-de-Camp to Governor General.—The staff salary of Aide-de-Camp on the personal staff of the Governor General, the Vice-President, the President of the Council, the Deputy Governor of Bengal, the Lieutenant Governor of Agra, and the Commander-in-Chief, is to be considered a consolidated allowance fixed with reference to the appointment, and not alterable in any of its items, with the rank of the holder.—*G. O. P. C. 26th November 1838.*

Officers with their Corps on Service.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General directs, that the following rules be observed in regard to staff officers temporarily withdrawn from their appointments for the purpose of joining their regiments on field service.

Officers on staff employ, when temporarily withdrawn from their appointments for the purpose of joining their regiments on field service, will be permitted to draw, while so employed, their full staff salary, provided that other officers are not appointed to officiate for them, and that they hold no staff situation in the army with which they are serving.

In cases when other officers may be employed to officiate during the absence staff officers (as above) a moiety of their staff salary will be drawn by the substitutes, and the other moiety by the officiating officers.—*G. O. G. G. 31st August 1838.*

Official Batta, Tentage, &c.—The Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to rescind all orders and regulations now in force, which assign to officers employed in staff or other situations, a rate of Pay, Batta, Gratuity, Tentage, or House Rent, superior to the scale laid down for their regimental rank.—*G. O. G. G. 2d December 1834.*

Temporary Adjutants of Local Corps.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council deems it expedient to notify, that Officers Commanding Irregular Corps, or holding the appointment of 2d in command of such corps, whether cavalry or infantry, are not considered entitled to any extra staff allowance, when temporarily performing the duties of Adjutant. On such occasions, office allowances of the situation only will be passed to them, as follows:

Writer,	Co's Rs.	30
Stationery, &c.....	"	20
Office Tent,	"	30

Total, Company's Rupres,..... 80 p.

G. O. G. G. 24th February 1841.

SECTION II—APPLICATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR APPOINTMENTS.

The Commander-in-Chief feels it necessary to apprise the Army at large that there are very few cases, and those of the most urgent nature, in which he can feel himself justified in dispensing with that most salutary Rule of Discipline and good Order, which prescribes the forms and channels in and through which Applications are to be made to Head-Quarters for Appointments.

It is quite impossible to hold commanding officers of Regiments responsible for the important charge with which they are entrusted, if their legitimate authority and control over the members of their corps is not duly maintained and upheld.

They alone are the fit judges in the first instance of the merit and claims which entitle the officers and Soldiers under their command to indulgence and consideration, and it is consequently to their Judgment and Recommendations the Commander-in-Chief mainly looks for the information which may enable him justly to determine upon the Applications which are submitted for his decision—*G. O. C. C 21st January 1823*

With reference to the concluding paragraph of General Orders, dated 21st January 1823, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct, that all applications to His Lordship for appointments on the Staff, shall be transmitted to the Military Secretary, through the Commanding Officer of the corps to which the applicant belongs, or through the heads of Departments, when the applicant happens to be employed in any Department of the Staff.

The transmitting Officer will give his opinion on the qualifications of the Officer applying for an appointment; especially stating whether he has received from him that support and assistance, which he ought, in his situation in the corps or Department, to have afforded.

A statement of service should also accompany all applications of the above nature—*G. O. C. C 3d July 1827*

Under instructions from the Right Hon'ble the Commander-in-Chief, the Major General Commanding the Force directs, that all applications for Regimental Staff Appointments in the Hon'ble Company's Service, be addressed to the Adjutant General of the Army—*9th May 1834*

On the occurrence of a vacancy in the appointment of Adjutant, or of Interpreter and Quarter Master, in any of the Regiments of the Bengal Army, the officer Commanding the corps will accompany his report of the vacancy by a Return containing the names of the three Officers in the Regiment whom he may consider the most worthy of his recommendation to fill the situation.

2. Opposite the name of each Officer in the Return is to be inserted a detail of his qualifications in the following particulars, namely;

1st. His acquirements as an Officer, with reference to the vacant appointment

2nd. His knowledge of the Native languages

3rd. His temper and general conduct as an Officer and a Gentleman.

3 The proportion in which each of the Officers recommended possesses each of the three qualifications may be conveniently represented by a scale, the maximum of which can be fixed at 20; and in order that it may be clearly understood what is here meant by a scale, the following explanation is offered for the information of those concerned;

4 For instance, the scale of qualification of Lieutenant A.

1st. Acquirements as an Officer, 20. (He being considered perfect.)

2nd. Knowledge of the language, 15. (He being less than what would be considered perfect by one-fourth.)

3rd. Temper and general conduct 20. (Being considered perfect)

Or scale of qualification of Ensign B.

1st. Acquirements as an Officer, 17. (Not being so perfect as he might be.)

2nd. Knowledge of language, 20. (He being considered perfect.)

3rd. Temper and general conduct, 20. (He being considered perfect.)

5. The object aimed at in calling for such details is, that the Commander-in-Chief may be enabled justly to appreciate the comparative merits, in the estimation of his commanding officer, of each Officer recommended.

6. These reports will be considered by the Commander-in-Chief as *confidential reports*, and commanding officers are required to view them in the same light.—G. O. C. C. 16th September 1835.

In complying with the order of 16th September 1835, the officers commanding regiments have varied much one from another in the form of return made.

The following is to be adopted in all future cases.

Names of three officers deemed the most fit for the situation of Adjutant (or Interpreter and Quarter Master) in the ———— regiment.

	<i>Scale of their respective qualifications.</i>		
	<i>Acquirements as an officer, with reference to the vacant appointment.</i>	<i>Knowledge of the languages.</i>	<i>Temper and general conduct.</i>
Lieutenant A. B. ..	"	"	"
Lieutenant C. D. ..	"	"	"
Ensign E. F.	"	"	"

Date.

Signature of the Commanding Officer.

The Commander-in-Chief takes this occasion to call the attention of the commanding Officers of regiments, to the views which led him to issue the order under consideration. His object was to be enabled to place in the two situations, which, in a native corps he considers to be so important, the Officers in each regiment who are really the best calculated to fill them advantageously, and at the same time the most deserving, from their application to their duties, and from their acquirements.

In making the arrangement, he puts aside every idea of *patronage* and personal favor.

Having done so, he expects that the commanding officers of regiments will do the same, and that no such feelings shall have sway in their minds, or lead to their recommendations.

If on any occasion he discovers that such has been the case, or that any under means have been used to obtain a selection for either of these appointments, the officer guilty of the same will meet His Excellency's decided reprobation and discountenance.

The Brigadier commanding the corps of artillery has represented, that the aforesaid order does not work as well in the artillery, as in the regiments of the line, owing to 'the frequent change of subalterns from one battalion to another,' and the unequal 'distribution of officers, which the exigencies of the service require.'

The order, therefore, as far as it respects the artillery, is to be modified as follows, viz. 'The officer commanding a brigade of horse or battalion of foot artillery, on a vacancy, will send in the names of three officers of the corps under his command (as at present) to the Brigadier commanding the artillery, and that officer may add the names of other officers, of the same branch, and submit the whole for his Excellency's consideration.'—G. O. C. C. 27th May 1836.

Referring to paragraph 6 of the General Order of the 16th September 1835, it will be observed that the returns required are to be considered as *confidential*. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief therefore desires that they may, in future, be sent direct from the commanding Officer of a regiment to the Adjutant-General of the Army.—G. O. C. C., 21st December 1837.

SECT. III.—BRIGADE MAJORS AND FORT ADJUTANTS.

The Right Honorable the Governor General of India in council is pleased to resolve, that the situation of Major of Brigade shall be excepted from the operation of the General Order by the Governor General dated the 15th of July 1834, whereby it was provided that certain appointments therein named should be held only by officers whose regiments were serving at the stations, or forming part of the garrisons, to which these appointments appertain.

The tenure by which the situation of Major of Brigade was held prior to the introduction of the present system, in July 1834, is to be reverted to, and the absentee regulation will, in consequence, be again applicable to the appointment.—*G. O. G. G. 14th June 1844.*

N. B —The above order is applicable also to Fort Adjutants.

SECT. IV.—COMMAND BY CIVIL STAFF OFFICERS.

The honorable the V. C. President in council is pleased to direct, that the following General Order by the right honorable the Governor General, be published for the information of the Army:

G. O. G. G., Simla, 4th July 1831.

A specific reference having been made to the Governor General upon the subject of the right of Military men employed in any civil branch of the army, or under the civil Administration of Government, to take Military command by virtue of their commissions, when entitled by seniority to claim the same, it has been deemed necessary to lay down a general Rule, applicable to the service of the three Presidencies. The following Order has accordingly been passed, with the concurrence of his Excellency the commander-in-chief of His Majesty's and of the Hon'ble Company's forces in India.

Military men, when holding situations in any civil branch of the Army, or under the civil Administration of Government, cannot be allowed to claim or exercise the right of command, as senior officers, by virtue of their commissions, without first resigning and relinquishing their civil employ or situations.

The distinctions and advantages of command are claimable only by those who are in the exercise of their profession, may be called upon for Military duties, are liable to the privations and hardships of active service. By accepting civil employ, a military man obtains present exemption from the severe duties of his profession, and generally superior emoluments; he cannot therefore be permitted to unite with the advantages of this line of service, the privilege of asserting a claim to supersede those who, in the routine of duty and of promotion become, entitled to a military charge or command.

The above Order is not intended to apply to officers placed with detachments, or otherwise, in the temporary charge of districts by military authority, pending operations, although performing civil duties in consequence of such an appointment. Employment of this description may fall to any officer in the course of his professional service, and cannot, therefore, be considered to involve any forfeiture of military privileges.—*G. O. V. P. 29th July 1831.*

With reference to the General Order by the right honorable the Governor General, dated Simla, 4th July, 1831, the following list of public officers added departments under the Bengal Presidency, to which the provision contained in the 2nd paragraph of that Order is declared applicable, is published under His Lordship's instructions for the information of all concerned.

Civil branch of the Army.

Department Military Secretary to Government.

Stipendiary Members Military Board.

Audit Department.

Commissariat Department.

Judge Advocate General's Department.

Secretary to Military Board.

Pay Masters.

Pension Pay Masters.

Ordnance Commissariat

Clothing Agents.

Secretary to the Clothing Board.

All Officers employed permanently as political agents or assistant to political agents.

Officers employed in civil charge of Districts.

Agents for Gun Carriages.

Agents for the Manufacture of Gunpowder.

Barrack Masters.

Officers of the Department of Public Works while so employed.

Officers in charge of Canals, Bridges, or Roads.

Officers of the Stud Department.

Surveyor General's Department.

Officers of the Revenue Survey.

Superintendent of Police.

Superintendent of the Foundry.

Appointments in the Mints.—*G. O. V. P.*, 9th September 1831.

SECT. V.—COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

The Honorable the Governor General of India in council is pleased to lay down the following Rules for the Appointment and Promotion of officers in the Commissariat Department.

1st.—The Commissariat at the Presidencies of Fort William and Agra together, and of the Presidencies of Fort Saint George and Bombay severally, shall consist of—

One Commissary General.

One Deputy Commissary General.

Assistant Commissaries General.

Deputy Assistant Commissary General.

Sub-Assistant ditto ditto

The number of each of the three latter grades being regulated from time to time by the several governments respectively, according to the necessities of the service; and it shall be considered the imperative duty of the several commissaries general to report to government, whenever they may find, that the number of officers can be reduced consistently with the efficiency of their respective departments.

2nd All appointments to the commissariat shall be made from the European commissioned ranks of the Honorable company's army, but no officer shall be held eligible to the appointment, who has not passed an examination in the native languages.

3rd Every officer on his first appointment to the commissariat shall enter the department at the bottom of the junior grade. The only exception to this rule will be in the case of the commissary general who may be selected from the army at large, and be at once appointed head of the department, due attention and consideration being of course given to the service, claims, and fitness of the officers already serving, or who may have served in the department.

4th No sub-assistant shall be promoted to the grade of the deputy assistant who has not served three years in the former, and no deputy assistant to the grade of assistant commissary general who has not served four years as a deputy assistant, or seven years in the department; nor shall any assistant commissary general be promoted to deputy commissary general who has not served five years as an assistant, or twelve years in the department.

5th If there should be no officer in one grade of sufficient length of service in the commissariat, qualified under these rules to be promoted to the next, an officer will be appointed, when a vacancy occurs, to the lowest grade, and the promotion will be made only when the obstacle here supposed no longer exists. But seniority alone is not the only qualification for promotion from one grade to another, as superior claims, founded on services performed and supported by the recommendation of the commissary general, will have the preference, as laid down in General Orders by the supreme government, dated the 22d December 1810, 27th March 1819, and 24th April 1822; provided the individual shall have

served in the Department the period necessary under these rules to qualify him for promotion.

6th. All officers of the commissariat are subject to the staff regulations, on being promoted from one rank to another in their respective Regiments, but any officer in charge of a branch of the Department on actual field service, or with a foreign expedition, who may become ineligible by Regimental promotion may be continued in charge until such time as the commissary general can relieve him without inconvenience to the public service.

7th. Officers leaving the Department on furlough to Europe, if re-appointed after their return, will have to enter at the bottom of the list of sub-assistants but officers compelled by sickness to return to Europe on medical certificate, and officers removed from the Department by promotion in their Regiments, will be held eligible to be re-appointed to any grade which their previous length of service in the Department may entitle them to hold under these rules, and the general regulations of service; provided that, on appointment they are not placed above any who were previously their seniors.

8th. Officers temporarily appointed to the commissariat by government, will receive while so employed, an allowance of 150 Rupees per mensem, but, without any claims to be confirmed in the office, and the same rule will apply, to temporary appointments made on emergency by commanding officers, on the application of officers of the commissariat suddenly obliged to quit their charge or otherwise, provided such appointments be confirmed by Government.—*G. O. G. G., 28th April 1835.*

The Most Noble the Governor General is pleased to lay down the following rules for the examination of officers, appointed to the commissariat department:

Examinations will be held at head quarters of divisions only, by committees composed of the senior revenue officer at the station, the deputy or joint deputy commissary general and the superintending engineer of the circle; the senior to preside, or, in the absence of the last-named officer, the executive commissariat officer, or executive engineer may be appointed. When the services of the executive commissariat or executive engineer may not be available, the major general commanding the division may select any officer as a third member in his place.

The reports of committees are to be submitted to government through the head of the commissariat department.

Candidates for the commissariat department will, before appointment to it, be examined in the rules of arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions, involution and evolution, also in mensuration and the computation of Areas and solid contents, and the system of book-keeping by single and double entry.

Officers, previous to appointment to the commissariat department, are already required, by existing regulations, to have passed the interpreter's examination in the native languages.

During the year of probation, the young officer will be appointed to do duty in one of the large commissariat offices, and the executive officer in charge is required to exact from him punctual attendance during office hours, and at committees, inspections and other executive duties, and to afford him every assistance in his power in attaining a practical knowledge with the routine of office duties.

The executive officer is required, on the completion of the officer's term of probation, to furnish the examination committee with a certificate on the several points adverted to in the preceding paragraph. This certificate is to be attached to the Report of the committee.

The following are the heads of the second examination:

1st. The probationer's acquaintance with his responsibility and duties in the care and custody of the public cattle and stores under the charge of a commissariat officer.

2nd. His knowledge of the system of procuring supplies by departmental agency or contract, as circumstances may require, and the rules affecting the preparation of Contract Deeds, and the liability of Contractors.

3rd. His acquaintance with the mode of rationing European troops, and the different articles comprising their rations.

4th. His acquaintance with the mode of rationing native troops, and the circumstances under which rations are issued to them.

5th. His knowledge of departmental rules, and of the forms of returns furnished periodically to the heads of his department.

6th. His ability to draw up with accuracy estimates and average Statements of the cost of victualling troops and feeding cattle.

7th. His knowledge of the equipments of cattle and stores required for the cavalry, artillery and infantry, with reference to their numbers and the distance to be marched.

8th. His facility in reading *gomashtas*'s accounts, as presented in persian or hindoo, and in writing *Perwannas* in the above languages.

9th. His ability to prepare monthly disbursements from the checked accounts of native agents with an account current, and his knowledge of the vouchers required to support charges under the different heads of expenditure.

10th. The extent to which the probationer is conversant with the general system of accounts in the commissariat department.—*G. O. G. 16th September 1851.*

SECTION VI.—DETACHMENT STAFF.

His Excellency the command-in-chief is pleased to direct that whenever a detachment is sent from a regiment, the strength of which renders the service of an Adjutant requisite, the nomination is to be made by the officer commanding the regiment previous to the departure of the party; in like manner, when a detachment composed of details from different regiments is made from the headquarters of a district or station, and for the staff duties of which an officer is allowed by existing regulations, the Brigadier, or other superior officer, detailing the party for the duty, will nominate the staff officer in his district or station orders.—*G. O. C. C. 30th January 1833.*

Several instances having recently occurred of adjutants being nominated to perform the duties of detachment staff, when quarter masters were present and available for the situation, the commander of the force directs attention to General Orders by the Governor General of the 16th December 1816, which are now republished for general information, and ordered to be strictly conformed to.—*G. O. G. G. 16th December 1816.*

The Right Honorable the Governor General in council, adverting to the regulation of the 6th April 1814, whereby the post of adjutant and quarter master of the Native Infantry is abolished, is pleased with reference to General Orders by Government, bearing date the 15th January 1811, to direct that when a detachment consisting of the actual strength of two and less than three battalions shall be formed for service, either offensive, or defensive, the senior interpreter and quarter master therewith shall perform the staff duties of such detachment with the extra allowance of about *Rupers* 60 per mensem; or where no officer of this description may be present, the senior adjutant with detachment is to be appointed to that duty with a similar allowance.

This rule is also to obtain in cases where detachments may be formed consisting of the strength of one, and less than two battalions between neither an adjutant, or interpreter and quarter master may be present with such detachment, an officer is to be then specially appointed to act as detachment staff with the full staff allowance of an adjutant of a battalion of native infantry.—*G. O. C. C. 5th February 1839.*

Doubt having been expressed as to the nature of the seniority contemplated in the Government General Order of the 16th December 1816, touching the appointment of an officer to perform the duty of detachment staff with a detail of two or more regiments of the line, it is directed, that seniority in army rank, and not seniority as a staff officer is to be considered to give a claim to the situation.—*G. O. 28th June 1840.*

SECTION VII.—PROPORTION OF OFFICERS FROM EACH REGIMENT.

The Honorable the Court of Directors having determined that not more than five Officers shall be simultaneously absent on staff employment from any one corps whether cavalry, or infantry, the right honorable the Vice President in council, with the concurrence of the Governor General, is pleased at the earnest recommendation of the commander-in-chief to establish on this head, a further restriction as to the grades from which the five individuals are to be taken.

The efficiency of the army in all its branches, being of the last consequence, it is deemed highly expedient towards the arrangement of so important an object, that a proper number of experienced officers should be present with every regular Regiment, to contribute their aid in sustaining its discipline, and in diffusing that confidence amongst native officers and men the which conduces so essentially to the well-being of any army constituted as that of Bengal. To secure therefore as far as means at disposal will admit, the services with every corps of a portion of competent officers, the number of Regimental captains that may be absent at one time from the same corps of the line, on staff, or other permanent public employment, is restricted to two.

The measure here indicated, as calculated to conduce to the greater efficiency of the army, is designed to be wholly prospective, and by no means to affect present incumbents of the grade of captain, unless in such cases of emergency as his excellency the commander-in-chief may feel constrained to bring to the special notice of government.

To obviate all occasion for reference, and for decision, on particular cases hereafter, the Vice President in council is pleased to announce as a rule for future guidance that, when two captains are absent from a corps in public situations, and a subaltern of the same corps holding a detached staff situation, commensurate to be promoted to the rank of regimental captain, the officer so promoted shall be the individual to vacate his appointment, under the operation of these orders—*G. O. V. P. 17th August 1827.*

The right honorable the governor general in council is pleased to relax the operation of the rule published in general orders of the 17th August last limiting the number of officers to be simultaneously absent from any one corps on staff employ, in favor of officers unequal for a limited period to the performance of regimental duty, from wounds received on service, and to declare all such officers eligible to be appointed to staff situations without reference to the number absent; from the corps to which they belong, but this relaxation of the rule in favor of wounded officers is not to be considered as giving any permanent increase for staff employ from the regiments to such officers, the number allowed from them being, as from all other corps, limited to five to which it will be reduced as situations lapse.—*G. O. G. G. 23th October 1827.*

The governor in council having understood, that the phrase 'permanent public employment,' used towards the close of the 2nd paragraph of general orders of the 17th August last liable to misconception, is pleased to explain that the term 'permanent' has reference, not to the condition on which any public employment is held—i. e. whether the occupant be the real incumbent, or a *locum tenens* only—but to the nature of the employment; and was intended to exempt from the restrictions of the cited orders, such staff situations as may be found requisite on the formation of any army to service or of a body of troops for any special purpose; in which, and all similar cases, the officers to fill the brigade, detachment, or other local and temporary staff appointments, may be drawn from the corps composing the force, notwithstanding the provisions of the orders in question, regarding the number and rank of absentees.—*G. O. G. G. 28th December 1827.*

The governor general in council is pleased to direct the publication in general orders of the following extracts of general orders from the honorable the court of directors, under dates the 26th November and 3d December 1828, and to declare their provisions alike applicable to the three presidencies:

General Letter, 26th November, 1828.

Para. 2. 'We think it necessary to desire that no officer be withdrawn from his regiment for the purpose of being appointed an extra or supernumerary Aide-de-Camp. Any officer, so withdrawn, and who does not hold an authorized staff appointment, will be directed to rejoin his corps, and in no case is any officer not of the regular established number of Aides de-Camp to be granted any allowance on such.

General Letter, 3rd December, 1828.

Para. 17. 'You are aware of our great anxiety that the demands for the staff should be supplied equally from all the regiments in the service. Our orders limiting the number to be withdrawn from any one regiment to five, were dated on the 25th November 1828, and we are glad to perceive from your general order of the 17th August 1827, arising out of a valuable suggestion by Lord Cumbermere, that those orders have been made more precise in their application. We fully approve of the new regulation as published by you on that occasion; and we desire that it be strictly enforced at our several presidencies.'

18. 'The number of officers in each regiment, placed at your disposal for the staff, being more than adequate for all the demands which have ever been made for the service of officers on detached duty, we think it advisable still further to contrain the limits of selection laid down in our letter of the 25th November 1828, and we accordingly desire that no Regiment of Cavalry or Infantry shall have three officers withdrawn for detached employment, until all regiments have two;—nor four, until all have three.'

20. 'Sufficient time has now elapsed since our orders of the 25th November 1828 were received and promulgated, to allow of their having been brought into complete operation in every regiment, but if at the date of receipt of these orders, any regiment shall have more than five officers absent from it on detached employment, we desire that all in excess to that number be immediately relieved from their staff employment and directed to rejoin their corps.'

21. 'In any future case, when four officers shall have been withdrawn from one Regiment on detached duties, and the number allowed for as being absent on furlough, (namely four) shall be complete, we desire that, if an additional officer shall require to proceed to England, on sick certificate, one of the four absentees on detached duty (the last withdrawn) be required to rejoin his corps.'

22. 'We have fixed the number at four, because by the operation of our present orders no more than this number can be withdrawn for staff employment, the number absent appearing by the returns, to average rather less than four per Regiment.'

The honorable court having expressed their entire approval of the regulation published to the army, under date the 17th August, 1827, and desired that it be strictly enforced at their several presidencies, the general orders of the 23rd February, 1829, modifying the regulation above referred to, are accordingly cancelled.—*G. O., 16th May 1829*

With reference to the regulations now in force, for restricting the withdrawal of Officers from Regimental duty for staff employment. The Right Honorable the governor general in council is pleased to direct, that the following extract (Paragraph 3, of a letter, No. 47,) from the honorable the court of directors, in the military department, under date the 8th May, 1839 be published in general orders, and that the rule therein laid down be made applicable to the three presidencies:

Para. 3. 'Although we attach a very high importance to the rules established for restricting the withdrawal of officers from Regimental duty for staff employment, we shall not refuse our sanction to the exception recommended by the commander-in-chief and by the governor general, in favor of officers selected for the personal staff of the governor general, the commander-in-chief, the vice president in council, and the Aide-de-Camp of general officers on the staff; but upon the condition, (suggested by the governor general,) that 'no officer shall be informally withdrawn from his corps to the obvious detri-

ment of its efficiency; and that an officer taken out of order from a regiment shall not be eligible for transfer from a personal staff appointment to any permanent detached employment, unless whilst so withdrawn, the staff officers from his corps shall be brought below the prescribed number.—G. G. G. O. 15th May 1826.

With reference to the extract of a general letter from the honorable the court of directors, dated the 3rd December 1828 published in general orders of the 15th May 1830, regulating the number of officers allowed to be absent from any one regiment on staff employ it is hereby notified to the presidencies, under instructions from the right honorable the governor general, that the honorable court have determined, in accordance with the views of the supreme government that when it becomes necessary that officers, one or more should be restored to their corps, otherwise than by promotion under the provisions of general orders of the 17th August 1827 such officers, shall be those withdrawn for staff duty.—G. O. V. P. 30th January 1832.

The attention of the government having been drawn to clauses 2 and 4, of general orders of the 17th August 1827, the former, restricting to two the number of Regimental captains that may be absent at the same time from a corps of the line, on staff or other public permanent employ,—and the latter, providing for the return to his corps of any staff officer on promotion to the rank of captain, who would otherwise be an absentee in that grade in excess to two, the governor general of India in council has had under consideration the consequences which have resulted from their combined operation, and being of opinion, that strict adherence to the rules laid down in those clauses must, occasionally, be productive of injury to the public service, and unnecessary hardship to individuals, is pleased to modify the provisions of both, to the extent herein after specified.

When two regimental captains are absent from a corps of the line, on Staff or other permanent employ, a third captain shall not be withdrawn for such employment, but a staff officer promoted from the rank of subaltern to that of regimental captain: shall not, in consequence of his promotion, be required to vacate an appointment which he previously held, and to which he is eligible in his advanced rank, although two captains be already absent from his corps in staff or other permanent situations, unless the commander in chief should consider the return of such officer to his regiment essential to its due efficiency, and by application to the government obtain his sanction to that measure.

When at any time, under the operation of this order, the number of captains absent from a corps of the Line shall have been increased beyond two, no other captain shall be taken from such corps for the staff or other detached employ, till the number of its absentees in that grade be reduced to one.—G. O. G. G. 25th May 1835

The following extract (*paras. 3 and 4*) of a Military letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, No. 31 of the 1st May 1836, is published for general information:

Letter dated 15th June 1835 (No 94)

Forward copy of a general order issued modifying the 2nd and 4th clauses of the government orders of 7th August 1827, and strongly recommending the discontinuance of the regulation which compels Government to select officers for staff employ from the Regiment from which fewest are absent; a restriction which is in the opinion of government both embarrassing and injurious to the public interests.

ment or Battalion to five, and that no more than two of these withdrawn should be captains, and three subalterns.—G. O. G. G. 6th October 1836.

Para 3. The General order dated 25th of May 1835, modifying the general order of 17th August 1827, is sanctioned.

4 In compliance with your earnest recommendation, we also authorize you to abolish the other restrictive regulations relating to the withdrawal of European officers from regimental duties, with exception to the original order restricting the number of officers to be taken from any regiment or Battalion to five, and that no more than two of these withdrawn should be captains, and three subalterns.

It appearing that some doubts are entertained regarding the intention of general orders of the 17th August and 8th December 1817, relating the number of officers permitted to be absent from regiments of the line, on staff or other permanent employ, the governor general in council directs, that in cases wherein an officer may hold an officiating staff situation to which he is eligible both as captain and subaltern, he is not to be considered as disqualified for his appointment on promotion to a company, though two captains, one of whom, officiating in a situation which renders him liable to removal, should already be absent from his regiment; in this case, the officiating officer, and not the one newly promoted, would be required to join his corps.—*G. O. G. G. 26th December 1833.*

SECT. VIII.—QUALIFICATION AND ELIGIBILITY FOR THE GENERAL STAFF.

By Service and Rank—Agreeably with orders recently received from the Honble the Court of Directors, the following regulation is published, for general information.

No officer will henceforward be appointed to fill any situation on the general staff of the Army, who shall not have served four years, three of which in the actual performance of regimental staff duty with a corps.

An officer may hold the situation of aide-de camp after having served one year with his regiment, but the period passed in that situation, except when employed on field service, is not to be counted in the regimental duty as above prescribed.

General orders of the 20th August 1811 and 18th March 1820, are hereby cancelled.—*G. O. G. G. 31st January 1823*

The right honorable the governor general in council is pleased to direct, that the provisions of general orders, under date the 31st January 1823, prescribing the period of service necessary to entitle an officer to hold any situation on the general staff of the army, be extended to every civil situation to which a military officer is eligible.—*G. O. G. G. 12th August 1825.*

In obedience to instructions, received from the honorable the court of directors, the governor general of India in council is pleased to revive and republish the rule laid down in paragraph 21 of general orders, dated the 12th August 1824, relative to appointments to the general staff.

'No officer shall be eligible to hold the situations of adjutant general, quarter master general, military-auditor general, or commissary general, who has not previously attained the rank of major in the army, unless he shall have actually served twenty years in India. The deputies in those departments must have attained the rank of captain in the army, or have served twelve years in India; and the assistants, if they, have not attained the rank of captain, must have served ten years in India.'

The above revised rule cancels the regulation published in general orders by the Government of India, under date the 24th September, 1834—*G. O. G. G. 30th November 1835.*

No officer transferred from one regiment to another shall be eligible to a staff or civil appointment, although otherwise qualified, unless he shall have served two years in the regiment to which he may have been transferred.—*G. O. G. G. V. P. September 1832.*

Knowledge of the Native Language.—The honorable the court of directors, having in a recent despatch again expressed their anxious desire, that a competent knowledge of the native languages should be generally diffused among the officers of their army, and having at the same time deemed it necessary to prescribe that a certain degree of proficiency in one or more of those languages be in future considered an indispensable qualification for staff employment, the right honorable the governor general of India in council, with the best effect to the wishes of the honorable court, without prejudice to the many in other respects highly qualified officers now in service, is pleased to publish the following rules for general infor-

I. No military officer who is now in the service, or who may enter it hereafter, will be deemed qualified for, if eligible to, the commissariat department, or the appointment of regimental interpreter, unless he shall have passed the examination in the native languages prescribed for candidates for the latter situation.

II. No officer who may enter the service hereafter will be deemed eligible to any staff situation, (except a temporary one during actual service in the field) or civil employ, until he shall have passed an examination in the Hindoostanee language.

III. Notwithstanding that officers now in the service, are excepted from the restrictive operation of the immediately preceding rule, it is to be distinctly understood that a competent knowledge of Hindoostanee, though not in their case an indispensable qualification for the situations open to others on the condition of passing an examination in that language, will, as hitherto, be always considered to confer a strong additional claim to nomination to the staff.—*G. O. G. 9th January 1837.*

The Most Noble the Governor General having had under consideration the system now pursued in the periodical examination of Military Officers in the Native Languages, by Station Committees, and being of opinion that it is open to objection, His Lordship, with a view to ensure a more uniform and satisfactory test of proficiency, is pleased to direct that the examinations shall hereafter be conducted under the following Rules :

2. Examining Committees will be assembled annually on the 10th of January and 10th of July, at the several Stations of the Army as at present, and will be composed when practicable of one Officer of the Civil Service, and of two or more Military Officers.

3. The Committees will meet and conduct the examinations as at present, but instead of passing an opinion as to the qualifications of the Candidate, they are to transmit their Proceedings, which are to be fully recorded, together with the Translations, Exercises, written Questions and Answers, and their opinion on the measure in which the Candidate has passed the *viva voce* examination to the Secretary of the College of Fort William, to be laid before the College Examiners, by whom the decision on the Candidate's proficiency will be pronounced.

4. In transmitting their Proceedings, Committees are to make up each Candidate's papers, separately, designating them by a figure, or some distinctive mark, and not by his name.

5. Detailed instructions for the guidance of Station Examining Committees will be prepared by the Examiners of the College of Fort William.

6. Under this system, the same standard will be applied by the same judges to all who submit themselves to the test of examination.—*G. O. G. 7th July 1851.*

In continuation of General Orders by the Governor General of the 7th of July last, the following supplementary rules for the examination of candidates desirous of passing the Interpreter's and Hindoostanee tests, are published for the information and guidance of parties concerned.

Three copies of the test books of the same editions as those used at the college, will be furnished to the staff officer of every station where a committee is to assemble. These are to be sent at the appointed time to the place directed for the meeting of the committee, and delivered into their hands.

The Exercises intended for the written examination will be printed in the parlour printing press belonging to the college, and the college examiners will fix the exercises for the oral examination. The printed papers, accompanied by lists of exercises according to the forms A and C accompanying them, will be forwarded under the college seal to the staff officer of the station. The papers for the Interpreter's and Hindoostanee examination being made up in separate envelopes.

These envelopes are to remain in the hands of the station staff officer, with the seals unbroken, till the day and hour of the examination when they are to be delivered by the staff officer to the hands of the committee at the appointed place of examination, in order to them being then opened and given to the candidates.

The college examiners in forwarding the papers, will address to the staff officer a letter containing instructions and explanations. A copy of this letter is to be furnished to the station examination committee in order that they may have an idea of the nature of the arrangement made for the examination.

The examinations are to be held at *all* stations at which committees are authorized to be assembled, on the *same* day.

The interpreter's examination will be held on the first day of the assembly of the committee, and the Hindoostanee examination on the day following.

The reports of the committees are to be prepared in duplicate according to the forms annexed B and D. One copy is to be forwarded to the examiners of the college of Fort William, and the other in which the candidates' names is to be omitted under the distinctive marks will be sent to the Adjutant General of the army.

FORM A.

Last of Exercises to be performed by each Candidate for passing the Military

Interpreter's Examination

ORAL

No. 1. Persian "Gulistan," page * * * line * * * commencing at the words * * * and ending at the words * * * being * * * lines, or

"As-wari Soheili," page * * * line * * * commencing at the words * * * and ending at the words * * * being * * * lines.

No. 2. Hindoostanee "Baz-o-Balw," page * * * line * * * commencing at the words * * * and ending at the words * * * being * * * lines.

No. 3. Hindie "Pien-Sag-r," page * * * line * * * commencing at the words * * * and ending at the words * * * being * * * lines.

No. 4. A Hindoostanee manuscript in Persian character, forwarded herewith.

No. 5. A Hindoostanee manuscript in the Nagree character, forwarded herewith.

No. 6. Colloquial sentences to be taken orally and by the committee, and translated at once *à vue* by each candidate, forwarded herewith.

WRITTEN

No. 1. Grammar questions, forwarded herewith.

No. 2. English into Hindoostanee in the Persian character, forwarded herewith.

No. 3. English into Hindoostanee in the Nagree character, to contain as many Hindoo words as can with propriety be introduced, forwarded herewith.

(Signal)

A B, }
(D) } *Examiners*

It is to be taken that the oral examination of one candidate is not to be taken by another. They are to be placed as far apart from each other and from the committee as the size of the room will admit.

FORM B.

*Report on the Oral Examination of Candidates for passing the Military
Interpreter's Examination.*

(Place and date)

Distinctive Mark	No 1 Gulistan.	No 2 Bagh-o-Bahar	No 3 Pr-m Sagor.	No. 4. Manuscript Persian character.	No. 5. Manu- script Na- gree Cha- racter	No 6 Colloquial Sentences.	Remarks on Pronuncia- tion.
A	Read and translated with great accuracy, made a few errors, but not serious.	Read with fluency and translated with general ac- curacy. No serious errors.	Read and translate fluently and with much accuracy— very few errors.	Read fluently and correctly —gave the meaning with some hesitation but cor- rectly.	Read with hesitation, but gave the meaning accu- rately.	Fluent and intelligible— some errors in Grammar, but not important.	Pronunciation generally clear and intelligible, some- times clips the long vowels and confounds the hard and soft letters.

We the undersigned do hereby solemnly declare that the above is a fair and impartial report on the oral examination of candidates, and that the written exercises were performed in our presence on the * * day of * * 186*, between the hours of * * and * * without the aid of dictionary or other book and without the assistance of a Moonshiee or any other person.

(Signed)

A B,

C D,

E. F.,

} *Examiners.*

FORM C.

*List of Exercises to be performed by each Candidate for passing the
Military Hindoostanee Examination.*

ORAL.

No 1. " Bagh-o-Bahar," page * * * line * * * commencing at the word * * * and ending at the word * * * being * * * lines.

No 2. " Bytal Pu hee ee," page * * * line * * * commencing at the word * * * and ending at the word * * * being * * * lines.

No 3. Colloquial sentences to be read out one by one to each candidate and translated at once *en à voce*, forwarded herewith.

WRITTEN.

English into Hindoostanee in Persian and Nagree characters (one and the same translation written out in both characters) forwarded herewith.

(Signed)

A. B.,

C. D.,

} *Examiners.*

Care is to be taken that the oral examination of one candidate is not overheard by another. They are to be placed as far apart from each other and from the committee as the size of the room will admit.

FORM D.

Report on the Oral Examination of Candidates for passing the Military Hindoostanee Examination.

(Place and date.)

Distinguishing Mark.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	Remarks on Pronunciation.
	Bagh-o-Bahar.	Byta: Pucheessee.	Colloquial Sentences.	
A.	Read and translated with much readiness and accuracy.	Read with ease and accuracy and gave the general meaning correctly.	Translated with some hesitation but mostly with accuracy and intelligibly.	Intelligible but not always clear—Passable on the whole.

We the undersigned do hereby solemnly declare that the above is a fair and impartial report on the oral examination of candidates, and that the written exercises were performed in our presence on the * * * day of * * * 15*, between the hours of * * and * * without the aid of dictionary or other book, and without the assistance of a Moonshee or any other person.

(Signed A. B.,
C. D.,
E. F., } *Examiners.*

G. O. G. G. 3d Oct. 1851.

*General Officers and Brigadiers—General Letter, dated 30th December 1835.**Letter from 16th Sept 1824.*

Paras. 5 to 12. On the death of Major General Thomas, Government was obliged, under the Regulations of 1769, to re-appoint a Major General (Martindell), who had already had a tour on the staff. Adverting to the Non-issue of His Majesty's Brevets, owing to a state of peace, and to the general inexpediency of re-appointing the same Officers to the General Staff, it is earnestly submitted that the senior colonels should be declared eligible to the same advantages in regard to the Staff as Major Generals, when there are in India, no Officers of the latter rank, who have not already served their tour of Staff duty. The colonels thus appointed will vacate the situation on the arrival of a General Officer from Europe, and the time of their service as colonels will be ultimately considered as so much of their Service on the Staff. Another vacancy having occurred by the addition of a fifth General Officer on the Staff, Colonel Shudham, the senior Officer of that rank, has been appointed to fill it.

Para. 2. We are satisfied of the prudence of the measure proposed in these paragraphs.

3. We accordingly authorise you when no General Officers shall be present, except such as shall have had a tour on the Staff, or shall be unfit for such a command, to nominate colonels to the Staff on the allowances of Major Generals.

4. A colonel so nominated to the Staff will, however, be expected to vacate his appointment on the arrival of a General Officer eligible to replace him, and the time during which a colonel shall have served on the Staff, shall be reckoned as part of the four year's Staff tour, prescribed by the Regulations, so that no Officer shall serve more than four years on the Staff except under the special circumstances provided for in our Orders of the 20th of April 1803—G. O. G. G. 6th May, 1820.

5. Whatever General Officers may be required for the Company's Indian Staff, shall be taken from the senior colonels of their service, to whom the temporary rank of Brigadier General will be granted, until by the operation of His Majesty's General Brevets, the armies of India shall be again supplied with the requisite number of General Officers.—*G. O. G. 6th May, 1826.*

His Excellency the Commander-in-chief having brought to the knowledge of government, the prevalence of an opinion among the senior field officers of the army, that they are by right entitled to succeed, in virtue of their seniority, to the commands exercised by Brigadiers on the permanent establishment; the right honorable the Vice-President in council deems it necessary to put an end to so groundless a misconception.

His Lordship in council is accordingly pleased to direct, that it be henceforward distinctly understood, that seniority does not confer the right of succession to the rank of Brigadier, nor to any extra regimental command of trust and importance.

It is expected by the honorable the Court of Directors, that the most efficient field officers of their army will be selected for employment as Brigadiers, as will be seen from the subjoined extract of a letter from the honorable court, which is published for general information;

Extract General Letter, from the honorable the Court of Directors, dated 21st December, 1825.

Para 27. This complaint, even if just, in reference to the general officers, will not apply to the field officers of the Company's army from whom our India Governments have the power of selecting the most efficient, and employing them as Brigadiers whenever their services are required'—*G. O. D. P. 20th April, 1827.*

The following Extracts from a letter No. 65, from the honorable the Court of Directors to the Governor of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, under date the 17th December, 1834, are published in General Orders.

'We have no hesitation in expressing our opinion that our officers have no strict right to succeed to the appointments of Brigadier General on the ground of mere seniority, these being staff appointments involving both confidence and responsibility. But we must express our firm reliance on the discretion and good feeling of our several governments, that the claims of officers to these or any other appointments arising out of length of service will never be set aside, except on public grounds.

'With respect to the question raised as to the disqualification of colonels eligible by seniority to divisional commands to hold certain offices which they could not hold under the present Regulation as General Officers,—We are of opinion that colonels so situated ought to have the option either of retaining their appointments, or of succeeding to divisional commands as Brigadier Generals; but if they were to prefer the retention of their offices, the divisional commands should not afterwards be open to them, except in special cases to be determined by government, and reported to us for our approbation and sanction.

'The same principle ought to be applied in case of senior Brigadiers waving their right to succeed to divisional commands. If they prefer remaining as Brigadiers, the superior appointment of Brigadier General ought not, in our opinion, to be open to them, except in special cases.

'All the members of your government concur in recommending that general officers or colonels at home, appointed by us to divisional commands, should not displace officers previously in possession of these appointments, but wait the occurrence of vacancies after their arrival at the respective Presidencies. In compliance with your recommendation, we direct that henceforth a general officer or colonel, appointed by us to a divisional command, shall not succeed to that command until the occurrence of a vacancy, unless we shall have specially directed otherwise.'—*G. O. G. G., 1st June, 1835.*

Ordnance Officers.—His Lordship in Council is further pleased to direct, that the 4th, 5th and 6th paragraphs of the General Order of the 16th May 1818, be re-cinded, and that, in lieu thereof, the following modified Regulations be considered in force from this date, and adopted accordingly in place of the paragraphs above referred to.

Para. 4. No commissioned officer shall be eligible to the ordnance commissariat, until five complete years from his first joining the artillery. After his first appointment, as deputy commissary, he will continue to rise to the head of the list of commissaries provided his zeal and conduct be satisfactory to government, unless he be promoted, in the mean time, to the rank of major in the regiment of artillery, when he shall vacate his appointment.

Para. 5. The selection for the principal and deputy principal commissaryship of ordnance, will be made from the actual deputy principal commissary, full commissaries, and officers who have formerly served as such, or from the field officers of the corps of artillery at large, at the discretion of government.

Para. 6.—The situation of deputy principal commissary may be held either by a regimental field officer or captain, if of the latter rank, he be serving in the department; but no officer under the degree of a field officer in the army, is to be eligible to the principal commissaryship of ordnance.—*G. O. C. G., 4th August, 1821.*

Quarter Master General's Department.—It will be a permanent Regulation of this department, that the candidate for appointment shall previously produce a certificate either from the surveyor general in India, the chief or acting chief engineer, or the superintending engineer of the province in which he is stationed, of his possessing a competent knowledge of the theory and practice of survey.—*G. O. G. G., 12th August, 1821.*

Interpreters.—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, considering it of primary importance and advantage to the service, that the situation of interpreter and quarter master to Native corps of the line should be held by officers fully competent to the performance of the duties; and also with a view of encouraging a more general study of the Native language, is pleased to enact the following rules for the attainment of the desirable objects.

Officers applying under the sanction and approbation of the commanding Officers of their corps for the situation of Interpreter, shall be required to pass an examination in the Hindoostanee language before a committee of competent Officers, to be assembled by order of the commander-in-chief at the Head Quarters station of the Division.

The committee will forward to the Adjutant General of the Army, a detailed report of the examination, with a certificate specifying the nature of the Officer's proficiency, and will state their opinion of his competency to conduct the duties of an interpreter to a court martial.

The favorable certificate and opinion of the committee will be sufficient authority in the first instance to render an Officer eligible to hold the situation, but before he can be finally confirmed in it, he will be required to undergo, with the sanction of the Governor General in council, a further examination by the public examiners of the college of Fort William, and to obtain from them a favorable certificate and opinion of his qualifications. And for this purpose he will (on the occasion of his arrival within the limit of the Presidency division, either in the course of self or otherwise) be directed to repair to the Presidency.

But Officers within the limits of the Presidency division, at the time of their application for the situation of interpreter will not be required to pass any preliminary examination.

The foregoing rules will be applicable to all Officers recommended to officiate as Interpreters; and Officers now actually holding the situation of Interpreters, will be required to pass the examination above prescribed twelve months after the promulgation of this order to their corps.—*G. O. C. C. 17th February 1823.*

The commander-in-chief is pleased to notify to the subaltern Officers of the Army, the scale of qualifications expected in the candidates for the office of Interpreter in Native corps and the tests by which such qualifications are to be ascertained ; viz

1st. A well grounded knowledge of the general principles of Grammar.

2nd. The ability to read and write with facility the modified Persian character of the Oordoo and the Devi Nagri of the Khurree Bolee.

3rd. A colloquial knowledge of the Oordoo and Hindoostanee, sufficient to enable him to explain with facility, and at the moment, any orders in those dialects or to transpose Reports, Letters, &c. from them into English.

The tests by which these qualifications are to be tried—are :

1st. By well selected questions not of niceties, but of the general leading principles of Grammar.

2nd. By *viva voce* conversation with the Examiners.

3rd. By written translations into Hindoostanee in both characters, of selected Orders or Rules and Regulations.

4th. By reading and translating the Bagh-o-Behar in Hindoostanee : the Prem Sagur in Khurree Bolee : and the Goolistan or Unwar-i-Soheily in Persian.

It will be the duty of committees of examination to ascertain the attainments of candidates by the foregoing rules ; and their Reports are to specify the proficiency of the party examined, under each of those heads.

The commander-in-chief desires it to be further understood that previous examination in the college of Fort William, if successful, will be considered as sufficient proof of qualification : but that the examinations which took place of Officers quitting the Brasserie Institutions, which will not exempt candidates from the operation of the foregoing Orders.—*G. O. C. C.*, 27th May 1823.

The commander-in-chief impressed with the necessity of obviating the inconvenience likely to arise to the Public Service, from the appointment of Interpreters who are not qualified for the duties of the Office, has determined not to appoint any Officer permanently to that situation, who shall not have passed an examination and have been reported qualified for it.

The recommendation of the commanding Officer of the Regiment will be so far attended to that the Officer recommended will be appointed to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master until the commander-in-chief shall have ascertained from the Report of the committee of Examination, what Officer is best qualified for the situation.

When it shall happen, which the commander-in-chief trusts it seldom will, that there is no Officer in the Regiment possessed of the requisite qualifications, the commander-in-chief will consider it his duty to appoint an Officer from another corps, to act as Interpreter, until the Regiment shall produce one qualified for the office.

Anxious to extend the application of the principle on which this determination has been formed, and to give it practical efficiency, the commander-in-chief takes this opportunity of signifying to the Army, that in his selection of situations on the Staff depending on his recommendation, it is his intention to give ample scope to the operation of those clauses, of which an Army, constituted as this is, is so essentially in need : encouragement of merit, and remuneration of services.—*G. O. C. C.*, 28th December 1827.

Under instructions from his Excellency the right honorable the commander-in-chief, qualified Officers from the infantry branch of the service will be appointed to do duty as Interpreters and Quarter Masters with cavalry corps, whenever cavalry officers who have passed the prescribed examination may not be available.

As infantry Officers are so nominated, will not be required to attend mounted and perform other duties peculiar to the cavalry branch of the service, they are not to draw any other allowances than those strictly belonging to the appointment either in cantonment or when marching.—*G. O. C. C.*, 14th July 1834.

SECT. IX—QUEEN'S LOCAL MAJOR GENERALS.

The following paragraph of a Military letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, to the address of the Governor General of India in Council, No. 9 of 1837, dated the 19th of December last, are published in General Orders for the information of the army.

'Para 7 We have no objection to the promotion to the local rank of Major General of the colonels of Her Majesty's Army serving in India, who were senior as such to colonels of our Army promoted to the rank of Major General by the brevet of the 10th January 1837.

'8. Under the special circumstances in which local Major Generals are placed, we consent to their being considered as eligible to continue to reside in India, and to hold those brigade commands which they would have held had their promotion not taken place provided always that no interference be permitted with the commands on the general staff allotted to the Major Generals or Brigadier Generals, and Brigadiers of the Queen's and Company's forces respectively.—G. O. G. G., 9th March 1838.

The following Military Letter, from the Honorable the Court of Directors, to the Governor General of India in Council, No. 3, dated the 11th September 1839, is published to the Army.

Military Department, No. 3 of 1839. Our Governor General of India in Council.—

We forward to you the copy of a letter from Lieut. General Lord Fitzroy Somerset, dated the 15th instant, and of its enclosures, bringing to our notice, that the arrangements agreed upon and authorized for the promotion and employment of H. M.'s Lieutenant colonels serving in India, who are senior as such to our officers promoted to be colonels and major generals, have not been correctly understood. It will be apparent, on referring to our letter of the 28th Jan. 1835 para. 1 & 9. of Her Majesty's service who have been promoted to be local Major Generals, are eligible to be appointed to brigade commands in divisions, whether their regiments may be serving in these divisions or not, provided always that no interference be permitted with the commands on the general staff allotted to the Major Generals or Brigadier Generals and Brigadiers of the Queen's and the Company's forces respectively.

2 In our letter of the 28th January 1835 we stated that if it shall be found impracticable to make either of the arrangements then suggested for the employment of officers of Her Majesty's services, who might be senior in a division to an officer appointed to the command of that division, it would be indispensably necessary that the officers so situated should be called upon to consider of the course they would have to take; and they must have the option of retiring from the country as they would do if promoted to be Major General on a General Brevet, and appointed to serve on the Staff. We have now to apprise you, that local Major Generals so situated may continue to reside in India unemployed, like Major Generals in our service, receiving the pay and batta of their Regimental rank, but with the understanding that the brigade commands usually allotted to the Queen's service, shall be given to the Queen's Officers available for them at each Presidency, according to seniority.

London, 11th September, 1839.—With reference to the above letter, the Honorable the President in Council is pleased to declare:

1. The local Major Generals of Her Majesty's service are eligible under the appointment of Government, for employment as Brigadiers, where Queen's troops are stationed, provided that such appointment shall not interfere with the commands on the General Staff allotted to the Company's Officers.

2. That the senior local Major Generals (of the Regiments at each Presidency) are in preference to be so employed.

3. That the Brigadier's term of serving shall be limited, as in the case of Major General, to five years; and half the number of years which any Officer

may have served prior to the promulgation of this order, in command of a brigade, including any temporary command of a division, shall be deducted from that term.

4. That local Major Generals of Her Majesty's service, who prefer remaining in India, in expectation of succeeding by seniority to brigade commands may do so, selecting their residences within the Presidency in which their Regiments are serving and receiving the pay and full batta of their Regimental rank.

5. That local Major Generals of Her Majesty's service, must hereafter be held to be ineligible to retain the command of their respective Regiments, and must vacate their brigade commands on the departure of their Regiments from India, or from one Presidency to another.

6. That local Major Generals, of Her Majesty's service who have served, five years as Brigadiers, are not without special sanction, to remain in India in receipt of full batta, although the Regiments to which they belong may still continue on the India establishment.

7. That these rules shall have effect from the date of this General order—*G. O. P. C 20th January 1840.*

The home authorities having disapproved of clauses 3, and 6, and of the 1st provision of clause 5, of the General Order, dated the 20th of January last, the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council in obedience to the instructions of the Hon^{ble} the Court of Directors, promulgates, for general information, the following revised rules for the employment in India of local Major Generals of Her Majesty's service,

1. Local Major Generals of Her Majesty's service are eligible, under the appointment of Government, for employment as Brigadiers, where Queen's troops are stationed, provided that, such appointment shall not interfere with the commands on the General Staff allotted to Company's Officers.

2. The senior local Major Generals of the Regiments at each Presidency are in preference to be so employed.

3. The period for which local Major Generals may retain brigade commands is not restricted to any number of years, but they must vacate such commands on the departure of their Regiments from India or from one Presidency to another.

4. Local Major Generals of Her Majesty's service, who prefer remaining in India, in expectation of succeeding by seniority to brigade commands, may do so, selecting their residences within the Presidency in which their Regiments are serving, and receiving the pay and full batta of their Regimental rank.

5. Local Major Generals of Her Majesty's service are permitted to remain in India unemployed; they are not precluded from retaining the command of their respective Regiments, which they may, at their option, continue to exercise, provided there shall be no interference with the brigade or other commands allotted to Company's Officers.—*G O G G 25th July 1840,*

The following extract of a Military Letter N. 10, dated 4th November, 1840 from the Honorable the Court of Directors, to the Governor General of India in Council, is published for general information :

Reply to a letter dated 13th August 1840, No 87. —Transmit a G. O 20th July 1840, relative to the position of local Major Generals of Her Majesty's service in India; also the minutes which have been recorded on the subject, to which the Court's attention is earnestly solicited.

The principle of the regulations for the employment of Her Majesty's local Major Generals in fixed divisional and brigade commands, as specified in paragraph 2, of our dispatch of the 29th June last, and which provides effectually against any inconvenient interference of our Regimental Officers of the Queen's Army with appointments on the divisional or brigade staff, is understood by the General Commanding-in-Chief and by ourselves, to be equally applicable to the employment of those Officers with field forces. You will accordingly take care that this principle is applied in all cases when Officers are

appointed to commands as Major General, or Brigadier General and Brigadiers.

In conformity with the principle above referred to, local Major Generals absent from their Regiments, are not entitled to resume regimental command or employ, unless such resumption shall be permitted as compatible with your arrangement for the brigade and divisional commands of the force to which the Regiment is attached.—*G. O. G. G. 29th January 1841.*

SECT. X.—VACATION OF APPOINTMENTS.

With the sanction of the honorable the court of directors, as communicated in their military letters to the government of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, No. 130, of the 20th October, 1852, and No. 49, of the 2th April, 1853, para. 14, all existing orders as far as they relate to the withdrawal of officers from their regiments for staff, civil or military or other detached employ, are hereby cancelled, and the following rules, applicable to the three presidencies, are substituted:

1. No officers can be appointed to a situation on the general staff, or to any other detached employment, military or civil, (except that of aide-de-camp,) until he shall have performed three years' regimental duty with a corps of the line.

2. An officer may hold the situation of aide-de-camp after having served one year with his regiment; but the period passed in that situation, except when employed on field service, is not to be counted in the regimental duty above prescribed.

3. No officer is eligible to hold the situation of adjutant general, quarter master general, military audit or general, or commissary general, who has not previously attained the rank of major in the army, unless he shall have actually served *twenty* years in India. The deputies in those departments must have attained the rank of captain in the army, or have served *twelve* years in India, and the assistants, if they have not attained the rank of captain, must have served *ten* years in India. No commissioned officer is eligible to an appointment in the ordnance commissariat department until five complete years from his first joining the artillery. The situation of deputy principal commissary of ordnance may be held by a regimental field officer; or by a captain if he be actually serving in the department; but no officer under the degree of a field officer in the army can be appointed principal commissary of ordnance.

4. No officer can be appointed to the department of the quarter master general of the army until he shall have passed an examination in surveying and plan-drawing.

5. No officer can be appointed to the commissariat department until he shall have passed the examination in the native languages prescribed for interpreters, as well as the prescribed departmental examinations.

6. No officer who has entered the service since the 9th January, 1837, can be appointed to any staff situation, or to any other detached employment, military or civil, until he shall have passed the prescribed examination in Hindoostanee.

7. No more than *six* officers, including field officers, captains, and subalterns, can be permanently withdrawn for staff or detached employ, from a regiment of native cavalry or infantry; but a *seventh* may be taken in great emergency, with the sanction of government; of these numbers, no more than *three* can be of the rank of regimental captain.

8. As a general rule, when three captains are absent from a corps, all on detached employ, and a subaltern of the same corps, holding also a permanent appointment to which he is eligible both as subaltern and captain, is promoted to regimental captain, the officer so promoted shall be ordered to vacate his appointment; but if one or more of the three captains be then officiating only, the subaltern promoted will retain his appointment, and the captain last withdrawn for an officiating appointment shall

rejoin his regiment. It is, however, optional with government to retain on public grounds those services of the subaltern promoted, notwithstanding the number of absent captains may exceed the limit of three.

9. Officers unequal for a limited period to the performance of regimental duty from wounds received on service, may be appointed to staff and civil stations, without reference to the number absent from the corps to which they belong, but this rule is to be considered as sanctioning any permanent increase of withdrawals for staff employment from the regiments of such officers, the number allowed from them being, as from all other corps, limited to six, to which it is to be reduced as situations lapse.

10. A staff situation which can be held only by an officer whose regiment is serving at the station, or forming part of the station to which the appointment appertains, and any vacancy occasioned by the absence of the permanent incumbent for a short period, may, on an emergency, be filled up by the nomination of an officer in the spot, without reference to the number of permanent absentees, provided the commander-in-chief is of opinion that the officer can be secured from regimental duty, but an officer so nominated, if not before relieved, must return to regimental duty on his corps marching from the station or garrison in which he is so temporarily employed on the staff.

11. The tenure of staff, civil and civil detached employment is regulated as follows:

I Appointment without limitation.

Residents at native courts or high diplomatic missions.

II Appointments to be vacated on promotion to the rank of lieutenant general

Commanders of divisions

III Appointments to be vacated on promotion to the rank of major general

Secretary to government military department

Adjutant general

Quarter master general.

Judge advocate general.

Survey general

Commissary general

Military music general

Staff and member Military Board

Commandants of military hospitals, districts or garrisons.

IV. Appointments to be vacated on promotion to the rank of major general or regimental adjutant, or lieutenant colonel or commandant, in receipt of office honours, or nomination to chief engineer, or acting chief engineer, or commandant of artillery

Chief commands in the armies of native allied powers.

Town and fort major

Deputy secretary to government, military department.

Deputy adjutant general.

Deputy quarter master general.

Deputy military auditor general.

Deputy commissary general

Auditor commissary accounts.

Secretary Military Board

Principal commissary of ordnance.

Superintending engineers of divisions, roads and canals, if engineer officers.

Personal staff of governor general, governors, lieutenant governors, and commander-in-chief

Political agents at inferior native courts.

Commandant ofappers and miners.

Commissioners.

General superintendent for the suppression of Thuggee.

V. Appointment to be vacated on promotion to the rank of lieutenant colonel regimentally.

1st assistant to a resident at a native court, or high diplomatic mission.

Principal assistant in civil charge of a district.

Deputy commissioners.

Assistant secretaries to government, military department.

1st assistant adjutant general.

Assistant adjutant general of artillery.

1st assistant quartermaster general.

1st assistant auditor general.

1st assistant secretary Military Board.

1st assistant commissary general.

Agent for gun carriages.

Agent for gun powder.

Agent for army clothing.

Director of a military dépôt of instruction.

Presidency paymaster.

Principal deputy commissary of ordnance.

Superintending engineers of divisions, roads, canals, &c, if not engineer officers.

Superintendent of funds.

Superintendent of staff.

Commandant of body guard.

Commandants of local corps, irregular infantry and cavalry.

Superintendent for the suppression of thuggee.

Superintendent Mysore Princes.

Military secretary to the chief commissioner in the Panjab.

All officers attached to colleges, schools and other institutions.

Appointments in Mysore, if not held by engineer officers.

VI. Appointments to be vacated on promotion to the rank of major regimentally.

All assistant, deputy assistants, or sub-assistants in staff offices or public departments not included below.

Political and other civil situations inferior to 1st assistant to a resident or civil commissioner.

Assistant commissioners.

Assistants to the commissioner for the suppression of thuggee.

Commandants of military police and companies of Police.

Deputy judges and magistrates.

Brigade major.

Fort and camp engineers.

Superintendent of coast.

Paymaster and deputy paymasters of pensioners and soldiers.

Surveyed partition, measurement offices.

Accountant, camp major, and secretaries to general offices.

Secretary clothing board.

Commissioners and deputy commissioners of ordnance.

Commands of frontier districts and chief's country.

Commands of frontier districts and chiefs with native princes.

Commands of frontier districts and escorts.

Executive officers of depots and public works.

All appointments or positions not included in the above enumeration, shall be vacated on promotion to the rank of regimental captain, with the exception of such as may be held by officers of engineers, which, under the rank of acting chief engineer, are unlimited.—G. O. C. G., 10th June 1853.

In the last case put by the Governor General, possibility of their being supernumerary Major Generals in the company's service.—We concur

in opinion with him, and the other members of your government, that no reason exists why, Major Generals should, in that event, vacate any office or staff appointment of which they may be in possession until it actually comes to their turn to accept or decline divisional commands, when the same rule will apply to them as we have now directed to be applied to Colonels holding staff appointments.—*G. O. G. 1st June 1835.*

The Honorable the Vice President in Council is pleased to direct, that the following Extract, (*Para. 1*) from a Military Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, to the Government of Bengal, dated 28th July be published in General Orders.

Para. 1. 'In compliance with your recommendation, and for the reasons which you have urged in support of it, we authorize you to extend the term of service of General Officers on the staff of your Presidency, from four to five years; and we permit Major General Pine to have the benefit of this regulation.'—*G. O. V. P. 22d November 1830.*

The following paragraphs of a Military Letter, No. 29, from the Honorable the Court of Directors, to the Government of Bengal, dated the 5th April, 1837 are published for the information of the army:—

Para. 1. Having had under our considerations the regulations affecting the appointment of Officers to established brigade commands we have resolved that such Brigadiers, of the 1st and 2nd classes, as are regimental colonels, and who have succeeded to the benefits of the off-reckoning fund, shall be required to vacate their respective commands after having held the appointment of Brigadier for five years; this regulation however to be subject to the same modification as the appointment of General Officers to the staff; viz. that if, on any particular occasion, you should be of opinion, that the continued service of any Brigadier is indispensable to the public interests, you may continue him in the command until our decision on his case shall be made known to you. Upon every such occasion you will furnish us with the requisite information with the least practicable delay.

2. This regulation is not to be applied retrospectively to the period which Brigadiers may have served as such, prior to its announcement in General Orders; but we are of opinion, that for every two years which they may then have served as Brigadiers, they should be considered as having served one year towards the completion of their four under the new regulation.—*G. O. G. 31st July 1837.*

APPENDIX.

PART VI.

Marine Regulations.

• To

CAPTAIN

Commander of the

SIR,

I am directed by the Superintendent of Marine to request, in the event of the Ship or Vessel under your Command experiencing any detention at the Sand Heads from the want of a Pilot, that you will report the circumstance to me, when an enquiry into the causes will immediately be instituted.

2. I am further directed to inform you that the following Rules with respect to the draught of water at which Ships may be moved, have been in force since the 8th June 1846, and continue to be so:—

1st. Inward or outward without steam, at any draught not exceeding 20 feet.

2d. Inward or outward with steam, at any draught not exceeding 22 feet.

3d. The officers of the pilot service will, as usual, take charge of inward bound ships of any draught at the pilot station, but they are strictly prohibited from bringing any vessel of more than 22 feet draught, higher than Kedgerree, or taking her from town if above that draught, without special permission of the Master Attendant.

4th. A pilot must not move a ship between Calcutta and Kedgerree, either outward or inward-bound, without the aid of steam, if she is drawing more than 20 feet, unless in the absence of a steamer it becomes necessary to change her anchorage for safety.

5th. An outward-bound ship may be moved by her pilot from Kedgerree to Saugor, with or without steam, at his discretion, provided she does not draw more than 22 feet, but the vessel must not be moved at all within the limits mentioned if her draught is beyond 22 feet, without special permission of the Master Attendant.

6th. Beyond Saugor a pilot is left to his discretion, whether he will move an outward-bound ship drawing more than 22 feet.

3. It being understood that a practice has very generally obtained among Commanders of Vessels frequenting this Port of making pecuniary Donations to the Pilot in charge of their Vessel, you are to understand that such a practice is entirely discretionary, and that Pilots are peremptorily commanded on no account, either directly or indirectly, to seek any such Donation, any Pilot so seeking a gratuity or neglecting his duty with a view to exact one, in consequence of not obtaining it, is liable to experience the severe displeasure of Government.

4. You are requested on the Pilot boarding your Vessel to fill up the accompanying two Forms, one to my address and the other to that of the Master Attendant, in order to their being delivered to the Dāk Boat on the Vessel's arrival at Kedgerree.

5. Government having been pleased, at the recommendation of the late Marine Board, to remove the interdict hitherto preventing vessels being under way in the river under any circumstances during the night, I am directed, with a view to prevent, as far as possible, any accident arising from the permission now given in order to facilitate the progress of vessels passing up and down the river, to desire that you will be particular in attending to the following directions, which the pilot is ordered strictly to require your attention to, while your vessel is between Calcutta and Saugor.

Vessels at anchor are after dark till day-light to shew a light at the star-board foreyard arm.

Vessels under way with a steamer are in like manner to shew a light at each foreyard arm, the steamer showing one where most convenient.

Vessels under way without a steamer are to show a light at the foretop gallant mast head.

6. Immediately on your arrival in Calcutta, you are to report yourself personally at the Master Attendant's office, and at your earliest convenience to communicate to him in writing the name and residence of the parties to whom the bills for pilotage, &c., are to be presented for payment. You are further requested prior to quitting your vessel, on arrival at Calcutta, to give, or to cause your chief officer to give, the pilot a certificate of your actual registered tonnage and of the draught of water at which your vessel has been piloted, as also that she has or has not been accompanied by a row boat, in order that the bills for pilotage and port dues may be correctly made out.

7. Should your ship or vessel be coming up to Calcutta, you are to land not only the Ship's Gun-powder, with the exception of 100 lbs which may, if you deem proper, be retained on board, but any you may have brought out for sale as part of the vessel's Cargo, at the Magazine at Moyapore previous to passing that place. Any quantity beyond 100 lbs that may be found on board will be liable to Seizure.

8. You are also informed that by order of the Hon'ble the President in Council your Pilot is authorized, should he have reason to suppose that the preceding order is about to be evaded by you, to refuse to proceed with the Vessel until the order is conformed to, or he is furnished by you with a written declaration on honor that no Store Gun-Powder, in excess of 100 lbs., is on board.

9. It is hereby further notified to you that you are strictly prohibited from throwing overboard, into any part of the river, ballast of any description whatever, under a penalty of Rs 500.

10. Under the act No. XIV of 1836, passed by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in council in the Legislative Department, under date 30th May, 1836, you are required immediately on the receipt of this letter to insert under their proper heads in the accompanying printed form of manifest, all the particulars which are specified therein, relative to the goods, wares, and merchandize laden on board the vessel, under your command; and, after filling up the document, to return it, duly attested under your signature, to the pilot in charge of your vessel, to enable that officer to transmit the same to my address by the first dak that may be despatched from Kedgerie after the entrance of the vessel into the river.

11. The pilot, I am instructed to add, is prohibited, by the orders of the Right Honorable the Governor of Bengal, under the powers conferred by the 5th section of the aforesaid act, from bringing the vessel higher up the river Hooghly than Kedgerie, until the manifest of her import cargo shall have been furnished to him.

12. I am further directed to inform you that, under the 5th section of the said act, if the above manifest shall not contain a full and true specification of all the goods imported on the vessel under your command, you will be liable to a fine of one thousand rupees (Rs. 1,000) and any goods or packages that may be found on board in excess of the manifest so delivered to the pilot, or differing in quality or kind, or in marks and numbers from the specification contained therein, will be liable to be seized and confiscated, or to be charged with such increased duties as may be determined by the Board of Customs,

Salt and Opium. In the event of there being a deficiency in the packages or goods entered in the manifest, you are liable under the said Act to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees (Rs. 500) for every missing or deficient package of unknown value and for twice the amount of duty chargeable on goods deficient and unaccounted for, if capable of being assessed therewith.

13. In the event of your vessel remaining outside or below Kedgerree, you are required by the said Act to deliver the manifest, so duly filled up and attested to the pilot, immediately on the vessel being brought to anchor; and if you should neglect to deliver the said manifest for the space of twenty-four hours after the vessel shall have anchored, you will be liable to a fine of one thousand rupees (Rs. 1,000.)

14. I am directed, with reference to the 15th Section of the Act No. XVII. of 1837, to desire that you will deliver every letter and packet on board your vessel, not specially entrusted for separate delivery, to the dák peon who may first board your vessel; and I am to add that by the next Section of the above act, you are liable to a penalty, not exceeding Rupees 1,000, for any wilful neglect in this particular, which penalty will assuredly be levied—in instances having occurred of commanders wilfully detaining their packets.

15. You are to observe that the collector of government customs will, upon application being made to him, grant receipts for all goods which may be landed from your ship or vessel, and lodged in the Custom House; and he will be responsible for delivering from the Custom House all goods for which receipts shall have been granted; but should you, your Officers, or passengers, omit to take such receipts upon your goods being landed and lodged as above-mentioned, you or they will not be entitled to indemnification for any of them that may be lost in passing through the Custom House.

I am Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

H HOWE,
Secretary.

Fort William, Marine Superintendent's Office, the 4th April 1852.

REGULATIONS.

FOR THE GUIDANCE OF COMMANDERS AND OTHERS, BELONGING TO SHIPS AND VESSELS RESORTING TO THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

*Under the Orders of Government, in the General Department,
Dated 5th August 1835.*

1st. As the harbour master is held responsible for the movements of all ships and vessels, to and from the stream, requiring his assistance, the Officers of his department are not to be interlerid with in the execution of such important duty. After a ship or vessel is moored in a clear and safe berth in the stream, she is not to be shifted, unless for the purpose of hauling into dock, or to the honorable company's moorings, and except in cases of emergency.

2d. All applications to take in or cast off from the moorings, or for other assistance from the harbour master's department, are to be made in writing to the master attendant, who will direct the harbour master accordingly. Applications will be complied with according to priority of date.

3d. On ships or vessels arriving off Calcutta, they are to have their jib and driver booms rigged in, as soon as practicable, and to keep them so till the pilot takes charge for the purpose of taking them to sea again. The commander or owner of any vessel in which, in breach of this regulation, either jib or driver boom shall be kept rigged out one day after warning has been given by the master attendant to the commander or commanding officer at the time, shall be liable to a fine of 100 rupees for that day, and a further fine of 20 rupees per day for every day after, that either jib or driver boom shall continue rigged out in violation of the rule herein laid down.

4th. The omission of proper marks on the stem and stern post of vessels, causing much trouble to the Master Attendant's Department, in consequence of the operation of hooking becoming necessary, in order to ascertain the correct draught, Government have directed a fine of one gold mohur to be levied on all ships that in future may require to be hooked, to ascertain their draught either forward or aft.

5th. Ships and vessels lying in the stream, or at the honorable company's moorings shall have at least one anchor at the bow, with a cable bent and ranged, ready for letting go at all times.

6th. No ship or vessel shall make any hawser or rope fast to any of the honorable company's mooring buoys, except for the purpose of warping into a berth, under the direction of the harbour master, or his assistant; and specially no warps are to be out during the night on account of the risk of boats being thereby upset, and the almost certainty of the consequent loss of lives.

7th. Serious accidents having taken place in transporting vessels, from the circumstance of one ship letting go another's warp, while in the act of moving, commanding officers are to permit warps to be made fast, and to keep them so, until requested to let them go. All vessels in the port of Calcutta are enjoined to assist each other, while in the act of warping.

8th. The harbour master's assistants are directed to take care in hauling ships or vessels into dock, that the waist anchors are got up out of the chains, and to see that no projections whatever, beyond the ship's sides, (which can be removed) be suffered to remain.

9th. All ships or vessels moored in the stream are to keep a clear hawse, to prevent accidents occurring.

10th. Commanding officers of vessels are strictly prohibited from boiling pitch, dammer, or resin on board, to prevent accident by fire. They are also prohibited from throwing overboard ballast, or rubbish of any kind, detrimental to the bed of the river.

11th. Commanding officers of ships or vessels lying under hawsers, or at any of the honorable company's moorings, are to slack down their cables to enable vessels to pass over them, when required by the officers of the harbour master's department to do so.

12th. Ships or vessels meeting with any accident, or causing damage to others, while in charge of an officer under the authority of the master attendant, have no claim on government for such damage, but the parties concerned are to represent the case to the master attendant, who will take such cognizance of the same as the merits of the case may appear to require.

13th. In order to avoid misconception as to the responsibility of Government for the safety of Ships and Vessels making use of the Honorable Company's Chain Moorings, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to direct, that it be explicitly notified to the Public that Government does not guarantee the safety of any Ship or Vessel which may use those Moorings.

14th. Government have been further pleased to prohibit Commanders of all Ships and Vessels more than 200 Tons burthen from moving them in any part of the River, unless they have a Pilot or an Officer from the Harbour Master's Department on board, under penalty (independent of such consequences as the Owners or Commanders may be subject to by Law on the part of individuals,) or Two Hundred Rupees for every breach of this prohibition.

15th. Vessels of 200 Tons burthen only or less may be moved by their Commanders with the permission of the Master Attendant (which must be applied for in writing) without having a Pilot or an Officer from the Harbour Master's Department on board, anywhere within the limits of the Port of Calcutta that is to say, between Sulkeah Ghaut to the North and the Bishop's College on the Right Bank of the River, and the Ghaut opposite thereto commonly called White Gang Ghaut to the South from high water mark on each side of the River. Should Vessels of this description however be moved without such permission having been obtained, they will be liable to the fine specified in Article 13.

16th. Several accidents having lately occurred by vessels driving from single anchor, at which they were lying contrary to the rules of the port. It is hereby notified to the masters or owners of vessels, resorting to the port of Calcutta, that under the sanction of the honorable the deputy governor of Bengal, a fine of 50 Rupees will in future be imposed on all commanders who may refuse to have their ships moored, when required to do so by a Pilot or other duly authorized Government officer.

17th. The pilot is forbidden to quit your ship in any part of the river unless she is properly moored without being duly relieved; he is also forbidden to move her at right above Bishop's college, or pass that point in tow of a steamer on a flood tide.

18th. Should you have any complaint against any subordinate of the master attendant or harbour master's department, you are requested to make it known to this office as soon as possible, that it may be enquired into whilst the circumstances are fresh in the memory of those concerned.

19th. It being necessary that the officer should be shewn the ship's register in order to fill in the tonnage correctly in the report and certificate of draught of water, you are required to show it to him on application.

20th. With a view to the extinction of fires on board ships when they unfortunately break out, all ships and vessels in the port are required to be provided with fire buckets in the proportion of 5 to every hundred tons of registered burthen, one-half of which are to be kept constantly hung up on the quarter deck, or other convenient place with lanyards attached, ready for drawing water, under penalty of 250 rupees. The deputy harbour master will visit the vessels to see that this regulation is complied with, and on his reporting any vessel in the port to be without the proper number of buckets, the commander will become liable to the penalty specified, unless it can be proved that the deputy harbour master is in error, and that the ship or vessel really is provided with the number of buckets required.

21st. The practice of drawing off spirits by candle light from which so many fatal accidents to ships have occurred, is also strictly prohibited to all ships and vessels in the port, under a penalty of 500 rupees for every offence, half of which will be awarded to the party giving information of such infraction of the port regulations. All pilots and officers of the harbour master's department are strictly enjoined to see that this regulation is observed, and to report any infraction of it. As on other cases of breaches of the port regulations to which any penalty attaches, whenever, and as often as, either of the fines specified in this and the foregoing clause, shall have been incurred, a bill will be made out against the commander for the amount, and no pilot will be granted to the vessel on board of which the offence has been committed, until such fine be paid.

22d. Finally, you are hereby informed, that no pilot will be allowed to take charge of your ship onwards, until a certificate from the collector of customs shall have been presented at the master attendant's office, stating that all port charges due on her account, and all fines if any have been incurred, have been paid.

DIVIE ROBERTSON,
Master Attendant.

Master Attendant's Office,
the 29th Oct. 1852.

Rates of Hire of the Moorings at Calcutta, Sulkea, Cooly Bazar, and Kidderpore, and other Charges in the Harbour Master's Department.

CHAIN MOORINGS.		From 1st Nov to 30th June	From 1st July to 31st October
		being 8 months.	being 4 months.
Tons.		Per Diem.	Per Diem.
All Vessels up to. 199	...	1 Rupee	3 Rupees
" " from 200 to 299	...	2 "	4 "
" " " 300 to 399	...	3 "	5 "
" " " 400 to 499	...	4 "	6 "
" " " 500 to 599	...	5 "	7 "
" " " 600 and upwards	...	6 "	8 "
Swinging Moorings	.....	3 "	
N. B. No Vessels above 300 Tons Burthen can be hauled to the Swinging Moorings.			
Hauling to or from the Chain Moorings, for each Operation	.....	26	Rupees
Hauling to or from the Swinging Moorings, for each Operation	...	26	Ditto.
Hauling under or from under four, Ships of 250 Tons and upwards	.....	25	Ditto.
Hauling under or from under four, under 25 Tons	.....	26	Ditto.
Re-moorings	.....	26	Ditto.

Hauling in or out of Dock, and on or off the Slip or Ways including the use of the Buoy—		
If above 300 Tons, each Operation,	40	Ditto.
If of or under 300 Tons, each Operation,	20	Ditto.
For the use of Buoy hauling in or out of Dock,	10	Ditto.
Riding at the Buoy per Diem,	3	Ditto.
Transporting vessels (when not at the Chain Moorings, or not going into, or coming out of Dock,) from Sulkea to any part of the River, not below Kidderpore,	25	Rupess
Transporting any Ship after having been moored from one Mooring to another, if at the request of Owner or Commander,	50	Ditto.

DIAMOND HARBOUR.

The same charge is made for hauling to and from and occupying the moorings at Diamond Harbour as exists in the Calcutta moorings.

Vessels engaging the H. Co.'s Moorings are liable to be removed from one Mooring to another at the Discretion of the Master Attendant whenever he may consider such a measure necessary either for the general convenience of the Port or the particular safety of any other Vessel, of course on such occasion no charge will be made against the Vessel removed.

Seamen prohibited from carrying about them on shore knives or other offensive weapons.

The practice of late adopted by seamen of carrying a'out their persons, when on shore, sheathed knives, being dangerous to the lives of the inhabitants of the city and in direct contravention of the Calcutta Police Bye-Laws of 1814, section 14, which attaches a penalty of 20 sicca rupes on every person of low condition who may appear about the town with "swords, spears, or other offensive weapons made in part or entirely of steel, iron or other metal," commanders of vessels are requested to warn seamen hereof, and to use their utmost end avours to prevent their crews from appearing on shore so armed, and thereby incurring the penalty imposed by the section of the Bye-Laws above cited.

Notices touching Port charges at Calcutta, for the information and guidance of Owners and Commanders of vessels.

The Marine Board having lately, under the orders of Government, been engaged in revising the general regulations of the Marine Department, bearing on the shipping frequenting the port, request the particular attention of owners, agents, and commanders of vessels, to the following arrangements in connection with the charges on account of pilotage, &c., framed with a view to the mutual convenience of the Marine Department and the shipping interests.

First—Commanders are requested, prior to quitting their vessels on arrival off Calcutta, to fill up and certify, or cause to be filled up and certified, a form of certificate shewing the actual registered tonnage; the draft of water; and whether the vessel has or has not been tugged by steamer any part of the way, or has not had the use of a row-boat, which form will be furnished to the pilot, in order to the bills of the vessels being correctly made out.

Second—Commanders are further requested, as early after their arrival as possible, to notify, in writing, to the Master Attendant, the name and residence of the reference for the payment of the vessel's bills.

Third—On the receipt by the Master Attendant of the above certificate and written reference for payment, a single bill will be prepared, including inward pilotage, Light-house duty, Moyapore magazine duty, and row-boat hire, (if any) which, together with a certificate, will be forwarded to the Marine Pay Master for collection within fifteen days of the arrival of the vessel and having on it the name and residence of the party referred to for payment, which commanders are requested to furnish to the Master Attendant in writing as early after their arrival as practicable, that Officer may more readily be enabled to present it. By this arrangement all the charges connected with the vessel up to her arrival off Calcutta, will be embodied in one bill instead of, as hitherto, being made in separate bills.

Fourth—In the event of vessels docking, or being transported at the desire of the commander, it is requested that a certificate may be given by the commanding officer of the operation having been performed, in order to a accompanying the bill when presented for payment to the referee.

Fifth—The practice of charging for hauling to the chain moorings, for their monthly hire, and for hauling from the moorings in separate bills, is discontinued, and henceforward one bill will be prepared, including the charge for hauling to the moorings, that for occupying them, and that for hauling from them; and commanders are requested to give, or cause their commanding officers to give, to the Master Attendant or the Harbour Master, a certificate of the date of hauling to and from the moorings, which certificate, as before, will accompany the bill when presented for payment. The hire of the moorings will be charged for the day on which the vessel is hauled thereto, without reference to the period of the day; and, in like manner, no charge will be made for the day on which she hauls from her moorings, however late in the day she may quit them. The charges connected with the chain moorings will thus be embodied in one bill and be discharged in one payment, instead of three or more, according to the number of months the vessel occupied the moorings.

Sixth—The system of charging outward pilotage on an estimated draught of water with an addition of ten per cent. subject to adjustment after the vessel has sailed, and of charging a certain number of days for a row-boat subject to a like adjustment, is abolished; and in future, the outward pilotage and charge for row-boat hire on outward bound vessels, will be made as follows;

When the vessel is finally laden, the commander is to give notice thereof to the Master Attendant, when the draught of water is to be ascertained and certified by the commander or commanding officer on the part of the vessel, and by the Harbour Master on the part of government,—subject, in case of dispute, to the decision of the Master Attendant. On receipt of the certificate, the Master Attendant will cause a bill to be made out for the regular amount of pilotage, and for the row boat hire according to an average rate with reference to the size of the vessels and the season of the year, fixed by a marine committee which lately sat at the Bankshall, the majority of which was composed of members of houses of agency and commanders of ships. The bill and certificate will be presented in due course for payment.

Seventh—As however it frequently happens that vessels are taking in cargo or filling their water up to the last day of their departure, or that from other causes the bills for the chain moorings and outward pilotage cannot be made out till the eve of departure; owners, agents and commanders are in such cases particularly requested, with a view to despatch, to cause an individual to attend at the Bankshall and expedite the transmission of the bill and certificate to the board for registry, and to the pay office for collection; at each of which officers they may in such cases depend upon the most ready and special attention.

Eighth—In the event of a vessel being tugged any part of the way down by steam, or not having the use of a row-boat, commanders are to obtain from the pilot, at Kedgeree a certificate to that effect, which they should forward by dak to their agents. On receipt thereof agents are requested to make out a bill against the Honorable Company for the quarter deduction from the pilotage allowed, if tugged by steam, or for the row-boat hire paid, as the case may be, and to forward it, together with the certificate, to the Marine Board for audit and payment.

Ninth—In cases where a vessel leaves Calcutta, avowedly intending to fill up cargo at some place below, the pilotage will be charged at the draught at which she leaves Calcutta in like manner, though at the reduced amount, as if she had proceeded to sea; and with respect to the subsequent pilotage charge, from the place at which the vessel takes in the additional cargo, to sea, owners or agents of vessels will be required to furnish a special guarantee to pay the amount chargeable according to a certificate of the draught of water to be signed by the commander or commanding officer and pilot.

Tenth—Six sets of moorings at Diamond Harbour having been fitted specially to enable vessels arriving in distress from loss of anchor and cables to be readily moored, the charge will be Co's Rs 50 for mooring and unmooring, and the daily hire the same as for the moorings at Calcutta. The moorings will of course be available to vessels not in distress from loss of anchors and cables, but the Harbour Master will be instructed at all times to keep two sets vacant during the S. W. monsoon to meet casualties.

Eleventh—Annexed is a statement of the several port and pilotage charges and the Marine Board trusts, that with these and the certificates of the commanders or commanding officers before them, owners and agents of vessels will, at all times be enabled readily to ascertain the correctness of the bills, and to discharge them on presentation.

INWARD PILOTAGE CHARGEABLE ON VESSELS.

INTERMEDIATE OR BROKEN PILOTAGE.

Draft of Water	Company's Full Pilotage.	1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11	
		Company's Rupees.	Company's Rupees.	Company's Rupees.	Company's Rupees.	Company's Rupees.	Company's Rupees.	Company's Rupees.	Company's Rupees.	Company's Rupees.	Company's Rupees.	Company's Rupees.	Company's Rupees.	Company's Rupees.	Company's Rupees.	Company's Rupees.	Company's Rupees.	Company's Rupees.	Company's Rupees.	Company's Rupees.	Company's Rupees.	Company's Rupees.	
Under 8 Feet	50	4	28	8	54	12	80	16	108	20	134	25	0	29	28	33	54	37	80	41	108	45	134
8 to 9 "	80	6	108	13	54	20	0	26	108	33	54	40	0	46	108	53	54	60	0	66	108	73	54
9 to 10 "	110	9	28	18	54	27	80	26	108	45	134	55	0	64	28	73	54	82	80	91	108	100	134
10 to 11 "	130	10	134	21	108	32	80	43	54	54	28	65	0	73	134	80	108	97	80	108	54	119	28
11 to 12 "	150	12	80	25	0	37	80	50	0	62	80	75	0	87	80	100	0	112	80	125	54	137	80
12 to 13 "	170	14	28	28	54	42	80	56	108	70	134	83	0	99	28	113	54	127	80	141	108	155	134
13 to 14 "	200	16	108	33	54	50	0	66	108	83	54	100	0	116	108	123	54	150	0	166	108	183	54
14 to 15 "	230	19	28	38	54	57	80	76	108	95	134	115	0	134	28	153	54	172	80	141	108	210	134
15 to 16 "	270	22	80	45	0	67	80	90	0	112	80	135	0	157	80	180	0	202	80	225	0	247	80
16 to 17 "	320	26	108	53	54	80	0	106	108	113	54	160	0	186	108	213	54	240	0	268	108	293	54
17 to 18 "	370	30	134	61	108	92	80	123	54	114	28	185	0	215	134	246	108	277	80	308	54	339	28
18 to 19 "	420	35	0	70	0	105	0	140	0	175	0	210	0	245	0	281	0	315	0	350	0	385	0
19 to 20 "	480	40	0	80	0	120	0	160	0	200	0	240	0	280	0	320	0	360	0	400	0	440	0
20 to 21 "	540	45	0	90	0	135	0	180	0	225	0	270	0	315	0	360	0	405	0	450	0	495	0
21 to 22 "	590	49	28	98	54	147	80	196	108	244	134	295	0	344	28	393	54	443	80	491	108	540	134
22 to 23 "	640	53	54	106	108	160	0	213	54	266	108	320	0	373	54	426	108	480	0	533	54	586	108
23 to 24 "	700	58	54	116	108	175	0	233	54	291	108	350	0	408	54	468	108	523	0	583	54	641	108

OUTWARD PILOTAGE CHARGEABLE ON VESSELS.

INTERMEDIATE OR A BROKEN PILOTAGE.

Draft of Water	Company's Pilotage.		1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		
	Ruppes.	Company's	Ruppes.	Company's	Ruppes.	Company's	Ruppes.	Company's	Ruppes.	Company's	Ruppes.	Company's	Ruppes.	Company's	Ruppes.	Company's	Ruppes.	Company's	Ruppes.	Company's	Ruppes.	Company's	Ruppes.	Company's	
Under 8 Feet	50	4	2	8	12	8	0	16	10	8	20	13	4	25	0	29	2	33	5	37	8	0	41	10	8
8 to 9 "	80	6	10	6	20	0	26	10	8	33	5	4	40	0	6	10	8	53	5	60	0	66	10	8	
9 to 10 "	120	10	0	20	0	30	0	40	0	50	0	60	0	70	0	80	0	90	0	100	0	110	0	0	
10 to 11 "	140	11	10	8	23	5	4	35	0	46	10	8	54	70	0	81	10	3	93	5	4	105	0	116	
11 to 12 "	160	13	5	4	26	10	8	40	0	57	5	4	63	10	8	93	5	4	106	10	8	120	0	133	
12 to 13 "	180	15	0	30	0	45	0	60	0	75	0	90	0	105	0	120	0	135	0	150	0	165	0	0	
13 to 14 "	210	17	8	0	35	0	52	8	0	70	0	87	8	105	0	122	8	140	0	157	8	0	175	0	
14 to 15 "	240	20	0	40	0	60	0	80	0	100	0	120	0	140	0	160	0	180	0	200	0	220	0	0	
15 to 16 "	290	24	2	8	48	5	4	72	8	96	10	8	120	13	4	145	0	169	2	8	1	217	8	0	
16 to 17 "	360	30	0	60	0	90	0	120	0	150	0	180	0	210	0	240	0	270	0	300	0	330	0	0	
17 to 18 "	420	35	0	70	0	105	0	140	0	175	0	210	0	245	0	280	0	315	5	352	8	0	385	0	
18 to 19 "	470	39	2	8	78	5	4	117	8	150	10	8	195	13	4	235	0	274	2	313	5	4	350	0	
19 to 20 "	540	45	0	90	0	135	0	180	0	225	0	270	0	315	0	360	0	405	0	450	0	495	0	0	
20 to 21 "	600	50	0	100	0	150	0	200	0	250	0	300	0	350	0	400	0	450	0	500	0	550	0	0	
21 to 22 "	650	54	2	8	108	5	4	162	8	216	10	8	270	13	4	325	0	379	2	433	5	4	487	8	
22 to 23 "	700	58	5	4	116	10	175	0	223	5	4	291	10	8	350	0	408	5	4	466	10	8	525	0	
23 to 24 "	770	64	2	8	128	5	4	192	8	256	10	8	320	13	4	385	0	449	2	513	5	4	577	8	

The pilotage is divided into twelfths for the convenience of charging intermediate or broken pilotage, viz. from sea to places short of Calcutta, and from and to intermediate places; as also for the purpose of the proportionate deduction being made when vessels are tugged by steam any portion of the distance.

The following shew the number of twelfths chargeable between the several stations.

INWARD PROPORTION.		OUTWARD PROPORTION.	
FROM SEA		FROM CALCUTTA.	
To Saugor.....	4-12ths.	To Moyapore or Futta,	2-12ths.
" Kedgerree.....	6-12ths.	" Diamond Harbour,	3-12ths.
" Culpee.....	8-12ths.	" Culpee,	4-12ths.
" Diamond Harbour, ..	9-12ths.	" Kedgerree,	6-12ths.
" Futta or Moyapore, 10-	12ths.	" Saugor.....	8-12ths.
" Calcutta, full pilotage.		" Sea—full pilotage.	

Moyapore magazine duty, chargeable once for each voyage on a vessel passing Moyapore inward—one anna per ton, on registered tonnage, and vessels drawing under 8 feet draft of water are exempted.

Light duty.—The duty is leviable every time a vessel enters the river, except returning from stress of weather—two annas ditto.

Row boat, inward, Company's rupees 13, per diem.

Ditto, outward.

From 1st April to the

31st July,	700	Tons and upwards..Co's	Rs. 128
	500 to 699	"	103
	300 to 499	"	78

From 1st August to the

31st March	700	Tons and upwards,..	89
	500 to 699	"	76
	300 to 499	"	51
Row-boat at Hooghly point,	per diem.	"	13

If the bawser is used in assisting a vessel in danger

or on shore,

N. B. Vessels under 300 tons are exempted from the attendance of a row-boat in aid of the pilotage, unless one is required by the commander.

NOTICE.

The Government of Bengal have been pleased to modify the Rules relative to Vessels navigating the River Hooghly in manner following:—

1st. All Vessels under 300 tons, and not drawing more than 15 feet trading within the Bay of Bengal, considered as bounded by a line drawn from Cape Comorin by Point de Galle and Acheen Head to the Southern Point of Prince of Wales Island, are permitted to navigate the River Hooghly without a Pilot on payment of double light and buoy duties, provided the commanders can show to the satisfaction of the Master Attendant that they possess a knowledge of the River equal to that which is required of Commanders of Steam Tugs permitted to act as Pilot under a license.

2d. Vessels of more than the above specified tonnage and draught from whatever part of the world they may come, are not required to wait for a Pilot at the Sand Heads, but only to make the usual signal, to keep it flying as long as they are without one, and to take a Pilot if one offers his service.

3d. Vessels ready for Sea are permitted to proceed without a Pilot, provided one does not come on board within 24 hours of the time at which the port clearance was produced at the Master Attendant's office. With respect to Vessels trading beyond the Bay, and of more than 300 tons and drawing more than 15 feet water, the modification of the Regulations above described, is not to come into operation until the 1st May 1847.

It is also hereby notified, that from the 1st Proximo, and hereafter, instead of the present Moyapore magazine duty of one anna per ton on all Vessels, a charge of $\frac{1}{2}$ anna per ton as buoy duty, and $\frac{1}{4}$ anna per ton as Moyapore Magazine duty will be levied.

By order of the Off. Superintendent of Marine,
Fort William, the 31st Oct. 1846. JAS. SUTHERLAND, Secretary.

ORDER OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Fort William, July 16, 1801.

Whereas it hath hitherto been the practice for ships importing at Calcutta to retain their gunpowder on board while lying in the port; and whereas, the explosion of a large quantity of gunpowder on board of a ship, lying off the town, might be attended with the most destructive consequences to the town, to the inhabitants thereof, and to the shipping in the port; and whereas, instances have occurred of shot being fired into the town of Calcutta, and into the country adjacent, by ships saluting Fort William, or firing guns on other occasions, his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, with a view of obviating the serious consequences which might ensue from a continuance of these irregular and dangerous practices, has been pleased to establish the following rules.

1. The commanders of all vessels bound to the port of Calcutta, and proceeding up to the town of Calcutta, or to any other part of the river above Moyapore are required on or before their arrival off Moyapore, to land at the magazine, which has been erected at that place, all the gunpowder which they may have on board, (whether contained in barrels, or made up into ammunition) exceeding the quantity of one hundred pounds, which quantity every vessel is permitted to retain on board, for the purpose of firing salutes or signals in cases of distress. Officers appointed by Government, will take charge of the gunpowder immediately on its being conveyed to the shore at Moyapore, and will deposit it in the magazine. Commanders of vessels are required to mark the names of their respective vessels on the barrels and packages of gunpowder, previously to their being landed. A receipt for the gunpowder will be granted by the officer in charge of the magazine.

2. In order that vessels may be detained as short a time as possible for the delivery of their gunpowder, commanders of vessels are required, on coming in sight of Moyapore, to hoist a flag at the fore-top-mast-head, whereupon the officer in charge of the magazine, will immediately order persons to be in readiness at the river side to receive the gunpowder.

3. Gunpowder shall not be landed or received into the magazine between sunset and sunrise.

4. The commanders of vessels outward bound, who may require gunpowder for their outward voyage, shall not take gunpowder on board in any part of the river above Moyapore, with the exception of a quantity not exceeding one hundred pounds, for the purposes before mentioned. Should any gunpowder have been landed from any vessel, when inward bound, and deposited in the magazine, the gunpowder will, upon the application of the commander of the vessel to the officer in charge of the magazine, (such application being accompanied by the receipt granted on the deposit of the gunpowder in the magazine) be conveyed to the river side, and delivered to such person as may be sent to take charge of it.

5. In future vessels entering the port of Calcutta, shall not at any time, while lying in any part of the river between Moyapore and Calcutta, have on board without the express sanction of Government, any quantity of Gunpowder exceeding one hundred pounds for the purposes before mentioned; the collector of the government customs is hereby empowered and directed, should he have reason to believe that a quantity of gunpowder exceeding one hundred pounds has been received on board of any vessel, to cause the vessel to be searched, and should any greater quantity be found on board, to seize the same. The collector is also empowered and directed to seize any unauthorized quantity of gunpowder which may be attempted to be shipped on any vessel, in opposition to the rules herein prescribed; all such gunpowder so seized, shall be liable to confiscation; the collector shall immediately send all the gunpowder so seized to the magazine in Fort William, and shall report the circumstance of the case to the board of trade; the collector shall not grant a port clearance for any such vessel from which gunpowder shall have been so seized, without the express authority of the Governor General in Council.

6. One-half of the estimated value of all gunpowder which may be confiscated under this regulation, shall be granted in equal proportions to the collector of the customs and his deputy; the remaining moiety shall be granted in equal proportions to the informer and to the officer assisting in making the seizure.

7. The commanders of vessels lying at Diamond Harbour, or in any other part of the river below Moyapore, will be permitted to deposit their gunpowder in the magazine at Moyapore.

8. Pursuant to the orders contained in the 5th article of these regulations, the commanders of all vessels now lying in the port of Calcutta, having on board a quantity of gunpowder exceeding one hundred pounds, are required to send the quantity of gunpowder exceeding one hundred pounds, which they may have on board of their respective ships, or at any place on shore, to the magazine at Moyapore. If the commander of any vessel shall not conform to this requisition, he shall be liable to the penalties stated in the 5th article.

9. The commander of all vessels lying off the town of Calcutta, or any part of the river between the town and Kedgerree, are prohibited from firing guns (excepting for the purpose of saluting Fort William, or for signals in case of the vessels being in distress) for any purpose whatever, without having previously obtained the permission of His Majesty's justices of the peace for the town of Calcutta. When guns shall be fired from any ship for the purpose of saluting Fort William or for signals in case of the ship being in distress, and also in cases in which guns may be fired with the permission of the justices of the peace, the commander of the ship is enjoined to be particularly careful that the gunse be not shotted.

Notice is hereby given that the building that served as a Magazine at Howrah, for the deposit of powder for Sale, ceased to be used for that purpose in May 1850, since which the above orders of 1801 have been as they still are in full force. All Commanders violating the same by bringing up Gunpowder in their vessels are warned that it will be liable to Seizure and confiscation, if the quantity exceed 100 lbs whether it belongs to the Ship or is for sale. All powder in excess of that quantity must be landed at the Moyapore Magazine.

The orders do not apply to Government powder such as Ammunition brought out for the use of troops on board: *This must be brought up to town and landed at Fort William* for if it is left at Moyapore, Commanders will have to bring it up from thence at their own expense.

Master Attendant's Office, }
The 185 . }

Assistant Master Attendant.

No. 1079.

NOTICE TO COMMANDERS OF OUTWARD BOUND VESSELS

Great inconvenience arising to the agents of vessels from commanders of outward-bound vessels which have been tugged by steam, or which have had no row boat in attendance on them, not attending to the 8th-item of the published notices touching port charges, and sending up from Kedgerree the required certificate, without which the refund of $\frac{1}{2}$ pilotage and the charge paid on account of row boat cannot be passed by the Marine Board. Commanders are therefore reminded of the necessity on their own vessel's account of their obtaining such certificate from the pilot and forwarding it to their owners from Kedgerree.

FORT WILLIAM, }
The 27th April, 1837. }

By order of the Marine Board,

C. B. GREENLAW, Secretary.

HOUSES OF REFUGE,

ERECTED AT THE EASTERN ENTRANCES OF THE FIRST THREE GREAT RIVERS.

East of Sagur Island.

Notice is hereby given that these houses of refuge for shipwrecked mariners thrown on shore on the Sea face of the Sunderbunds have been put up as follows, under the superintendence of Mr. Branch Pilot Bedford, the river surveyor, and on the sites selected by him.

No. 1.

Erected just to the Northward of Jackson's grove on Seyers' point, forming the eastern entrance to Channel Creek. It is on an extensive plain, covered with short grass, inside or to the eastward of some high Sand Hills that here line the shore.

No. 2.

Erected at the eastern entrance to the Subtermookey River, 400 yards to the northward of the point that forms from Bolcherry Island, and 200 yards from high-water mark. It is in the midst of thick low jungle.

No. 3.

Erected at the eastern entrance to the Jumera River, 400 yards to the north of the point that forms from the entrance of the Subtermookey River, and 200 yards from high water mark.

"It may," says Mr Bedford, "assist the memory of those interested in the matter to note, that the above houses are erected on the eastern entrances to the three first large rivers to the eastward of the Hooghly, and that they are painted as buoys would be, viz, eastern one BLACK, western one RED, and the centre one WHITE."

In each house there is a supply of biscuit and water, which will be easily found by reading the instructions put up in each, which also give other directions that will be useful. A Catamaran is attached to each house.

These directions are abridged from Mr. Bedford's report to the Master Attendant and published for general information.

PORT WILLIAM, }
The 28th February, 1851. }

No 1090.

DEDUCTIONS FROM PILOTAGE CHARGE FOR EMPLOYING STEAM.

A great deal of unnecessary trouble and correspondence has been caused by Parties not following the proper course for the recovery of the deduction from the charge for Pilotage, allowed for Vessels employing Steam.—Bills for Pilotage, are frequently returned to the Collector of Customs with a remark written on them that the Vessel has been tugged in part or entirely to Sea.—Notice is hereby given, that the deduction on that account cannot be recovered in that way. The Pilotage is payable in advance and bills for the full amount must be paid whether a Vessel is tugged by a Steamer or not. If she is, a bill must afterwards be made out for the usual deduction on that account and presented at this Office, when it will be passed, if correct and accompanied by the Pilot's Certificate, specifying that Steam was employed and to what extent whether in part or entirely out to Sea. Without that document no such claims can be admitted. The attention of Owners and Agents of Ships to this notification is earnestly requested.

Port William, Marine Supdt's Office, }
The 10th September, 1844. }

COMMANDERS TO FURNISH GUARANTEE FOR THE PAYMENT OF GOVERNMENT CHARGES.

Port William, the 7th February, 1827.

Notice is hereby given that whereas, in several late instances, the Marine Board have been unable to recover just claims for sundry port charges, incurred after ships have left Calcutta, such as, for detention of row-boats additional pilotage charges arising from the original draught of water given being considerably under the actual,—it has been deemed expedient,—that the commanders of all vessels, from and after the 15th instant, shall previously to their being provided with a pilot, furnish the master attendant with a guarantee of some respectable house, for the payment of all such charges. Copies of the form of application for a pilot, and of the guarantee, will be furnished at the Bunkshall.

1.—Parties having any claims on the marine department are requested on and after the 1st proximo, to forward the same, for examination and registry, agree to the marine board, whence, if found correct, they will be transmitted, without loss of time, to the marine pay master and passed for payment.

2.—To prevent, as much as possible, the multiplication of unnecessary correspondence, it is requested that bills may be, in general, transmitted under a blank cover, superscribed with reference to the contents of the former; and that on the face of the bill itself reference may be made to the authority on which the claim is preferred, and the vouchers, if any, annexed to the bill. In cases where the claim has arisen out of correspondence with the Board, a reference by number and date, to the Board's letter, sanctioning the charge, will be sufficient.

3.—Of course when a bill is presented on account of transactions, which have not been previously before the Board, it will still be necessary to accompany the bill with vouchers, and an explanatory letter.

4.—Any bill, which may be found inadmissible, or to require correction, or for her voucher will be returned to the party as early as possible; and should it not be so returned within the week, the drawer will know that it has been passed to the marine pay master, and may accordingly apply for the payment.

Marine Board, October 9, 1820.

**FOOD FOR LASCARS ON BOARD SHIPS TRADING UNDER
ACT IV. GEO. THE IV. CHAP. 80.**

	Per man per day.				Per man per day.			Per man per month.		
	lbs.	oz.	dr.	or	Seers.	Chks.	Sa. wt.	Seers.	Chks.	Sa. wt.
Rice.....	2	0	14	"	1	0	0	30	0	0
Dhool.....	0	5	7	"	0	2	2½	4	11	0
Ghee.....	0	1	5	"	0	0	2½	0	15	0
Salt.....	0	0	13	"	0	0	1½	0	9	0
Turmeric.....	0	2	1	"	0	1	0	1	41	0
Garlic.....	0	2	1	"	0	1	0	1	14	0
Chillies.....	0	1	15	"	0	0	3½	1	6	2½
Tamarinds.....	0	0	13	"	0	0	1½	0	9	0
Common Seed ..	0	0	8	"	0	0	1	0	6	0
Coriander Seed..	0	0	8	"	0	0	1	0	6	0
Pumpkins, Yams and Potatoes { As far as a reasonable stock of them can be laid in at the commencement of the voyage.	0	4	2	"	0	2	0	3	12	0
Ginger.....	0	0	4	"	0	0	½	0	3	0
Tea.....	0	0	11	"	0	0	1½	0	8	0
Sugar.....	0	1*	6	"	0	0	2½	1	0	0
Vinagar { Six pints per month per man										
Oil for the body in bad weather.....	0	0	11	"	0	0	1½	Per man per Day.		

And whenever such ship or vessel, during the course of such voyage, shall pass beyond the tropic, either to the northward or southward, then in addition to the foregoing scale or allowance, shall be added food of a more nourishing quality, viz.

	Per man per month.			or	Per man per month	
	lbs.	oz.	dr.		Seers	Chks.
Pillow meat.....	8	3	7	"	4	"
Curry meat.....	6	2	9	"	3	"
Biscuit.....	10	4	4	"	6	"
Wheat.....	14	5	15	"	7	"
Pickled mangoes.....	2	0	14	"	1	"
Rum, { Exclusive of the dis- cretionary allowance in time of bad weather, }	Two drams per day per man.					

RULES FOR CLEARING THE RIVER HOOGHLY OF WRECKS AND OTHER OBSTRUCTIONS.

1. In order to provide for clearing the bed of the river of all anchors that have been lost in its channels and anchoring stations, and for the recovery and removal of every description of wreck deposited therein, it shall be the duty of the master attendant to employ in the most efficient manner practicable, under the official superintendence of the Marine Board, the means placed by government at the disposal of that officer, for the purpose specified.

2. All recovered anchors, grappels, and wrecks of every descriptions, shall be landed as soon as may be practicable, in the same state in which they are recovered. Articles belonging to the Hon'ble Company, are to be deposited in Bankshall premises, and immediately after their being so deposited, a full and accurate description shall be taken of the articles for registry, specifying whether the articles are of a perishable nature or not; place where, and date when found; and such other information as may be at all calculated to enable owners to identify their property. A distinguishing mark is to be placed on the anchor or other thing so recovered, with white paint, when the article will admit of it, the mark expressing the year in which it was recovered, and its number in the register of that year; when the article will not admit of being marked with paint, it is to be in some other manner sufficiently identified, so as to connect it with its particular item in the registry.

3. The above information is to be regularly entered into books of registry to be kept for that purpose at the Master Attendant's Office, which books shall be always open for public inspection, during the hours of business; a copy of this registry shall be sent weekly, under the signature of the Master Attendant, to the Marine Board, who will cause a list of the recovered articles, with all the necessary information, to be hung up in the *Exchange Rooms*, for the information of the public.

4. In the event of the right of property being proved to the satisfaction of the Master Attendant, or in case of dispute, to the satisfaction of the Marine Board, such property shall be valued by Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall and Co., or the proprietors of the Exchange; subject to arbitration, if the value fixed by them should be objected to either by the Master Attendant on the part of Government or by the owner. When the valuation shall have been fixed, the Master Attendant shall make out a bill for salvage, rated according to the place of recovery; viz. $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the value of articles recovered above Fultah; 40 per cent. on articles recovered between Fultah and Culpee; 50 per cent. on articles recovered between Culpee and Saugor; and 65 per cent. on articles recovered below Saugor, with interest on the amount of salvage, calculated from the date of recovery at the rate of six per cent. per annum, the salvage to be calculated on the value fixed by Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall and Co., as above directed. The bill is to be sent to the Marine Board for registry; it is then to be passed to the Marine Paymaster for collection, on the production of whose receipt to the Master Attendant, that officer will deliver up the anchor or wreck identified.

5. All perishable property shall, if unclaimed, be sold by public auction, by Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall and Co. three months after its recovery; unless they, in conjunction with the Master Attendant, consider it for the interest of the owners that it should be sooner disposed of. In like manner, all non-perishable property shall be sold, at *quarterly public sales, twelve months after recovery*. On receipt of the net proceeds, salvage, as directed in article 4th, shall be deducted therefrom, to the credit of the "*wreck and anchor concern*," and the balance be deposited in the general treasury for payment, without interest, to parties at any time subsequently establishing their right thereto.

6. In cases where ships may have parted from their anchors, or other property have been lost or wrecked, and information of the same is immediately communicated by the owners or commanders, to the Master Attendant, the requisite assistance is to be afforded without delay, and the anchors, &c. when

recovered, are to be delivered to the owners, on security given for payment, at the rate of three rupees per cwt. for anchors, or similar property; any other description of property so recovered, is to be delivered, on payment of one-half the amount of salvage, referred to in 4th paragraph, according to the place from whence the property is recovered. The valuation thereof is to be made by Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall and Co. *subject as before*, to arbitration. If the owners or commanders possess suitable means for recovering their own anchors of other lost or wrecked property, within 48 hours after they have been parted from or lost, and decline receiving assistance, the interference of the Master Attendant is then forbidden; but, should they fail to remove the obstructions within that period, (unless it shall be extended under the sanction of the Marine Board,) the Master Attendant is authorized to effect the subject himself; and all such anchors or property, when recovered, shall be subject to the prescribed charge of salvage in article 4th.

7. Should any anchors or other property, not their own, be recovered by owners or commanders of ships, when weighing or recovering their own anchors, they shall be delivered to the Master Attendant in the state in which they may have been found, with every thing attached to them and be registered in the same way, as if they had been recovered in the first instance by the Master Attendant. In this case however, the parties so recovering wrecked property, shall be entitled to one-half the amount of salvage.

8. The above rules are not to be construed to extend to the case of any ship or vessel being wrecked in any part of the river. In such case the Master Attendant shall, on the regulation of the parties concerned, afford every practicable assistance for recovering the said ship or vessel, her stores or cargo; and such a claim, or compensation in the nature of salvage, shall be preferred by the Marine Board, as to them, under all circumstances of the case, shall appear reasonable; should, however, the parties concerned decline the assistance of the Master Attendant, their operations shall not be interfered with, unless by their negligence the navigation of the river should become liable to continued obstruction from the accident. In this case, as before, the Master Attendant is to adopt all be necessary measures to remove it.

By Order of the Marine Board,

CHAS. B. GREENLAW, Secretary.

Fort William, 24th January, 1842.

ACCOMMODATION ON BOARD THE PILOT VESSELS.

The following revised rules, relative to the accommodation of individuals, proceeding to the Sand Heads or down the river, on board any of the Honorable Company's pilot vessels, having been sanctioned by Government, are published for general information.

1st. Officers, civil or military, when ordered to proceed on duty on board pilot vessels, are to notify the same to the master attendant. In cases where persons, whether public officers, or private individuals, are desirous of proceeding on board a pilot vessel for the benefit of their health, application is to be made, as above stated, accompanied by a medical certificate. Individuals both in the service and out of it, who may wish to go on board a pilot vessel for purposes unconnected with duty or health, are to make application to the superintendent of marine. Officers in command of pilot vessels are on no account to receive on board as passengers, persons who have not obtained the requisite sanction from one or other of the above named authorities.

2nd. Individuals proceeding on board pilot vessels under any of the circumstances stated above, are entitled to occupy the port half of the after accommodation, free of other charge than that of mess or table money hereafter specified. It must be understood that in all cases when in conformity with these orders the port cabin has been assigned to any lady or gentleman, no one can claim a share of such accommodation while the party by whom it was first engaged remains on board. Other parties either in or out of the service, permitted to go on board, can only have such accommodation as the dining cabin affords,

unless the pilot in charge should let any of them have the use of his, the starboard cabin. It is to be optional with him to allow the occupation of it except as to officers ordered on duty, to whom he must give up his or the starboard half of the accommodation if required; but he is on no account to demand a greater sum for this accommodation than eight company's rupees per diem for the first fourteen days, and six rupees for every day after, whether it be given up voluntarily or under orders.

3d. Pilots in charge of vessels are to provide a suitable table for their

A gentleman 8 rupees per diem for the first fortnight—6 rupees for every day afterwards.
A lady 6 rupees per diem for the first fortnight—5 rupees for every day afterwards.
A child 4 rupees per diem for the first fortnight—3 rupees for every day afterwards.

Passengers, and on no account to demand a larger amount for table money than the sums specified in the margin, and any pilot making directly or indirectly any demand either for table money or accommodation, not strictly authorized by these

regulations, besides being compelled to refund any overcharge, will be subjected to such loss of rank or other punishment as government, at the recommendation of the superintendent of marine, may award.

4th.—When a Pilot Vessel is placed at the disposal of a public functionary to convey him to different Ports in succession, half the amount of table money may be charged for days spent on shore, up to one week, but should the week be exceeded, no table money is to be charged for any more days spent by the functionary on shore, but on his rejoining the vessel the rate will revert to the higher scale. A Pilot voluntarily proceeding in command of a vessel beyond Pilots' water, is not to be paid for his stern cabin if required to be taken for the use of a public functionary, such Branch Pilot being accommodated with a cabin in some other part of the vessel.

5th. Warrant Officers, or other respectable parties whose means do not admit of their paying the above rates, can be accommodated, and mess with the 2nd mates and Volunteers at a charge of two rupees a day for the first fourteen days, and one rupee eight annas for each day afterwards that they remain on board. The branch pilots in charge of the pilot vessels are to see that such passengers are not charged more than these rates. Any demand for more, will subject those who prefer it to punishment.

By order of the acting Superintendent of Marine,

Fort William.
The 14th July, 1853. }

H. HOWE, Secretary.

NEW PILOT STATION FOR THE S. W. MONSOON—DISTINCTION OF LIGHTS.

Notice is hereby given, that from and after the 15th of March 1852, the Pilot Station for the South West Monsoon will be changed to the position described in the following Sailing Directions of the Master Attendant of this Port; and that from and after the date specified, the Eastern Channel Light Vessel will show a *bright red light* instead of a *plain one*, as at present, to distinguish it from the Gasper Channel Light, which bears from it about N. N. W., distant 22 miles.

By Order of the Superintendent of Marine,

JAMES SUTHERLAND,

Fort William, the 6th May, 1851.

Secretary.

Sailing Directions for Vessels requiring Pilots during the South West Monsoon at the New Station, on the North East part of the Pilot Ridge.

False Point Light House is in latitude $20^{\circ} 40' 14''$ north and longitude $86^{\circ} 47'$ east, and a buoy is placed in $21\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms on the Pilot's Ridge, in latitude $20^{\circ} 40\frac{1}{2}'$ north, and longitude $87^{\circ} 42'$ east, the buoy therefore bears from False Point Light House north $59^{\circ} 49'$ east true, and distant $59\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

A vessel therefore after making the Light House at False Point (in passing which she ought not to go into less than 10 fathoms) should bring it to bear about west south west 10 or 15 miles distant, when she will be in 11 or 12

fathoms, then steer *east north eastward*, when the soundings will gradually increase to 23 fathoms on the eastern edge of the Pilot's Ridge. She should then regulate her course so as to keep between the Ridge and 27 fathoms, when by attention to the lead and nature of the soundings, course and distance run from the Light House, it is almost impossible to avoid making the Pilot Vessels, as their cruising ground is immediately to the *north east* of the Light Vessel stationed during the *South West Monsoon* in close proximity to the buoy on the Ridge.

The soundings to seaward of the Pilot's Ridge are in general a greenish or olive coloured mud, with occasionally a few bits of broken shells mixed with it; whilst those on the Ridge are of a shelly sand, or minute gravel, of a reddish or rusty brown color.

Vessels approaching the Station are earnestly warned to be careful in avoiding collision when communicating with either the Light, or supplying Pilot Vessels; and on making the former at night, they are strongly recommended to heave to, at a proper distance till day-light, by which measure they will avoid the probability of passing the supplying Pilot Vessels in the darkness of the night.

The Eastern Channel Light Vessel is in latitude $21^{\circ} 04'$ *north* and longitude $85^{\circ} 14'$ *east*, and therefore bears from the buoy on the Pilot's Ridge, *north* $63-26$ *east*, true; and distant $32\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

The Eastern Channel Light Vessel burns a blue light every hour during the night, commencing at 7 P. M. and a maroon (or torch) at the intermediate half hours, and her standing Light will from the date above specified, be a *bright red* colour.

The Pilot's Ridge Light Vessel shows one plain standing Light, and burns a blue light every hour, and a maroon at the intermediate half hours, and also fires a gun on sighting any vessel.

During the *North East Monsoon*, the cruising ground where Ships will have to seek for Pilots, will be as heretofore in the Eastern Channel.

(Signed) H. L. THOMAS,

Master Attendant.

*Master Attendant's Office, }
the 25th March 1851. }*

Notice is hereby given, that a Floating Light is stationed in the Fair channel into Bombay Harbour about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile to the S. W. by S. from the Fair Way Buoy, in about 9 fathoms at high water, and 7 fathoms at low spring tides, with the following bearings and distances:

Flag Staff on Malabar Point, N. $54^{\circ} 46''$ E. distant 0. 90. Nautic Miles.

The Light House on Colaba, N. $21^{\circ} 34''$ E. distant 4. 56. Nautic Miles.

The Fair Way Buoy, N. E. by N. distant $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile.

The Floating Light at the Sunken Rock, N. $38^{\circ} 50''$ E. distant 4. 68. miles.

Kennery Island, S. $14^{\circ} 15''$ E. distant 7. 43. miles.

The Point of the S. W. Prong in 6 fathoms foul ground bears N. about 2 miles.

The Middle of Thull Shoal, E. S. E. 2 miles.

When approaching the Harbour, if the Floating Light Vessel is seen bearing on any point from N. by E round to the Eastward as far as S. E. by S., a ship might steer directly for it, and when up with the Light Vessel, should steer from her N. E. Easterly, so as to pass about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile to the Eastward of the other Light Vessel, which is moored about a quarter of a mile to the Southward of the Sunken Rock. After rounding the Rock Light Vessel you may steer more Northerly, and if it be at night, should anchor about 1 mile to the N. E. by N. from it, where the water will be smooth. The South point of the Middle Ground Shoal, bears N, N, E. distant 2 miles from the Rock Light Vessel.

Both Light Vessels are painted Red, each carrying a Ball to the Light Mast; and during day-light they hoist a Red Flag when a sail is in sight.

The Outer Floating Light burns a Blue Light at the end of each hour during the night, and displays a Torch at the half hours.

The Flood Tide comes in from S. W., and Ebb from the N. E. It is High Water at 12 hours on full and change of the Moon.

D. ROSS,

Bombay, 28th December, 1842.

Master Attendant

NOTE. The Floating Light was tried during the last monsoon and rode well, but in the event of her breaking adrift, the Fair Way Buoy is continued at its station.

LIGHT AT MADRAS.

MARINE BOARD OFFICE,

Madras, 9th October, 1843.

Notice is hereby given, that on and after the 1st day of January 1844, a Light will be exhibited on the new Light House erected at Madras immediately to the Northward of the walls of Fort St. George; and that on and after the said 1st day of January 1844, the Light heretofore and now exhibited on the Old Light House within the walls of Fort St. George, will be discontinued. The new Light (to be exhibited) will be elevated 128 feet above the mean level of the Sea, — and may be seen from the Deck of a Ship at the distance of 20 miles. The Light is of the “Flashing Description,” and the duration of the Flashes to that of the Eclipses or Dark periods is in the ratio of 2 to 3, — but as the nature of the Motion is Reciprocating instead of Rotatory, the above ratio merely expresses the average proportion of the Light and Dark-intervals which are themselves variable according to the position of the Spectator. The rapidity of movement is so adjusted, that the duration of the Flashes will vary from 0” to 48”, and that of the Eclipses from 0” to 72”, the sums of the duration of Light and Darkness bearing however, in every position, the constant ratio of 2 to 3. From the South Eastern extremity of the Pulicat Shoal the new Light House bears S. 23° W., and is distant 13 miles; but no Ship or Vessel when hauling in from the Northward for the Madras Roadstead should bring the Light to bear to the Southward of S. 28° W. or S. S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W., unless her position is well ascertained. Commanders of Vessels are here warned of the serious risk they incur by incautiously approaching the dangerous vicinity of the Pulicat Shoal as hazy weather or other causes may obscure the Light, — true soundings therefore and a vigilant look out are imperatively called for. The limits of the Madras Roadstead (in 8 or 9 fathoms) are comprised within the following bearings, viz from the Northward the Light House will bear S. 56° W., and from the Southward N. 81° W. or from S. W. by W. to W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N.

The New Light House.

At Madras is in Latitude 13° 5' 10" North.

And in Longitude 80° 20' East of Greenwich.

LIGHT AT COCHIN.

MADRAS MARINE BOARD OFFICE,

5th February, 1844.

Notice is hereby given, that a Light is exhibited from the Flag Staff, at Cochin, from sunset to sunrise. The height of the light when exhibited from the Mast-head is 114 feet above the Level of the Sea, but when the Top Mast is struck (during the South West Monsoon,) the Light is then 62 feet above the Level of the Sea — Vessels coming to an anchor at night, should bring the Light to bear E by N. Good anchorage is found in from 5 to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms water, but during the South West Monsoon Vessels should not anchor in less than 6 fathoms, as there is then a heavy Sea rolling in on the Coast.

(True Copy,)

A. IRVINE,

Superintendent of Marine.

PORT OF AKYAB.

Sailing Directions for the Port of Akyab, in the Arracan River.

Ships sailing for Akyab during the South West Monsoon should steer for the South end of the Western Bolongo, in Lat. $19^{\circ} 50'$ N. Long. $93^{\circ} 3'$ E., then standing along the Coast to the Northward and Westward, about five or six miles off Shore, until the Light is sighted on the Great Savage, at the entrance of the Arracan River, then steer so as to bring it to bear N. by East or N. N. E., and if they intend to run in during the night, with either of these bearings they will cross the bar in the best water, in three fathoms low water spring tides.

After deepening across it, the course should be altered to N. by W. or even N. N. W., according to the state of the tide and sea at the time, to avoid the Western Rocks (above water) bearing from the Light S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S., distant nearly half a mile; the Flood Tide sets in on these Rocks

When the Light bears East in six to nine fathoms on the edge of the flat to the Westward, the course must be altered to N. N. E. and N. E. by N., having brought the Light to bear S. E. by S. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. the ship will be inside of Passage Rock, which is five to seven feet above water, and bears from the Savage Light N. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N., distant a quarter of a mile, and should then steer N. E. Easterly, to avoid the Reef projecting from Faqueer's* Point a mile in extent to the south; some of the Rocks are above water at half ebb. There is a Red Buoy placed on the southern entrance in about nine fathoms, which with attention may be seen in a clear night without the Moon, and after bringing Faqueers Point to bear N. W. by N. to N. W. the ship should anchor.

On Faqueers Point a small Light House is nearly finished, the Light of which will be a deep red, and will be seen about six miles, or three miles beyond the bar, as a leading mark to clear the Western Rocks, keeping it a little open to the Westward of the Savage Light when steering in or out, also to point out when the ship is inside of the Reef off Faqueers Point With this Light bearing N. W. by N. to N. W. is good anchorage, having excellent holding ground and perfectly sheltered from the sea.

A stranger should not attempt to run in at night, particularly in the rains, except at high or low water, as the ebb tide runs very rapidly in strong eddies off the Passage Rock, over the dangerous flat to the Westward, and the flood in strong eddies upon the Rocks.

During the N. E. Monsoon Ships bound to Akyab, from the Northward, should endeavour to make the Table Land of the Western Bolongo in Lat. $20^{\circ} 1'$ N. then steering due East they will avoid the Oyster Reef in Lat. $20^{\circ} 5'$ N. Long. $92^{\circ} 40'$ East, which is distant from the Savage Light fifteen miles due West. This course is recommended, as although in favorable weather the Savage Light is seen outside the Reef in 16 to 17 fathoms water, the depth suddenly decreases, and the probability of hazy or rainy weather would prevent the Light being seen, and steering boldly in to sight it to the northward of Lat. $20^{\circ} 1'$, would endanger the safety of the Vessel, by suddenly falling upon the Oyster Rock or Reef before sighting the Light House.

I would not advise strangers on any occasion to make use of the Channel inside of the Oyster Rock or Reef.

JAMES PATERSON,

Comdr. H. Co.'s Ship Amherst.

* Faqueer's Point was formerly called Mosque Point.

The directions above given by Captain Paterson were published in 1844. The red light referred to, was finished and first exhibited in 1845. In 1848 a red buoy was laid on the N. E. edge of the bar in $3\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms low water.

The following additional directions are therefore considered necessary by the Post Master and by captain Dicey of the Hon'ble Company's steamer *Tenasserim*.

In the event of the red buoy on the edge of the bar breaking adrift, it is recommended in working across the bar not to bring the great Sa-aga Light, to bear more easterly than N. E. by N. until you deee, en over. When you do so, captain Paterson's directions may be followed.

Captain Paterson's caution as to not going in at night must still be attended to, as the red light is not seen till the bar is crossed.

By order of the Supdt. of Marine

JAMES SUTHERLAND, *Secretary*.

Fort William, }
The 31st October, 1849. }

To CAPTAIN T. T. HARRINGTON, *Master Attendant*.

SIR,—I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of the Members of the pilot service, that the Hon'ble the Court of Directors have been pleased to modify the rates of allowance to all persons henceforward admitted into the Pilot establishment in the following manner:—

Volunteers to receive company's Rs.	60 per mensem.
Junior Second Mates ditto..... „	80 ditto.
The above after three years not having been promoted are to receive „	100 ditto.
Senior Second Mates to receive... „	129 ditto.
After 3 years..... „	140 ditto.
Mates..... „	150 ditto.
After 3 years..... „	170 ditto.
After 6 years..... „	190 ditto.
Masters to receive „	280 ditto.
After 4 years „	320 ditto.
After 8 years „	360 ditto.
After 12 years „	400 ditto.
Branch pilots „	550 ditto.

The Court of Directors fixed the number of the Pilot Service in 1842, all ranks included, at 150, instead of 130 as previously, the increase being in the volunteers.

RULES

FOR REGULATING LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO MEMBERS OF THE PILOT SERVICE, WHETHER ON ACCOUNT OF PRIVATE AFFAIRS, FURLOUGH, OR ON MEDICAL CERTIFICATE.

RULES FOR LEAVE ON PRIVATE AFFAIRS.

Master Attendant may grant leave of absence without quitting Presidency for a period less than one month. No deduction to be made for pay.

First. The master attendant may grant to any member of the pilot-service upon application and sufficient cause shewn, leave to absent himself from his duties for a period less than one month without quitting the presidency, and for such absence there shall be no deduction from the pay and allowances of the party availing himself of the indulgence.

Pilots absenting themselves from duty for more than one month except under medical certificate to suffer deduction of 1/3d of his pay.

Second. Any member of the pilot service who shall consecutively absent himself from the duties of the service for a period exceeding one month except upon leave granted under medical certificate as provided in the margin, shall suffer a deduction from his allowances of one third.

Pilot requiring leave of absence for more than one month on private affairs or to leave the Presidency otherwise than on duty to apply to the marine board through the master attendant and communicate to the Secretary to the Board the occasion which renders him to apply for leave. Marine Board may then grant leave not exceeding three months, deduction from pay one third.

Third. Any branch pilot, master pilot, mate or volunteer desiring leave of absence on account of private affairs for more than one month or desiring to quit the presidency otherwise than in the way of duty, shall submit an application for the same thro' the master attendant to the Marine Board, and shall make known to the secretary to the board the occasion which induces him to apply for leave. The marine board shall be competent to grant leave on account of private affairs for a period not exceeding three months, and the party availing himself thereof shall be subject to the deduction as provided in the margin.

Pilots being absent for any period beyond three months, without the sanction of Government, shall lose all pay and allowance for the period of absence and shall suffer deduction of the time of such absence from his period of service.

Fourth. Any member of the pilot service who shall be absent for a longer period than three months without the special sanction of government shall lose all pay and allowances for the period of absence; and further shall suffer deduction of the time of such absence in computing the period of his general service.

Pilots unable from sickness to perform duty to furnish medical certificate on pain of being considered absent without leave.

Fifth. Pilots unable to discharge the duties of their profession on account of ill health, shall be bound to furnish a medical certificate, under pain of being considered absent without leave.

LEAVE ON FURLOUGH OR ON MEDICAL CERTIFICATE.

The following revised rules for the grant of furlough and of leave of absence to the Cape of Good Hope and elsewhere beyond sea to members of the Pilot service, approved and passed by the President in Council, to give effect to orders conveyed in a despatch from the Honorable the Court of Directors, No. 5, of 1839, dated 27th March, are published for general information.

1st. The following rules have been established for members of the Pilot service, under the sanction of the Honorable Court of Directors.

Introduced with reference to 9th paragraph of the Honorable Court's letter, No. 5, of 1839, dated 27th March 1839.

2nd. When the public service does not require the presence of the whole establishment, a Pilot after 15 years' actual service shall be allowed a furlough not exceeding three years, receiving, during such period, the same allowance, according to his rank, as is hereinafter provided, if absent in Europe on medical certificate, but he is not to receive any passage money.

Pilots shall be allowed furlough, not exceeding three years after fifteen years' actual service, and to draw the same allowances as if absent on sick certificate, but no passage money will be allowed.

3d. Members of the Pilot service whose state of health may require a voyage to sea, or who may on that account desire to leave the Presidency, shall submit application for the same through the Master Attendant to the Marine Board, forwarding with the application a certificate from the Marine Surgeon, or Assistant Surgeon. The Marine Board may grant leave for any period not exceeding three months, and the party availing himself of it, may draw while absent on such leave, his entire pay and allowances without deduction. If the leave solicited exceed the period of three months, the medical certificate must be countersigned by a member of the medical board, and the sanction of government will be required to enable the pilot to proceed to the Cape or elsewhere, under the following rule :

Same as before. Pilots desiring to leave the Presidency on account of ill health for a period of 3 months are to forward their application to the Marine Board, through the Master Attendant, with a certificate from the Marine Surgeon, and are entitled to draw their entire allowance during such absence, but if the leave exceed three months, the medical certificate is to be countersigned by one of the members of the Medical Board, and the sanction of Government will be required.

4th. Any member of the pilot service, compelled by sickness duly certified to proceed to the Cape or elsewhere beyond sea, within the limits of the Honorable Company's Charter, shall be entitled to draw for six months from the date of his leaving the presidency, the entire pay allowances of his grade in the pilot service. After the first six months no member of the pilot service shall receive more than 7-8ths of the allowances of his rank.

Same as before. Allowances to Pilots compelled by sickness to proceed to the Cape or elsewhere beyond sea within the limits of the Company's charter with passage money.

5th. Pilots authorized to proceed to England for the benefit of their health, will receive passage money and draw allowances, as heretofore, from the date of the vessel in which they embark leaving the pilot for the sea, as follows :

Same as before. Allowance and passage money to Pilots proceeding to England for the benefit of their health.

PASSAGE ALLOWANCE.

Branch Pilots.....	Sa. Rs.	1435	5
Masters.....	'	958	14
Mates.....	'	765	8
Senior 2d Mates.....	'	669	13
Junior 2d ditto.....	'	574	2
Volunteers.....	'	478	7

ALLOWANCES PAYABLE DURING SICK LEAVE IN EUROPE.

Branch Pilots.....	200	Rs.	Pr. month
Masters.....	90	"	ditto
First Mates.....	50	"	ditto
Second Mates.....	40	"	ditto
Volunteers.....	40	"	ditto

6th. Passage money will be granted in advance to members of the pilot service proceeding under medical certificate to the Cape of Good Hope or elsewhere, when they may be in actual need of such assistance, at the following rates, respectively under the condition of repayment, by instalment, to be settled in each instance by the marine board and submitted for the sanction of government along with the application.

PASSAGE MONEY.

Branch Pilots.....	Rs.	500
Masters.....	"	400
Mates.....	"	350
Senior 2d Mates.....	"	320
Junior ditto.....	"	300
Volunteer.....	"	300

Same as before.

Pilots absent at the Cape or elsewhere, to return to India at the end of six months or to forward a renewed certificate from the Colonial Surgeon, that a prolonged residence is necessary for complete recovery.

Pilots under the above rules may continue to be absent for a period not exceeding two years, forwarding every six months a renewed certificate and drawing his allowances either through his agent at Calcutta, or by a bill signed in the presence of a Magistrate of the place.

7th. Members of the pilot service absent at the Cape or elsewhere, under the Rules for such absence, above stated, will be required to return to India at the end of six months from the date of their leaving Calcutta, unless they forward to the marine board a renewed certificate from the colonial surgeon, or other principal medical officer of the place, where they may be residing, stating that a prolonged residence is necessary for complete recovery.

8th. A Member of the pilot service absent under the above rules, may, provided he forwards renewed medical certificates every six months as required in the preceding rule, continue absent from India for a total period not exceeding two years, drawing during absence the allowances stated, either through his agents at Calcutta or by bill signed in the presence of a magistrate at the place where he may be residing, and certified to be so signed on the date specified. The bills may be drawn in duplicate and will be payable to the order of the pilot, provided however that no pilot shall be allowed to benefit by this provision, unless he shall give security to such amount as may be sufficient to cover any refunds to which he may become liable in case of proceeding to Europe or of over-receipt by agents.

Same as before.

Pilots absent beyond sea for a period exceeding two years, shall be considered as suspended from the service, and it will be decided on their return whether they shall be restored or not.

9th. Any member of the pilot service who shall be absent beyond sea for a period exceeding two years, shall from the date of the expiration of the two years, be considered as suspended from the service. It will remain to be decided upon his return at any subsequent date, whether he shall be restored or not, accordingly as he shall be able to satisfy the marine board and Government, that he used all possible exertions to return within the time fixed, but failed to do so from causes beyond his control.

GENERAL RULE.

10th. Under the authority of the provisions contained in the latter part of clause I. Act. I. Victoria cap. 47, it is further provided in respect to all the above classes of officers, that if they embark with the permission of Government at any other Presidency than their own, or at any other place or port in India, provided that it be not more distant from their station than the ports of their own Presidency, the date for the commencement of the operation of the above rules for sick leave beyond sea, shall be that of actual embarkation at such place or port, and not that of leaving the frontier of their own respective Presidency, and the same privilege in respect to the date of leaving India, will be granted to officers of the several services referred to, embarking at other Presidencies or places in India, not more distant from their station than the ports of their own Presidency, with the leave of Government previously obtained, for the purpose of proceeding to Europe on furlough or of retiring from the service altogether.

Same as before.
The date of the commencement of the leave to officers, is to take effect from the day of embarkation.

11th. In the above rules no provision is made for the case of servants of the classes mentioned resigning the service after leaving their Presidency with the permission of the Government in consequence of sickness. The case of such persons has been considered by the President in Council to require a new rule, which, under the terms of the Act, requires to be submitted for the confirmation of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors before it can take effect. It is accordingly declared, that the security to be given by servants, as the condition of their drawing allowances while absent from their Presidency, must provide for the case of such retirement, and the servants must bind themselves to refund the whole of the allowances so drawn, in case of their resignation and departure for Europe without previous return to their Presidency, provided that the new rules to be established should require such refund.

Same as before.
Officers are to give security to amount that may be paid during their absence in case of their resignation or departure for Europe.

Published by order, &c.

(Signed) H. T. PRINSEP,

FORT WILLIAM,
Marine Board,
7th November 1839.

Secretary to the Govt. of India

PENSION RULES FOR THE MEMBERS OF THE PILOT SERVICE, THEIR WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.

Forwarded to the Master Attendant with letter, No. 7, dated 1st July, 1835.

CONTRIBUTION.			1st—In consideration of a monthly contribution to the extent noted in the margin, by the pilots of the several grades towards a fund for pen-
Branch Pilot.....	at Rs. 40	per month each.	
Master,.....	" 20	"	
First Mate,.....	" 10	"	
Second Mate, and Volunteer,	" 4	"	

sionary support to their widows and orphans, the following pensions will be allowed by Government :—

Branch Pilot.....	Rs.	200	per month
Master		100	ditto
First Mate.....		60	ditto
Second Mate and Volunteer		30	ditto

FAMILIES.

Widow of Branch Pilot.....	Rs.	100	ditto
„ Master		50	ditto
„ First Mate		30	ditto
„ Second Mate and Volunteer.....		15	ditto

CHILDREN.

Girls until 10 years of age	Rs.	14	ditto
After 10 years until married.....		20	ditto
Boys until 15 years of age.....		12	ditto

2d.—Pilots are entitled to pension at the above rates on medical certificate, by the invaliding committee composed of the marine and assistant surgeons, and the secretary to the Medical Board.

3d.—To entitle widows* and orphans to the above pensions, pilots are to forward to the Marine Board, through the master attendant, certificates of their marriage, of the birth of their children, and of their baptism within one month after the occurrence thereof. Notices of death are in like manner to be forwarded to the Board through the master attendant.

4th.—No widow who may have been legally divorced or separated from her husband for adultery, or who at the period of her husband's demise may have quitted his protection and be living in a state of notorious adultery, though not divorced or separated from him by law, or who subsequently to her husband's decease may be living in a notorious state of incontinence nor any female orphan living in such state, shall be entitled to receive or continue to receive any pension under these rules.

5th.—If a widow pensioner marries, her pension is to cease during her coverture, but in the event of her again becoming a widow, she shall be re-admitted to the pension to which she was entitled during her first widowhood, unless her second husband shall have been a member of the pilot service, and have been at his death of a higher grade than her first husband, in which case she shall be entitled to the pension of the higher rank.

6th.—A pensioners under these rules are to make personal appearance at the Marine Board Office on the 1st day of every alternate month, or to afford such other proof of their existence as the Marine Board may from time to time require.

7th.—Widows and female orphans above the age of fifteen years, are required, to forward to the Marine Board Office declarations half yearly, in May and November, that they are not married, and that they have not been married at any intervening period. The declarations are to be countersigned by the Executor to the Estate of the deceased member of the pilot service, or pensioner, or by the guardian of an orphan, and by a member of the pilot service, certifying to the truth of the declaration to the best of their knowledge and belief. Forms of the declaration will be furnished on application at the office of the Secretary to the Board.

8th.—The several amounts of contribution and pension referred to in the above rules, will continue to be made in Sa. Rs. in the case of all present pensioners, and of all existing members of the Pilot service, and of their widows and orphans. Individuals joining the pilot service, after the 1st of July 1835 will be paid their allowances of all descriptions in sonat rupees, their subscriptions will be levied in the same rupee, and pensions to themselves and their widows and orphans, will in like manner be paid in sonat rupees.

(Signed.)

C. B. GREENLAW,

Secretary.

Fort William, Marine Board Office, 3d of July, 1835.

* Widows of pensioners married after the party becomes a pensioner and the children of such marriages, are not entitled to pension, though of course, all children born of mothers married prior to pension being granted, are so.

EXTERNAL STEAM NOTICE.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH CHITTAGONG, ARRACAN AND MOULMEIN.

REGULATIONS respecting Passage and Freight which have come into operation since the 10th September 1851.

The following are the regulations, under which passage and freight are assigned in the Honorable Company's Steam Vessels communicating between Calcutta, Chittagong, the Ports of Arracan and Moulmein.

1st. The monthly Steamer will regularly touch at Chittagong on her outward voyage, from the beginning of October to the beginning of April and on her return voyage, commencing in September to the end of April. From May to August the communication with that Port will be closed.

2nd. Cabins may be engaged to, or from any of the ports at which the Steamers touch; but they will be hired only upon condition of the parties vacating them, should they be required for Government purposes, either in Calcutta, or at any of the out-ports. Only the furniture and baggage required by passengers will be allowed in their cabins; all else, stores, &c., will be placed in the hold and charged as freight. Quarter-deck passengers are allowed a bed rolled up, a trunk, or portmanteau of five cubic feet, and a *Chillumchee*. A deck passenger is allowed one box of a measurement of five cubic feet, whatever may be its form, and a bed, not exceeding two feet in breadth, which must be rolled up during the day. Native Deck passengers are allowed food at the expence of Government. Christian Deck passengers must provide their own food, or mess with the Engineers at the rate fixed for Warrant Officers.

Cabins of the 1st class are calculated for the accommodation of three persons.

Those of the 2nd class, two.

Those of the 3rd class, one.

And if occupied by more than the assigned number, all in excess, will be subject to the additional charge of a common deck passage

CHARGE FOR PASSAGE AND TABLE IN THE STEAMERS.

3rd. The charges for passage and table money have been fixed under the orders of Government, conveyed to the Superintendent of Marine, and are as per following scale:

	ACCOMMODATION.					TABLE MONEY.			
	1st Class Cabin.	2nd Class Cabin.	3rd Class Cabin.	Gr. Deck.	Deck Passage.	For Gentlemen.	For Lady.	For Child above 7 yrs.	For Child under 7 yrs.
From Calcutta to Chittagong & Arracan,.....	100	80	60	20	15	40	30	20	10
From Calcutta to Moulmein,	100	80	60	40	30	80	60	40	30

4th. Deck passengers who do not proceed forfeit one-half of the passage money. The excuse that they did not proceed because freight they may have intended to take with them has been rejected, as it frequently is, because it is sent alongside after the time fixed by the rules, will not in any case be admitted.

5th. The Commander is permitted to make daily charges, at the rate of 8 Rupees per day, for providing passengers who may arrange to embark on board the vessel before the day of her departure or who may remain on board after her arrival at the port for which their passage is engaged. *Sub-Asistant Surgeons*, graduates of the Medical College, including such of them as

being natives, have renounced caste, are to have a 3rd Class Cabin, and be messed from the commander's table. If being natives they retain caste, they are to have the same class cabin, but to receive the 4 Rupees and mess themselves. Warrant and Sub-Medical officers, clerks, &c. are messed at the Engineer's table at the following rates:

	Arracan.	Moulmein.
Adults of both sexes,	15	30
Child above 7 and under 16 years,	10	20
Child under 7 years,	5	10

6th. Passengers who desire absolutely to engage cabins for Chittagong and Arracan, will have to pay for such cabins the same rates as are charged for them from hence to Moulmein; but if the chance be taken of a cabin being vacant, they can in such case only, get them at half the rate, or as under—

For a 1st class cabin to or from Chittagong or Arracan,	50
„ 2nd Ditto	40
„ 3rd Ditto	30

The residents of Arracan are privileged to engage cabins at the rates above noted; but this privilege extends only to certain persons who actually resided there before the 10th Sept. 1851, and of whom a list has been forwarded by the Principal Assistant Commissioner under the orders of Government, for the guidance of this department.

7th. The Charge for cabin and quarter deck passage and table expense, between Chittagong and Moulmein, or Arracan and Moulmein, will be the same as now prevails between Calcutta and Chittagong and Arracan.

The charge for Deck passage between Chittagong and Arracan and Moulmein will be as under—

From Chittagong to Arracan,	3 Rupees.
„ Arracan to Moulmein,	3 ditto
„ Chittagong to ditto,	5 ditto

N. B. The charge for deck passage between Chittagong and Arracan and Chittagong and Moulmein, and between Moulmein and Chittagong and Arracan and Chittagong, having been fixed at a very low rate, diet is not included in it. Deck passengers must provide themselves with food.

BAGGAGE, SERVANTS, ETC.

1st. The quantity of baggage allowed to officers proceeding on duty is as under—

		Tons	cwt.	or cubic feet.	
Vide letter No. 32, dated 16th Jan. 1852, from the Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.	Field Officers,	5	.. 100	.. 250	G. O. C. C. 9th Feb. 1811, Corral's Code, Chapter LXVI. Sec. 2.
	Captains,	3	.. 60	.. 150	
	Subalterns,	1½	.. 30	.. 75	
	Adj's. Qr. Masters 2½		.. 50	.. 125	

N. B. These are the quantities allowed for the respective ranks mentioned in sailing vessels to England.

2nd. Warrant officers having more baggage than will go in the cabin usually assigned to them, or when that is occupied, the screened berth must make special application to the Superintendent's office, for an order for such extra baggage, specifying the measurements of the packages.

3rd. No passage can be assigned, until the whole amount of passage money and table money, is paid.

4th. Accommodation will not be assigned to passengers, until after the arrival in Calcutta, of the Steamer last despatched to the Eastern Provinces though their names may be entered in the office for the accommodation that may be available after she arrives.

5th. Passengers, who after engaging a passage, fail to proceed in the vessel, for at half the passage and table money.

6th. All servants must be paid for as deck passengers. Children up to twelve years of age proceeding as deck passengers, will be charged half the price of adults, and be allowed as baggage, one roll of bedding and one bag. No charge will be made for infants in arms.

7th. Officers proceeding on *Military duty*, but not otherwise are, by the orders of Government, allowed to take all their servants, free of charge for passage, but they must pay for their diet money at the rate of four annas per day for each servant, who will be messes by the serang of the vessel, at that charge. European or Christian Servants are dieted at the rate of 10 Rupees to Chittagong and Arracan and 20 Rupees to Moulmein.

CHARGE OF FREIGHT

On packages by the Government Steamers to Chittagong, Arracan and Moulmein.

1st. The space, or tonnage unoccupied by Government Stores, will be assigned to parties lodging their applications within the hours appointed by advertisement, at the rates below stated, but the object of Government being to afford the greatest possible measure of convenience to the public, and particularly to the residents in the provinces visited by the Steamers, the amount of tonnage that may be granted upon each application will be fixed in the Boat office, with reference to the extent of tonnage available and the aggregate of the demand for it.

2nd. The charges for freight will be calculated upon the weight of 20 cwt to the ton for heavy, and 50 cubic feet for light goods; and all goods will be considered light, which do not weigh 45 lbs. per cubic foot, and will be charged by measurement.

3rd. The measurement of packages will be made with reference to the space they must occupy, without any reference to voids. Thus a table, standing on legs, will be measured according to the space required for it to stand in, without any allowance for the voids between the legs, which, however, the shipper may fill up at his discretion with any other articles, so making one package of the whole. A pettarrah will be measured not with reference to the tapering form of its lid, but as if it were a square box, &c &c.

4th. The rates will be as follows:

From Calcutta to Chittagong and Arracan,	30 Rs.
" Chittagong to Arracan	20
" Ditto to Moulmein,	20
Akyab to Kyouk Phyon,	10
Arracan to Moulmein,	20
Moulmein to Arracan or Chittagong,	20
Ditto to Calcutta,	30
Kyouk Phyon to Akyab,	10
Arracan to Chittagong,	10
Chittagong to Calcutta,	10

5th. Goods carried between Chittagong and Arracan will be charged a freight of twenty rupees a ton of 20 cwt. or 50 cubic feet either way. Goods carried between Chittagong and Moulmein will be charged the same as between Calcutta and Moulmein at forty rupees a ton.

6th. The freight on goods shipped in Calcutta must be paid previous to shipment.

7th. The latest day for shipping when the vessel goes on the 10th, will be the 7th. No goods not shipped on, or before that date, are to be received on board unless the shipping orders bear a certificate from the register of the Boat office, that he has received half freight in addition to the regular charge, for this breach of rule, or in all, 60 rupees to Moulmein, Chittagong and Arracan and for any goods not shipped at all, *the entire freight paid will be forfeited.*

8th. Consignees of goods must apply for them within one hour after the Steamer's arrival in the port of delivery. As soon as they are received into the boat that is to land them, the responsibility of this department ceases. The port of delivery in Arracan is Akyab,—in the Tenasserim Provinces, Moulmein.

9th. It will be optional with parties shipping goods for Calcutta, to pre-pay or to send them bearing.

10th. The freight on goods conveyed between Chittagong, Arracan and Moulmein must be pre-paid.

11th. Cattle and conveyances will be shipped only under special permission.

12th. Cattle will be charged 3 tons per head, including space for their fodder and for their attendants as deck passengers, but only one attendant will be allowed to each head of cattle.

13th. Dogs, goats, sheep, &c, will be charged five rupees per head.

14th. Conveyances will be charged by measurement of the space they occupy.

15th. Treasure is conveyed at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. between Moulmein and Calcutta and $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. between Chittagong and Arracan and Calcutta, or between Chittagong and Arracan and Moulmein. All goods must be landed immediately on the arrival of the Steamer in Calcutta, and goods not applied for, within 24 hours after the arrival of the vessel, will be sent to the Custom House.

16th. Treasure not sent for within 10 hours of daylight after the arrival of the vessel at her destination, will remain at the risk of the consignee, and store room will be charged at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per diem to be paid before delivery of the consignment.

17th. The address upon stores and packages sent to the Steamer for conveyance must be full, each package having the name of the party for whom it is intended, and the port at which it is to be delivered, marked in a manner not likely to be obliterated or torn off, or destroyed by vermin; to such mischance, all directions on paper, or card, or in tin, with ink, are liable; and packages being addressed only in this manner, will not be received on board the Steamers.

SERVANTS FOR MILITARY OFFICERS PROCEEDING IN THE SEA-GOING STEAMERS AT THE EXPENSE OF GOVERNMENT.

Officers for whom free passage may be ordered by Government are restricted to one servant, and pay for any beyond one in conformity with the following order of Government conveyed in Mr. Secretary W. Seton Karr's letter No. 50, of the 20th January 1851.

"In regard to the privilege hitherto enjoyed by public officers allowed a passage to Arracan and Moulmein at the public expense of taking all their servants with them free of charge, His Honor desires that the number of servants which each officer may take free of charge be limited in future to one, all others being charged for at the usual rates."

The 31st January 1851.

Rules respecting the assignment of accommodation for Officers proceeding in the Government Steamers, and ordered or entitled to free passage; and respecting their Servants and Baggage.

CABINS.

Officers, civil or military, for whom free passage may be ordered, will be assigned cabins according to their position or comparative rank. Field officers, 1st class cabins; captains, 2nd class cabins; subalterns, 3rd class cabins.

Warrant officers will have the steerage cabin, or, if that is already occupied by one of them, a screened berth—they mess with the engineers. No charge to them for servants except for diet.

In Calcutta no public officer for whom free passage is ordered can turn any passenger out of a cabin, or have one vacated for him, unless the order for his passage is received or his name is registered for passage on or before the 5th of each month, without a special order from Government directing that a cabin shall be vacated for him.

At the out-ports no officer can claim to have a cabin vacated for him, unless he is coming up on duty, as shown by a special order from the commissioner, or, in his absence, one of his principal assistants stating the fact, or unless he is coming up on duty, or on Medical certificate from Arracan, and then only, in one of the 3 cabins which are reserved to bring sick officers of that province up to the presidency, or let only on condition of being given up for such purpose, if required.

CABINS RESERVED FOR ARRACAN.

Three cabins, one 1st, one 2nd and one 3rd class, are reserved for Arracan going up from or returning to Arracan on duty or on sick leave.

Here in Calcutta such cabins can only be assigned under orders from Government. In Arracan the order of the commissioner, or, in his absence, that of his principal assistant at the port, is required.

ARRACAN OFFICERS PROCEEDING TO MOULMEIN.

Officers desiring to proceed on Medical certificate from Arracan to Moulmein, &c, with the sanction and by the order of the commissioner, entitled to free passage in such accommodation as may be available according to their rank: but no cabin is to be vacated for them.

SERVANTS.

Every officer proceeding on *Military duty but not otherwise*, is entitled to take his servants free of charge, but must pay for each diet money at 4 annas a day. Officers for whom free passage may be ordered under other circumstances, can only take one servant free, paying the diet money, and must pay a deck passage each for any more than one—this charge includes diet.

BAGGAGE.

The baggage of all passengers is, as a general rule, restricted to what they can take in their cabins, but where more is require^d to be taken, the following limitation for the whole must be observed:

BAGGAGE OF MILITARY OFFICERS PROCEEDING ON DUTY.

	Limit of Weight allowed. Cwt.	To be so packed as not to exceed in measurement Cubic Feet.
Field officers or corresponding Civil rank,	18	90
Captain or Ditto,.....	12	60
Subaltern or Ditto,.....	6	30

INLAND STEAM NAVIGATION.

The following revised and consolidated regulations and rates of charge, for accommodation of passengers, and conveyance of Goods on the Government Boats employed on the Ganges Line, are published for general information:—

PASSAGE.*

1st. All applications for Passage on the Government Boats proceeding to the North-West Provinces must be made at the boat office in Calcutta, and all applications for cabins on the boats returning from Allahabad, must be made to the Steam Boat Agent at Allahabad.

The distance between Calcutta and Allahabad, by both the Sunderbunds and Bhageerutty routes is assumed to be eight hundred miles, and the distance between the different stations as follows:

Calcutta and Berhampore or Rampore Beauleah.....	175
Berhampore or Rampore Beauleah and Bhaugulpore..	175
Bhaugulpore and Monghyr.....	85
Monghyr and Dinapore.....	100
Dinapore and Ghazepore.....	75
Ghazepore and Benares.....	75
Benares and Mirzapore.....	45
Mirzapore and Allahabad.....	70

Total Miles..... 800

There are three classes of cabins for the accommodation of passengers in the accommodation Boats—and in the Steamers, troop, and Cargo Boats, Cabins are also available. The charges are for Cabins of the first class 6 annas, for the second 5, and for the third 4 annas per mile, or for the passage to Allahabad in the

1st Class Cabins.....	Co.'s Rs. 300
2d ditto ditto.....	" 250
3d ditto ditto.....	" 200
A Deck passage, messing at the commander's table.....	" 100
A Deck passage (half an anna per mile) messing one's self	" 25

* Vide Tables in the end of the Marine Regulations.

This statement exhibits the distances of the Steam stations respectively, the rates of passage to each class of cabins, and the amount of table deposit for one person, exclusive of diet money for a servant, which for a native is charged 2 annas per-day, and for each extra servant at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ anna per mile for passage, exclusive of diet, which is charged separately : —

Stations.	Miles Distance.	1st Class Cabin at 6 annas per mile.			2d Class Cabin at 5 annas per mile.			3d Class Cabin at 4 annas per mile.			Amount of Table.			Diet for a Servant.			No. of Days estimated.			An Extra Servant & anna per mile.		
From Calcutta to Berhampore or Rajmahal or Commercially	175	65	10		54	11		43	12	18	0	0	12	6	5						7-6	
Ditto ditto to Bhagulpore or Colgong, ..	350	131	4		109	6		87	8	36	0	1	8	12	10						15	
Ditto ditto to Monghyr.	435	163	2		135	15		108	12	42	0	1	12	14	13						9-6	
Ditto ditto to Dinapore or Patna,	535	200	10		167	3		133	12	51	0	2	2	17	16						11-6	
Ditto ditto to Ghazepore, Revelgunge, Buxar, Chupra, ..	610	228	12		190	10		152	8	60	0	2	8	30	19						1	
Ditto ditto to Benares.	685	250	14		214	1		171	4	68	0	2	12	22	21						6-6	
Ditto ditto to Mirzapore or Chunar,	730	273	12		228	2		182	8	69	0	2	14	23	22						13	
Ditto ditto to Allahabad,	800	300	0		250	0		200	0	75	0	3	2	25	25						0	

2nd. It must be understood that if cabins are engaged before hand for any places short of Dinapore, the whole charge to that station will be made, even though passengers may be proceeding only to Berhampore. If the chance of a cabin is taken, when the vessel is going, the rate will be as above.

3rd. In the same way, a cabin retained in Allahabad, will be charged to Bhagulpore for however short a distance it may be occupied.

4th. When two persons occupy a private cabin, full deck passage for one person will be charged in excess of the cabin hire. The officer whose cabin is so occupied, to pay the deck passage of the second person.

5th. Deck passage is available on steamers troop and cargo boats.

6th. Deck passage, being a mere open passage on deck, is not adapted for and cannot be assigned to females. If they can pay at all, they must take a screen berth in the lower deck at Rs. 37-8 to Allahabad.

7th. Deck passengers claiming to mess with the commander when government cabins are available, will be charged 4 rupees per diem for their passage (but in no case to exceed the estimated number of days to each station) exclusive of 3 rupees per diem for mess. When government cabins are not available, deck passengers may mess with the commander, paying the usual rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ anna per mile and 3 rupees per diem for mess. The quantity of baggage allowed to deck passengers messing with the commander, is 20 cubic feet.

8th. Deck passengers, providing their own food, will be charged $\frac{1}{2}$ anna per mile, and are allowed one roll of bedding 2 feet wide and a box of six cubic feet, solid contents.

9th. One servant is allowed to each cabin occupied by one person, but if a cabin be occupied by more than one person, an additional charge will be made of twelve rupees eight annas, which will entitle the cabin to a second servant. All other extra servants are charged for half an anna per mile, or twenty-five rupees from Calcutta to Allahabad.

10th. The charge for passage on return voyages, is fixed at two-thirds the rate, on the upward voyages.

11th. Passengers are allowed the baggage and cabin furniture, placed within their cabins, which is necessary for the voyage, and this may include a piano, if required for use during the voyage, and not in a packing case—but pianos in packing cases and all other packages, as cases of Millinery, Saddlery, Glass and Earthenware, Beer and Wines, and other Stores, will be stowed in another part of the vessel, and to the extent of half a ton, or 25 cubic feet, be charged for at half the established rate for Freight; all in excess of half a ton, will be charged at the full rate of Freight.

12th. A Table is provided by the commander at three rupees per diem for each person, exclusive of Wines and Beer, which if provided by the commander, are charged at regulated prices, of which a list is exhibited in the dining room, and likewise all refreshments required between the regular meals of breakfast at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 8, biscuit, &c. at noon, dinner at 3 P. M., and tea and coffee in the evening. Persons who provide their own Wines, pay 3 annas for each cork drawn.

13th. Children who do not come to the table are provided at one rupee per day, the same charge is made for christian servants.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

14th. It shall be optional with them to proceed on board the steamers provided with a cabin if available, or a screened berth and messing with the engineers, or in the cargo boat furnished with a cabin if practicable, or a screened berth and supplied with food from the public table, but making their own arrangements for furniture.

15th. Mussulman servants may mess with the crew, paying at the rate of two annas per day, receiving such provisions as are allowed the crew by government. Hindoos must provide their own food.

16th. The Passage Money, and a deposit of three rupees per day for the estimated term of the voyage, must be paid on engaging a passage, and any surplus of Table Money will be returned, or an additional charge be made by the commander as the voyage may fall short of, or exceed the time for which the deposit was calculated. Half the Passage Money, and half the Table Money become forfeit by persons who relinquish a passage after having engaged it.

17th. The despatch of Boats is generally advertised in the order of their expected arrival in Calcutta, but it may sometimes occur, that the vessel first expected, may be the last to arrive, or from damage, be prevented going in her turn:—in such case the boat next for despatch will be substituted, and keep the appointed time as nearly as possible, and the passengers engaged for the first boat, will still be the first accommodated, by a substitution of one boat for the other, and should it even be more convenient for any passengers, originally engaged for the second boat, to proceed by the first one under the above circumstances despatched, their claim on account of the name of the boat, in which they engaged their passage being that ordered for first despatch, will not be recognized, to the prejudice of another passenger, and vice versa.

OF FREIGHT IN GENERAL.

1st. All Goods intended for shipment on the Government Boats, must be sent to the boat office in Church Lane, Calcutta, between the hours of ten and four, Sundays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday excepted.

2nd. Goods will not be received for shipment unless they be addressed to a resident at the place at which they are to be delivered from the Boats. The directions must be marked on something not liable to be destroyed by vermin, and from which it may not easily be obliterated. A direction written on a card, or marked with ink on a tin box, would be liable to the above objection.

3rd. The Boat Office will not be responsible for any damage or loss that may be occasioned by accident to the Vessel, or other cause whatever, not traceable to negligence or mismanagement.

4th. All Goods sent to the boat office must be accompanied by a note with suitable direction for the guidance of the officers of the department.

5th. Goods not applied for on board the boat by the consignee, will be carried on and charged with additional freight, unless addressed to the Steam Agent, in which case they will be delivered to him.

It must be understood, however, that although all persons are at liberty to consign their goods to the Steam Agent of the station at which they are to be landed, the Government is not responsible for such Steam Agent, or for the safety of the goods after the delivery of the same to the consignee, or to his order, whether such consignee be the Steam Agent or any other person.

6th. Freight on all packages, excepting treasure laden in Calcutta, or for which tonnage is reserved in Calcutta, and which does not exceed in weight 35lbs, or $17\frac{1}{2}$ seers per cubic foot, will be charged by the cubic foot.

7th. Packages exceeding thirty-five pounds per cubic foot, or $17\frac{1}{2}$ seers, will be charged by the weight.

FROM CALCUTTA.

	Per Foot.		Per Pound.		Per Seer.	
	Rs.	As.			Rs.	As. Pie.
To Bhaugulpore,	0	12	5	Pie or 0	„	10
To Dinapore,	1	0	6	„ „	1	„ 0
To Allahabad,	1	4	8	„ „	1	„ 4

8th. The charge for freight from Allahabad, or any station above Dinapore to Calcutta, is fixed at one-sixth of that from Calcutta to Allahabad, or 1 anna for 9lb. weight or 3 annas 4 pie per foot. From Dinapore, or any station below that place (taking the chance of space being available) to Calcutta at 1 pie per lb. or 2 annas 3 pie per foot. If freight be reserved from any of these stations, the charge to be the same as from Allahabad, with the exception of Cotton in half screwed bales of about 26 feet, not exceeding a gross weight of 300lbs. for which the charge is Rs. 2-10, and all country produce such as Sugar, Indigo, Lacdye, Borax, &c. are charged by weight. - Sugar, Hides, Horns, and Tallow, are excluded from the accommodation boats, and troop boats only, when employed in conveying troops.

9th. Goods carried intermediately are charged as follows, both upward and downward, viz.

As. Pie.

Moorshedabad or Bhagulpore and Monghyi, per cubic foot, 4 or 2 per lb.

Monghyr and Dinapore ditto, 4 or 2 ditto

Dinapore and Benares ditto, 4 or 2 ditto

Benares and Allahabad ditto, 4 or 2 ditto

10th. And no Package, however small, is conveyed for a less charge than one Rupee eight annas either upward or downward.

11th. Applications for freight on the vessel downward, must be made to the Steam Boat Agent at Allahabad, by letter describing the goods to be despatched, their weight and measurement, and also naming the accommodation, cargo, or troop boat on which tonnage is required. It will not be sufficient that the party apply for tonnage in the first, or second or third boat, in any month, the name of the boat must be given, and the application may run thus: "That tonnage be assigned me in the *Soane* troop boat, for 300 chests of indigo, weighing—maunds each chest, and 250 bags of Saltpetre, or if not available in the *Soane* then in the *Luckia*, or failing, in her also, then in the *Soorma*."

12th. The steam agent will, in reply, name the boat in which he assigns tonnage, and if from any cause, as damage to the boat, deviation from her intended voyage, or unexpected demand on account of government, a circumstance likely seldom to occur, the tonnage should be rendered non-available, the party for whom such tonnage has been registered, must bear the inconvenience, and he will have no claim for indemnification by assignment of freight in another vessel to the detriment of any other person who may have engaged tonnage subsequently to the disappointed party, whose right to tonnage will be limited to such as may be available in the vessel previously named, but in that vessel the claim to such tonnage as may remain available, will be acknowledged according to priority of application. Thus the entire tonnage of a boat may have been assigned in rotation by the boat agent to A. B. and C. &c. After which the government unexpectedly make a demand for more or less, the remaining portion will go

to satisfy first the claim of A., then of B., &c., the last applicants being thrown out partially or wholly as the case may be.

13th. The agent will be instructed to acknowledge the applications made to him for tonnage in the following terms:—"Sir, in reply to your letter of the 20th January, I beg to say tonnage for 30 chests of Indigo and 200 bags Saltpetre is assigned to you on the *Soune*. Registered No. of application 4 on the 23rd January." The agent is instructed to keep a correct register of daily assignments, and to transmit a copy daily to the Clerk of the boat office Calcutta.

14th. The boats will make the following stoppages at different stations during daylight:

Koolna not less than.....	2 hours.
Commercedly ditto ditto	2 ditto.
Rampore Beaula or Bahampore ditto	2 ditto.
Rajmahal ditto.....	2 ditto.
Bhagulpore ditto.....	2 ditto.
Monghyr ditto.....	3 ditto.
Bar ditto	1 ditto.
Dinapore ditto.....	3 ditto.
Baxar ditto	1 ditto.
Ghazee pore ditto.....	2 ditto.
Benares ditto	4 ditto.
Mirzapore ditto.....	3 ditto.
Allahabad ditto	3 days.

15th. The commanders are instructed never to wait for passengers, either those who merely go ashore at a station and are proceeding further on, or those who intend to embark there. If the steamer arrives in the evening, she remains all night, but in the day she remains only the time stated, and passengers going ashore will be left behind if they are not on board again before that time expires.

16th. Parties who ship Goods must engage to load them on board the Government Boats at the rate of Fifty Tons per day of 12 hours, the working hours are between Daylight and Sunset, and Commanders of Boats are prohibited loading or receiving Goods after dark. Should Freight not be ready for shipment on the arrival of the Boat at the several stations, the Commander of the Steamer will have peremptory orders to proceed to the next station.

17th. The scantiness of water in the Ganges having on more than one occasion prevented the Government Steam Vessels from attaining some of the higher stations for delivery at which packages have been received on board, it is to be understood that all goods and packages, (Treasure excepted) laden on boats so arrested in their progress, are at the expense of government conveyed to the stations at which they should have been delivered by the boats, and are free of every additional charge to the shippers or consignees, who with regard to expense of conveyance are placed in precisely the same situation they would have been in had the boats been enabled to reach their destination. Should any persons, having goods on board any of the Government Boats so arrested in their progress, desire delivery of such goods, at any station short of that to which they were to have been conveyed, they will be entitled to a refund of such proportion of freight paid on such goods, as may be in excess of the freight that would have been levied upon such goods had they originally been shipped for delivery at the station at which they may, under the above circumstances, be delivered.

18th. The boat agent at the different stations, make no charge for landing goods from the boats into their godowns, nor for shipping goods delivered into their godowns, provided such goods are not merchandize intended for traffic, nor animals nor machines for conveyance, for all such they will charge the following rate:

For embarking or landing a Horse, Cow or Bull, Rs. 2.

▲ Calf, Dog, Sheep or Goat, with or without Kid, Annas 2.

▲ Barouche, Phaeton, Palankeen Carriage, Britzka, Rs. 3.

▲ Buggy or Palankeen, Rupee 1.

▲ Box, Bale, Chest or Cask, large or small, Annas 2.

▲ Bag of Sugar or Saltpetre ditto ditto, Anna 1.

19th. On the two last items the boat agent at Benares will, in consideration of the distance of the European town from the Ghat, make a double charge.

When goods are consigned to Calcutta, it is optional with shippers to pay the freight, or to leave the same to be collected on delivery of the goods. Freight must be paid to the agent, or commander of the boat, for all goods shipped away from Calcutta, and not deliverable at Calcutta. And no packages will be received in to the boat office for transmission to the Upper Provinces on which freight is not paid at the time.

FREIGHT ON TREASURE.

1st. The following are the rates on treasure:

Calcutta and Allahabad,.....	12 As. per cent.
„ „ Mirzapore,.....	10 „
„ „ Benares,.....	8 „
„ „ Dinapore,	6 „
„ „ Monghyr,	5 „
„ „ Moorshedabad,	4 „
„ „ Commercolly,	4 „
Allahabad and Mirzapore,	2 „
„ „ Benares,.....	4 „
„ „ Dinapore,	6 „
„ „ Monghyr,	8 „
„ „ Moorshedabad,	10 „
„ „ Commercolly,	10 „

2nd. Freight on Copper Coins is charged by the weight at 8 Pie per lb. from Calcutta—and down and intermediately the same as on weightable goods.

3rd. No treasure to be received for shipment unless the boxes are well secured with good rope or iron-bound lashings, with at least 4 seals, 2 at top and 2 at bottom. The boxes to be weighed in presence of the shipper, and a receipt granted for such weight; stating condition of seals, whether broken, or not.

4th. Treasure is deliverable to the bill of lading only, and parties neglecting to apply for treasure will be subjected to additional freight, for the distance it may become necessary to carry it in consequence of their negligence.

5th. Treasure laden on a boat whose progress is arrested, will be retained on board until the boat is enabled to proceed to her destination, unless the consignees holding the bill of lading of such treasure may require its delivery, giving a full acquittance for the Treasure and receiving such difference of freight as may have been paid in excess of what would have been charged for conveyance of such treasure to the place of its delivery.

FREIGHT ON CARRIAGES, &c.

1st. The rules on Carriages &c., will be as follows:

Calcutta to Allahabad.

Freight on an empty Carriage, Buggy, &c.,	at 8 pie per lb.
Ditto ditto Palankeen,.....	at 20 Rs. each
Ditto ditto Tonjohn,.....	at 14 ditto

2nd. Freight on Carriages reserved in Calcutta or Allahabad, for any distance, will be charged for the entire distance, but if the chance be taken of space being available on the departure of a Cargo Boat, the charge will be two pie per lb. from station to station.

3rd. If brought down to the Presidency, the charge will be 2-3rds of the upward freight. If carried intermediately, at two pie per lb. from station to station both upward and downward, calculating on the average weight.

Calculated at Rs. As. Pie.

Weight of a Carriage, Barouche, or Landauet, 2500 lbs.	104	2	9
Britzka, Palankeen Carriage or Phæton,	2000	lbs.	83 5 6
Buggy,	1000	lbs.	41 10 9
Palankeen,	480	lbs.	20 0 6
Tonjohn,	336	lbs.	14 0 0

4th. Implements of Husbandry, Machinery, Sugar Pans, and other weighty articles of that kind (carried as Deck Cargo only, and at the risk of the shippers

from damage by wet, or other cause from being carried on Deck,) to any distance from Calcutta at 6 pie per lb. or 1 Anna per seer. Intermediately from station to station at 2 pie per do. 4 pie per do.

FREIGHT ON CATTLE.

1st. The rates on Cattle will be as follows:

Horses, .. at 64 each*	} If carried intermediately at 16 Rs. each from station to station. }	} In no case is the charge to exceed that for the entire distance.
Bulls, Cows, &c.,		
at 64 each*		
at 12 each*		
Sheep, Dogs or Goats,	11 ditto at Rs. 2-8 ditto.	

2nd. Freight on Cattle reserved in Calcutta, or Allahabad, will be charged for the entire distance, but if the chance be taken of space being available, on the departure of a Cargo Boat, the charge will be as above noted from station to station.

3rd. If brought down to the Presidency, are charged 2-3rds of the upward freight.

Steam Dept., 10th Sept. 1851.

* Exclusive of the Groom or Keeper, who is to be considered a Deck Passenger, and charged as such according to the usual rate. The Shippers are to supply the food and be at the expence of making the Stalls.

AUTHORIZED PRICES OF WINES AND OTHER REFRESHMENTS ON BOARD THE VESSELS.

The following are the prices in Company's rupees at which the wines and other refreshments are permitted to be charged for by the Steward, who of strictly prohibited supplying any articles if not paid for at the time of delivery; the Steward is provided with small silver coin for change and will give tokens, instead of copper, if preferred.

BEER, WINES, &c.

	RS	AS	P
Allsopp's and Bass' Pale Ale, per bottle,	0	12	0
Sherry and Port Wine, 1st Quality, ditto,	2	4	0
Claret,	2	8	0
French Brandy, 1st ditto ditto	2	0	0
For cooling a Bottle of any Beverage with Saltpetre, }	0	2	0
Corkage per bottle,	0	3	0
Soda Water per $\frac{1}{2}$ pint,	0	6	0

TEA, COFFEE, &c.

A Cup of Tea,	0	2	0
Ditto Coffee,	0	2	0
A large Cup of ditto,	0	4	0
A Cup of Chocolate,	0	4	0

SOUP, &c.

A Bason of Soup, ..	0	8	0
Ditto Chicken Broth,	0	6	0
Ditto Congee,	0	1	0

SOUP, &c.—(Continued.)

	RS	AS	P
A Bason of Pi-hpash, ..	0	6	0
Ditto Sago,	0	2	0
Ditto Arrowroot,	0	3	0
MEAT, FISH, &c.			
A Grilled Fowl and Potatoes, ..	0	12	0
Ditto ditto, with Mushroom, ..	1	0	0
Rasher of Bacon or Ham, ..	0	8	0
Ditto ditto, with Poached Eggs, }	0	12	0
Plate of 4 Sandwiches, ...	0	8	0
Bread or Biscuit and Cheese, ..	0	4	0
A Plate of Mutton Chops and Potatoes,	0	8	0
Ditto of cold Beef and Pickle, ..	0	8	0
Ditto Ham ditto,	0	8	0
Fowl, roasted or boiled, ..	1	0	0
Duck, ditto ditto, ..	1	0	0
Dish of Potatoes, boiled or fried,	0	4	0
An Omelet of 4 Eggs,	0	4	0

The 18th September 1851.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 1378.

Internal.—The present order defining the principle upon which the table provided for officers in the service of Her Majesty and the Hon'ble East India Company is to be charged, supersedes all former orders.

2nd. Commanders are hereby warned strictly to comply with the forms required to ensure the admission of their claims upon government, for the proportions of the table money payable by the State.

3rd. To entitle an officer to grant a certificate for any portion of his table money, and to authorise the commander of a Steamer to present a bill for any portion of an officer's table money, it will not be sufficient that the order for the embarkation of such officer, specify that he is to be provided with a free passage; it must further specify that the officer is "proceeding on duty" or no portion of the table money will be paid by government, nor will any bill be audited, unless it be accompanied with a certified copy of the embarkation order. The certificate will be signed by the Controller.

4th. Under this regulation no person is to be messed by the engineers, except with the sanction of the commander of the Steamer, who will be held responsible for ascertaining that the embarkation order is in due form, and for instructing the engineer, whether the person they may provide with table, is, or is not entitled to have any portion, and if any, what portion of the table money paid by the state.

5th. The regulation respecting the additional rupees paid by the state for officers proceeding on duty in other than accommodation boats, remains the same as before.

6th. Young gentlemen cadets are not exempted from the payment by themselves of any portion of the table money. Commanders must therefore, on all occasions, look to them for the payment of the whole sum they are allowed to charge, with exception only of the extra rupees which is to be drawn for, as before, accompanied with the certificate required.

"Non-commissioned officers and privates proceeding on duty, are entitled to have their diet found by the State. In all cases when the parties embark in Calcutta, the Commissariat will be requested to put on board the requisite quantity of provisions for such parties. But the commanders of the Steamers embarking any such party away from the presidency, if the order expresses that they are proceeding on duty, must apply to have provisions shipped for them. If not, then such parties must be distinctly informed by the commander when they come on board, or the officer embarking them before they come on board, that they must find their own provisions."

No. 251 of 1849.

General Orders by the Hon'ble the President in Council of India in Council Fort William, the 14th July, 1849.

The Hon'ble the President in Council, with the concurrence of the right hon'ble the governor general, is pleased to modify the following paragraphs of Section VII. page 67, Bengal pay and audit regulations.

Para: 59. From "also officers who may be proceeding in charge of stores, troops, &c. &c." to the end of the paragraph to be cancelled.

Para: 55. To be cancelled, and the following substituted

Para: 55. The table money of officers and others ordered on duty on board of River Steamers, is to be adjusted as follows:—

	Charge by the Com- mander	Payable by the Pres- ident.	Payable by Govern- ment.
General and Field Officers in receipt of a Staff Salary.....	3	0	0
Captain and Surg. Adj. and Qr. Masters.	3	0	0
Lieuts., Ensigns, Asst. and Veterinary Surgs.	3	0	0
Warrant & Subordinate Medl. Officers	2	0	0
Assistants attached to Public Mil. Offices	3	0	0
In receipt of 300 Rupees and upwards.	3	0	0
Assistants on less than 300 Rupees.....	3	0	0

When young officers or officers on duty are messed in Steam or cargo boats instead of accommodation boats, the extra rupees per diem allowed to be-charged by the commanders, is payable by the state.

(Signed) R WYLLIE, Major,

Offy. Secy. to Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.

By Order of the Superintendent of Marine,

*Steam" Department, }
The 21st July, 1849. }*

JAMES H. JOHNSTON,
Controller of Govt. S. Vessels.

INLAND STEAM TRAVELLER'S GUIDE.

Rules and Regulations to be observed on Board the Government Accommodation Vessels.

1st. The table is provided by the commander of the boat at a charge of 3 rupees per day, for breakfast at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 8; biscuits or bread, or cake, at noon; dinner at 3, and tea and coffee at 6. Intermediate meals or refreshments must be paid for, according to prices fixed and exhibited on the card, which is to be suspended for general information, in a conspicuous part of the dining room. Every article must be paid for at the time of delivery, and the steward is strictly prohibited supplying any article if not paid for at the time; he is provided with plenty of small silver change, and with tokens instead of coppers if preferred. It is positively prohibited to send any thing whatever from the mess table to the cabins for children, servants, or invalids, as such practices tend only to the discomfort of the passengers generally. Ladies or gentlemen prevented by indisposition from coming to table, will be suitably provided with refreshments in their cabins.

2nd. The servants are required to be always clean, and dressed with their turbands. European or Christian servants are never permitted to appear without their jackets and shoes; they are required to keep their hair cut, and are not permitted to wear it long and bushy. Each servant, when attending at table, is required to carry a clean napkin in his hand.

3rd. Any negligence or misbehaviour of the servants is to be represented to the purveyor or conductor, who will take the necessary measures to prevent a recurrence.

4th. All breakage to be paid for at the time.

5th. All meals taken away from the public table, will be charged for as extra meals.

6th. The steward is required to exhibit a bill of fare at 10 o'clock, every day, to remain suspended in the dining room.

7th. In case of any negligence, or other fault respecting the table or wines, &c., it is requested that the same be represented to the commander, and if not remedied or explained, a letter addressed to the comptroller of government steam vessels will be attended to, and the cause of complaint, if possible, will be removed.

8th. A mehter is retained on board the vessel for the express purpose of attending to the cleanliness of the cabins.

9th. When the boats are ready to start, after anchoring at any part of the river, the only notice given will be the ringing of a bell a quarter of an hour previous to starting; and the commander of the steam boat is strictly prohibited waiting for any person whomsoever.

10th. A boat will be available to take the Hindoo servants on shore, when the vessel anchors for the night, and to bring them off again.

11th. No presents are to be demanded by the servants, under pain of dismissal, and it is particularly requested that none may be offered.

12th. One lamp is ordered to be kept lit in the dining-room during the night.

13th. The firing of guns and pistols on board the vessels is strictly prohibited.

No dogs are permitted on board the accommodation boats on any account.

Statement of the average number of Days occupied by a Steamer with a first in ton from station between Calcutta and Al-
lababad, the number of Days letters take by Post, the number of Days after Vessel's departure to despatch Letters for her.

[illegible]

(Downward Passages, Post, &c.; the days are d., number of hours are h.)

From Allahabad down to, in the month of,	Mirzapore.	N. Hours post takes.	Letters &c. Vessels.	Benares.	Ghazepore.	Dinapore.	Monghyr.	Meerutpore.	Rajmuni.	Berhampore.	Calcutta.	Rampur Chinniah.	Commercelly.	Culneah.	Calcutta.	Remarks.
Jan.	p	14	d	14	h	2	h	2	h	2	h	h	h	h	h	d
Feb.	p	14	d	14	h	2	h	2	h	2	h	h	h	h	h	d
March	p	14	d	14	h	2	h	2	h	2	h	h	h	h	h	d
April	p	14	d	14	h	2	h	2	h	2	h	h	h	h	h	d
May	p	14	d	14	h	2	h	2	h	2	h	h	h	h	h	d
June	p	14	d	14	h	2	h	2	h	2	h	h	h	h	h	d
July	p	14	d	14	h	2	h	2	h	2	h	h	h	h	h	d
Aug.	p	14	d	14	h	2	h	2	h	2	h	h	h	h	h	d
Sept.	p	14	d	14	h	2	h	2	h	2	h	h	h	h	h	d
Oct.	p	14	d	14	h	2	h	2	h	2	h	h	h	h	h	d
Nov.	p	14	d	14	h	2	h	2	h	2	h	h	h	h	h	d
Dec.	p	14	d	14	h	2	h	2	h	2	h	h	h	h	h	d

STEAM COMMUNICATION IN THE
Dacca AND ASSAM LINE.

The following Regulations and Rates of Charge for accommodation of Passengers, and conveyance of Goods on the Government Boats employed in the above Navigation, are published for general information:

DISPATCH OF BOATS, AND PROBABLE DATES OF ARRIVAL AT DIFFERENT PLACE.

It is intended that the Boats shall leave Calcutta the 13th of every month, except when the 13th falls on a Sunday, when they will be dispatched on the 12th. The following is the estimated time the Boats will take, and the date on which they will probably arrive at the different Stations up and down, leaving Calcutta on the 13th to get back there by the 9th, the boats will reach—

	<i>Up.</i>	<i>Down.</i>
Burrisaul,	17th	5th
Dacca,	19th	3rd
Serajgunge,	21st	2nd
Dewangunge,	22nd	1st
Bugwah,	23rd	30th
Gowalpara,	24th	29th
Gowahattee,	25th leaves	28th

1st. All applications for Passage on the Government Boats proceeding to Dacca and Assam must be made at the Boat Office in Calcutta, and on the Boats returning from Gowahattee persons wishing to ensure cabins must apply to the Steam Boat Agent at Gowahattee.

2nd. An Accommodation or a Cargo Boat will be employed in this line, when demand for freight or Tonnage shall require it; but until then the Steamer will run alone. In the accommodation Boat there are three classes of Cabins, but there will be no distinction in the charge, and preference in the selection will be given to those who engage for the longest distances or otherwise, according to priority of application.

3rd. To Burrisaul the charge will be fifty Rupees, to Gowahattee one hundred and Fifty Rupees, or at the rate of Twenty-five Rupees for every 100 miles, of the estimated distance according to which the passage for intermediate distances will be rated.

4th. One Servant is allowed to each Cabin occupied by one person, but if a Cabin be occupied by more than one person, an additional charge will be made of Nine Rupees, which will entitle the Cabin to a second Servant. All other extra Servants will be considered as Deck Passengers.

5th. Cabins retained in Calcutta for however short a distance will be charged to Serajgunge, but if the chance be taken of a Cabin being vacant on the day of the Steamer's despatch, the charge will be made only for the distance it is occupied.

6th. This statement exhibits the distances of the steam stations respectively, the rates of Passage upward, and the amount of table deposit for one person, exclusive of diet money for a servant, which if a Mussulman is charged at 2 annas per diem, messing with the crew, on such provisions as are allowed by Government. Hindoos must provide their own food.

Stations.	Distance in Miles.	Amount of Cabin hire.	Amount of Deck passage.	Amount of Table Money.	Amount of Table Money for Children who do not come to the Table.	Amount of Diet Money for servants.	Estimated No. of days from Station to Station.	Amount of $\frac{1}{4}$ deck passage when Government Cabins are available & messing with Commande.
Burrisaul,.....	200	50 0 0	6 4 0	10 0 0	4 0 0	0 8 0	4	16 0 0
Dacca,.....	300	75 0 0	9 6 0	24 0 0	6 0 0	0 12 0	6	24 0 0
Seraj Gunge, ...	400	100 0 0	12 8 0	32 0 0	8 0 0	1 0 0	8	32 0 0
Dewan Gunge, ..	450	112 8 0	14 1 0	36 0 0	9 0 0	1 2 0	9	36 0 0
Bugwah,.....	500	125 0 0	15 10 0	40 0 0	10 0 0	1 4 0	10	40 0 0
Gowalpara,.....	550	137 8 0	17 3 0	44 0 0	11 0 0	1 6 0	11	44 0 0
Gowahattee, ...	600	50 0 0	18 12 0	48 0 0	12 0 0	1 8 0	2	48 0 0

7th. The charge for passage on return voyages will be the same as above.

8th. Passengers are allowed to carry such Baggage and Cabin Furniture within their Cabins as is necessary for the voyage; and this may include a Piano if required for use during the voyage and not in a packing case; but Pianos in packing cases, and all other packages, as cases of Millinery Saddlery, Glass and Earthen-ware, Beer and Wines, and other Stores, will be stowed in another part of the vessel; and to the extent of half a ton, or 25 cubic feet, be charged for at half the established rate of Freight; all in excess of half a ton will be charged at the full rate of Freight.

9th. A Table is provided by the Commander at Four Rupees per Diem for each person, exclusive of Wines and Beer, which, if provided by the Commander, are charged at regulated prices of which a list is exhibited in the Dining Room, and all Refreshments required between the regular meals of Breakfast at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 8 Biscuit, &c, at noon, Dinner at 3 p. m., and Tea and Coffee in the evening. Persons who provide their own Wines will pay 3 annas for each cork drawn.

10th. Children, who do not come to the Table, are provided at One Rupee per day; the same charge is made for Christian Servants. Children who come to the table are to be charged the same as adults.

11th. Quarter deck passengers messing with the Commander when Government cabins are available, will be charged 4 rupees per diem for their passage for the estimated number of days from station to station, exclusive of 4 rupees per diem for mess.

12th. When Government cabins are not available, quarter deck passengers may mess with the Commander, paying the usual rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ anna per mile for passage and 4 rupees per diem for mess, and are allowed baggage to the extent of 20 Cubic feet; all in excess of 20 feet will be charged at the full rate of freight.

13th. Deck Passengers providing their own food will be charged $\frac{1}{2}$ anna per mile, and are allowed one Roll of Bedding 2 feet wide and a box of 6 cubic feet solid contents.

14th. The Passage Money, and a deposit of Four Rupees per day for the estimated term of the voyage, must be paid on engaging a passage, and any surplus of Table Money will be returned, or an additional charge be made by the Commander as the voyage may fall short of, or exceed the time for which the deposit was calculated. Half the Passage Money and half the Table Money become forfeit by persons who relinquish a passage after having engaged it.

15th. The despatch of Boats will be duly advertised, and if any change in the Boats occurs, Accommodation or Freight engaged for the one advertised, will be assigned on the one substituted.

FREIGHT.

1st. All Goods intended for shipment on the Government Boats must be sent to the Boat Office, in Church Lane, Calcutta, between the hours of Ten and Four, Sundays, Christmas Days, and Good Fridays excepted.

2nd. Goods will not be received for shipment unless they be addressed to a resident at the place at which they are to be delivered from the Boats. The direction must be marked on something not liable to be destroyed by vermin, and from which it may not easily be obliterated. A direction written on a card, or marked with ink on a tin box would be liable to the above objection, and no packages will be received into the Boat Office for transmission on which freight is not paid at the time.

3rd. The Boat Office will not be responsible for any damage or loss that may be occasioned by accident to the vessel or other cause whatever, not traceable to negligence or mismanagement of those belonging to the vessel.

4th. All Goods sent to the Boat Office must be accompanied by a note, with suitable direction, for the guidance of the Officers of the Department.

5th. Goods not applied for on board the Boat by the Consignee, will be carried on and charged with additional freight, unless addressed to the Steam Agent, in which case they will be delivered to him. It must be understood, however, that although all persons are at liberty to consign their goods to the Steam Agent of the stations at which they are to be landed the Government is not responsible for such Steam Agent, or for the safety of the goods after the delivery of the same to the Consignee, or to his order, whether such Consignee be the Steam Agent or any other person. Goods intended for the final station, if not applied for within 24 hours after the Boat's arrival there, will be delivered to the Steam Agent at the risk of the shipper.

6th. Freight on all Packages, excepting Treasure laden in Calcutta, or for which tonnage is reserved in Calcutta, and which do not exceed in weight 35 lbs. per cubic foot, will be charged by the cubic foot.

7th. Packages exceeding 35 lbs. or $17\frac{1}{2}$ seers per cubic foot, will be charged by the weight.

FROM CALCUTTA.

	Per Foot.	Per Seer.*
To Burrisaul,.....	} 8 Annas.	6 Pie.
„ Dacca,.....		
„ Serajgunge,.....	} 12 Annas.	9 Pie.
„ Dewangunge,.....		
„ Bugwah,.....	} 1 Rupee	1 Anna
„ Gowalpara,.....		
„ Gowabattee,.....		

8th. For implements of husbandry, machinery, sugar pans, and other weighty articles of that kind (provided the chance be taken of space being available on the day of despatch of a vessel) the charge will be.

Annas.

From Calcutta to Burrisaul or Dacca,.....	6 per maund.
Ditto ditto to Serajgunge or Dewangunge or Bugwah,.....	10 „
Ditto ditto to Gwalpara or Gwalbattee.....	12 „

9th. If freight be reserved for these articles the higher rates will be charged.

10th. Should the vessels at any time proceed above Gowabattee, a further charge will be made of 2 annas 8 pie per foot, or 2 pie per seer, or 1 pie per pound, upward. And 1 anna per maund, or 8 pie per foot, downward, for every 100 miles above that station.

11th. The charge for Freight downwards for any distance between Gowabattee and Dacca to Calcutta, will be 6 annas per maund, or 4 annas per cubic foot, for packages or goods not exceeding 35 lbs. or $17\frac{1}{2}$ seers per cubic foot; from Dacca, and places nearer Calcutta, 5 annas per maund or $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas per foot.

12th. If an accommodation or cargo boat be despatched in tow of a steamer, but in that case only, a deviation may be made from the above rule, when tonnage is available, but not otherwise, for the following goods, which it is sup-

Goods will be charged by European or Native weights, as they are entered in Government Boat Office or in the Steam Agent's Office, the charge per lb. be half that per seer.

posed cannot bear the higher rates, viz., ginger, grain, seeds, jute, hemp, munjeet, tobacco, hides and horns, the charge for which will be 4 annas per maund.

13th. But if tonnage be reserved for these goods the higher rate, as in clause 11th, will be charged.

14th. Goods carried intermediately, both upward and downward, will be charged at 3 annas per loot, or 2 pie per seer, or 1 pie per pound for every 10 miles.

15th. No Package, however small, or short a distance carried, will be conveyed for a less charge than 1 Rupee 8 Annas, either upward or downward.

16th. Applications for Freight on the Vessel downward must be made to the Steam Boat Agent at Gowahattee* by letter, describing the Goods to be despatched, their weight and measurement.

17th. The Steam Agent will, in reply, name the Boat in which he assigns tonnage, and if from any cause, as damage to the Boat, deviation from her intended voyage, or unexpected demand on account of Government, a circumstance likely seldom to occur, the tonnage should be rendered non-available, the party for whom such tonnage has been registered must bear the inconvenience, and he will have no claim for indemnification by assignment of Freight in another Vessel to the detriment of any other person who may have engaged tonnage subsequently to the disappointed party, whose right to tonnage will be limited to such as may be available, in the Vessels previously named, but in that Vessel, the claim to such tonnage as may remain available, will be acknowledged according to priority of application. Thus the entire tonnage of a Boat may have been assigned in rotation by the Steam Agent to A, B, and C, after which the Government unexpectedly make a demand for more or less, the remaining portion will go to satisfy the claim of A, then of B, &c. The latter applications being thrown out partially or wholly, as the case may be.

18th. The Agent will be instructed to acknowledge the applications made to him for tonnage in the following terms,—"Sir, in reply to your letter of the

I beg to say tonnage for chests of Indigo and maunds of Sugar is assigned to you on the Registered No. of application."

19th. The Agent is instructed to keep a correct Register of daily assignments of tonnage, shewing dates and order of applications, and to transmit a copy weekly to the Clerk of the Government Boat Office.

20th. The Boats will make the following stoppages, at different stations, during day-light:

At Burri-aal,	3 hours.
" Dacca,	4 ditto
" Se ajunge,	4 ditto
" Dewangunge,	3 ditto
" Burwah,	3 ditto
" Gowaipara,	3 ditto
" Gowahattee.	48 ditto, clear,

21st. Should Freight not be ready for shipment on the arrival of the Boat at the several stations, the Commander of the Steamer will have peremptory orders to proceed to the next Station.

22nd. The Steam Agents at the different Stations make no charge for landing Goods from the Boats into their Godowns, nor for shipping Goods, delivered into their Godowns, provided such Goods are not merchandise intended for traffic, nor animals, nor machines for conveyance; for all such they will charge the following rates:

23rd. For embarking or landing a Horse, Cow or Bull, Rs. 2.

24th. A Call, Dog, Sheep, or Goat, with or without Ki, Annas 2.

25th. A Barouche, Phaeton, Palankeen Carriage, Britzka, Rs. 3.

26th. A Buggy or Palankeen, Rupee 1.

27th. A Box, Bale, Chest or Cask, large or small, Annas 2.

28th. A Bag of Sugar or Saltpetre, ditto ditto, Annas 1.

29th. When Goods are consigned to Calcutta it is optional with Shippers to pay the Freight or to leave the same to be collected on delivery of the goods, but on arrival in Calcutta should any error be discovered in weight or measurement of the goods, any deficiency of freight charged occasioned by the same will be exacted previous to delivery of the goods. Freight must be paid to the

* This rule does not apply to small packages, which may be sent to the nearest Steam Boat Agent.

Agent or Commander of the Boat for all Goods shipped away from Calcutta, and not deliverable at Calcutta.

30th. Godown rent and landing charges will be made for all goods not taken delivery of within 48 hours after the arrival of a vessel at Calcutta.

FREIGHT ON TREASURE.

1st. The following are the rates for conveyance of Treasure:

Calcutta to Burrisaul or Dacca.....	4	As. per cent.
Ditto to any distance beyond Dacca to Gowahattee..	6	" ditto.
Ditto ditto, ditto ditto Gowahattee	8	" ditto.

Intermediate ditto Two Pie per mile per thousand.

2nd. Freight on Copper Coins will be charged by the weight the same as on weighable Goods.

3rd. No treasure to be received for shipment unless the boxes are well secured with good rope or iron bound lashings with at least 4 seals, 2 at top and 2 at bottom. The boxes to be weighed in presence of the shipper, and a receipt granted for such weight; stating condition of seals, whether broken or not.

4th. Treasure is deliverable to the Bill of Lading only, and parties neglecting to apply for Treasure with the necessary Document will be subjected to additional Freight for the distance it may become necessary to carry it in consequence of their negligence.

5th. Treasure laden on a Boat whose progress is arrested, will be retained on board until the Boat is enabled to proceed to her destination, unless the consignee holding the Bill of Lading of such Treasure may require its delivery, giving a full acquittance for the Treasure, and receiving such differences of Freight as may have been paid in excess of what would have been charged for conveyance of such Treasure to the place of its delivery.

FREIGHT ON CARRIAGES.

1st. The rates for conveyance of Carriages, &c. are as follows:

Empty Carriage, Barouche, or Landaulet 6 Pie per lb.	78	2	0
Ditto Bultzka, Palankeen Carriage, or Phaeton, Ditto.,	62	8	0
Ditto Buggy,	81	4	0
Ditto Palankeen,	15	0	0
Ditto Tonjon,	10	8	0

2nd. To any distance from Calcutta, but if carried intermediately, at Two pie per lb for every 100 miles, both upward and downward calculating on the average weight, but in no case to exceed the charge from Calcutta.

	Calculated at
Weight of a Carriage, Barouche, or Landaulet,.....	2500 lbs
Bultzka, Palankeen Carriage, or Phaeton,.....	2000
Buggy,	1000
Palankeen;	480
Tonjon,.....	336

FREIGHT ON CATTLE.

1st. Cattle is conveyed at the following rates:

Horses,.....	48*	} If carried intermediately at 12 Rs. each for every 100 miles.
Bulls, Cows, &c.	48*	
Sheep, Dogs, or Goats,	8*	} If ditto at Rs. 2 ditto.

2nd. If brought down to the Presidency are charged 2-3rds of the upward freight.

By Order of the Superintendent of Marine,

JAMES SUTHERLAND,

Steam Department,

Secretary.

The 30th August, 1851.

* Exclusive of the Groom or Keeper, who is to be considered a deck passenger, and charged as such according to the usual rate. The shippers are to supply the food, and be at the expense of making the stalls.

GUIDE FOR PARTIES PROCEEDING BY THE HONORABLE COMPANY'S INLAND FLATS AND STEAMERS.

A month, or six weeks before the intended time of your departure, intimate by letter to the Comptroller of Government Steamers at the Steam freight office, the time you wish to leave Calcutta, (stating for what station,) with particulars as to number of ladies, gentlemen, children and servants, if Hindoos, or Musselmans, or Christians, and what class and number of cabins are required.

On receipt of answer, it is requisite to secure the passage immediately by letter, as the accommodation of the flats are often engaged two and three months before hand. When passage is engaged, send for your bill, and either pay, or give a check for full amount of passage, dieting, &c. &c.

If no cabins should be procurable in the Accommodation Boat, get a letter from the Comptroller to the commander of the flat or steamer, granting them permission to accommodate you if they can: unless this is done, it is useless to apply to any of the officers for their private cabins, as they are liable to a heavy fine for transgressing, and dismissal from the service for taking any passengers.

There are four Accommodation Flats; each has four 1st class cabins, measuring 12 feet by 8-6, at Co's Rs 300 each to Allahabad; four 2d class cabins, 9 feet by 8-6, at Co's Rs 250 each, and six 3d class cabins, 6-3 by 8-6 at Co's Rs 200 each—each cabin being fitted with patent water closets, but no furniture.

The return hire of each cabin is less, being for 1st class cabin 200; 2d class cabin 166 10 8, and 3d class cabin 133 5 4.

Parties engaging a cabin for any of these stations in Calcutta, will be charged for Dinapore, being $\frac{3}{4}$ ds of the passage, thus: 1st class cabin 200; 2d class 166 10 8 3d class 133 5 4.

Cabins retained for any distance beyond $\frac{3}{4}$ ds the passage are charged full passage to Allahabad.

The same rules ascertain to the return passage. The hire being for a 1st class cabin 133 5 4; a 2nd class cabin 111 1 8; a 3d class cabin 88 14 2.

Passengers are allowed to carry 5 cwt. as baggage in their cabins; but no packages. And any luggage put into the hold at passenger's request will be charged freightage.

One servant is allowed to each cabin, and any extra are charged for at the rate of 50 Rs each to Allahabad; for Musselman servants, if dieting with the crew, a charge of $\frac{1}{4}$ R. per diem is made, and for Christian servants 1 R. per diem is charged.

If two passengers occupy a 1st or 2d class cabin, they may have a 2d servant at a charge of 25 Rs.

When the vessels anchor at night, a boat attends all Hindoo servants to cook on shore, and all such servants should be warned to provide themselves with gram, churrah and water, sufficient to last them four days, when the vessels proceed via Sunderbunds.

On return trips their provisions should be purchased at Commercally.

A Table d' Hôte is kept on board the Accommodation Boat for passengers, at a charge of 3 Rs each per diem for adults, exclusive of wines, &c. &c., which, if required, may be obtained a

1 How to ensure a passage.

2. Advisable to secure a cabin in time.

3. When Accommodation Boat is full, how to get a passage in the Officer's Cabins of Flat or Steamer.

4 Rules for Officers of Flat or Steamer

5 Number of Accommodation Boats, their cabins and cabin hire from Calcutta to Allahabad.

6 Return hire of cabins.

7. Hire of cabins to any station on this side of Dinapore.

8 Hire for any distance above Dinapore.

9. Hire on return passage.

10 Passenger's luggage.

11. Servants, their diet, charges, &c. &c.

12. Two Passengers occupying one cabin.

13. Hindoo servants: Caution as to provisions when proceeding via Sunderbunds where they cannot land.

14. Table d' Hôte.

regulated charges, a list of which is hung up in the cuddy, as also any thing extra that may be called for between means.

15. Children.

Children not sitting at table are charged 1 R p diem.

16. Passengers taking their chance for cabin.

Passengers not obtaining a cabin, but taking their chance for one, pay for the distance, they go at the rate of 6 As. per mile for a 1st class cabin, 5 As. for a 2nd class cabin, and 4 As for a 3d class cabin.

17. Steamer's route in the rains, places they pass, &c &c.
Chanderuagore.

From the middle of June to the beginning of October her steamers proceed up the Bhagruttee river, passing Barrackpore, Serampore, Pullah and Chanderuagore. The latter on the right or western bank of the Hooghly is a French settlement, distant by water 25 miles and 22 by land. Much furniture is manufactured here by natives for some of the European shops at Calcutta; it is made very cheap. Steamers do not stop here.

18. Chinsurah.

This is a European Infantry station, on the right or Western Bank of Hooghly river, distant by water 28 miles, and 26 by land; is noted for a large College for Natives, under the Education Committee, as also for a manufactory of cheroots.

19. Hooghly.

This is a civil station adjoining Chinsurah. Its principal Ghant is at the Native Court, distant by water 29 miles, and by land 29 miles from Calcutta. Is noted for its Bmanubarry, or large Moslem place of worship, and is the capital of the Hooghly district. A little ice is manufactured here.

20. Bandel.

Bandel, also on the same bank, adjoins the upper end of Hooghly, and is noted for its ancient Portuguese Church, with guns mounted, being the first built in India; as also for its small delicious chersea. Its distance is 30½ miles by water, and 29 miles by land from Calcutta. It is seven hours run for a Steamer and Flat.

21. The Matubangah's lower junction, and the Outcast's village of Chagdah.

Forty-six miles above Calcutta on the left or eastern bank, is the lower end or entrance of the Matubangah river; just inside of it, on its southern or left bank is the native village of Chagdah, noted as being a settlement solely for those that have recovered from their sickness, after being carried from their homes, and exposed to die on the banks of the river, they being considered as outcasts, and banished from their families.

22. Culna, in Burdwan

Culna in the Burdwan district, is on the right or western bank of Hooghly river, distant 66 miles by water and 52 miles by land from Calcutta; is a very large native mart, and has one or two missionaries: it is noted for a large temple, to which are attached 1,000 Priests, supported by the Rajah of Burdwan.

23. The noted Dhotah Sugar works.

Dhotah steam sugar works are one mile inland on the right bank of the Hooghly river, a little above Mirzapore nullah, and 72 miles by water from Calcutta: this is generally made in one day from Calcutta by the steamers, with a fair breeze.

24. Nuddah at the entrance of the Jelunge and Bhagruttee rivers.

Is a very large native village, on the right bank of the river; is 83 miles by water, and 64 miles by land from Calcutta; and 83 miles below Berhampore Hospital. Is noted for its long range of temples: it has a thanah and is the country residence of a great number of the Calcutta sircars.

25. Kishenagar Civil station.

A civil station, is only about 7 miles from this up the Jeillingee river.

26. Dewangunge

Is on the right bank of the Bhagruttee river. 5 miles up it and 118 miles from Calcutta; is a very large mart, and has a very fine indigo factory.

27. Kutwa,

Situated at the entrance of Adgar river or nullah, on the right bank of the Bhagruttee river, is a very large mart, 8 miles above Dewangunge, and is noted for all sorts of native cloth manufactures and striped silks; also for ladies' muslin handkerchiefs. This is a coal depot at which the steamer generally stops 1 or 2 hours, one mile above this is the old Fort of Sakce.

Plassie is 16½ miles by water from Kuttwa, situated on the left or eastern bank of the Bhagruttie river, and is celebrated for the famous battle fought here on the 23d June, 1757.

Is situated on the left bank of the Bhagruttie river, 8 miles above Plassie.

Rangamuttee (steep red banks), formerly the place where the Government Silk Filatures were, is situated on the right bank of the Bhagruttie river, is 77 miles from Jellingee, 160 miles by water from Calcutta, and 6 miles below Berhampore; is a noted place for sujee muttee, or fuller's earth.

Situated on the left or eastern bank of the Bhagruttie river, is 106½ miles by water from Calcutta, and 118 miles by land; it is a Military Station, formerly for king's troops, but now for native infantry, and is noted for its fine Barracks. It is the residence of the civilians of the Moorshedabad Civil Station, viz. Collicter, Judge, Magistrate and Chaplain; its Court is 1 mile below the flagstaff; here is a European Post-master, a Governor General's Agent, also a steam agent's residence, and steamer's coal depôt, where they generally stop 3 to 4 hours. A letter or newspaper leaving Calcutta 2 days after the Steamer, will overtake her here.

Bread, butter, fowls and meat, are procurable; also 2 or 3 general stores are here, where crockery, European articles, liquors, and conveyance may be obtained. In the native shops, in the bazar, below the flagstaff, short silks for ladies, gown pieces, gentlemen's cravats, handkerchiefs, which are manufactured at Kossimbazar, a little above the station; also very fine fancy work in ivory, ornaments for tables, chessmen, &c. &c.

Budgerows and pinnaces can be obtained on hire here.

The general passage is from 3 to 3½ days, but it has been done in 2½ days.

On the left or east bank of the river, at 5½ miles above Berhampore flagstaff, stands the new palace, a truly splendid edifice, the residence of the Moorshedabad Nawab, planned and built by Colonel McLeod, at the request of the Government of India. From hence, upwards, the banks are for 8 miles densely populated, being large manufactories of various silks; and grain marts.

On the left bank, 42 miles above Berhampore, is the large village of Jungcepoore, also Gurka and Kidderpoore on the opposite bank. Jungcepoore is noted for its very large Silk Factory, and Residency house, purchased by Mr. Lauralletto from the Hon. East India Company.

Twenty-one miles above Jungcepoore, or 229 miles from Calcutta by water, is the upper entrance of the Bhagruttie river, where it branches off from the Ganges nearly opposite to Fartcepoore, on the north of Malda-show. The distance from Calcutta via Sunderbunds in the dry season by water, is 517 miles.

FROM CALCUTTA *via* SUNDERBUNDS.

Vessels in the dry season from the latter end of October to the beginning of June, pursue the Sunderbund or Eastern route, until they reach the junction of the Bhagruttie and Ganges rivers.

From the flagstaff on Fort William to Diamond Harbour, the distance is 43½ miles; here is a Government Semaphore, a Post and Post-master; this is also the Custom House officers' station during the S. W. Monsoon, and is 7 hours run for a steamer and flat.

28. Plassie.

Battle Field

29. Feekhannu, H. C. Elephant establishment,

30. Raugamuttee or Red Banks.

31. Berhampore. Military Station.

Public Establishment

Letters from Calcutta, for the Steamer.

Articles procurable in the shops.

Silk and curiosities obtainable.

Boats obtainable. General passage.

32. City of Moorshedabad, its palace.

33. Jungcepoore.

Silk Factory.

34. Junction of Bhagruttie and Ganges rivers.

35. From Calcutta via Sunderbunds.

36. Diamond Har. bour.

Post Boat.

Vessels do not stop here, but are semaphored up, and boarded by a post boat, when passing. Water in the river is brackish here.

37. Mud Point.

Leaves Hooghly river.

Rail road.

Sixty-one miles from Calcutta is Mud Point bungalow, on Saugor island, situated at the entrance of the Barratollah or Channel Creek, down which the summer turns, and enters the Sunderbunds on the north or left bank. This is the place where the intended railroad was to have commenced.

38. Farintosh and Kidgunge Estates.

Nine miles below Mud Point, on the bank, on Saugor island, are the estates of Farintosh and Kidgunge, cleared by Messrs. Kyd and James Calder.

39. Doar Agra.

this river the steamers turn, leaving the Barratollah and may be said to have properly entered the uninhabited wilds of the Sunderbunds for at least two days. On the southern bank of the

Calcutta, is the entrance to the Doar Agra river. Into this river the steamers turn, leaving the Barratollah and may be said to have properly entered the uninhabited wilds of the Sunderbunds for at least two days. On the southern bank of the Doar Agra are some pine trees, and the old ruins of Mr. Jas. Prinsep's former estate which was deserted after the May gale of 1833. At a clump of trees about one mile E. by S. from the house, is a fresh water tank, bounded in on the bank of the Habillage. This place is infested with tigers. From hence sportsmen prepare for good bull practice at alligators, pigs, deer, and monkeys; but no firing is permitted on board the flats, on account of the ladies. Good salt-water bathing is now obtainable.

Tank infested with Tigers.

Sporting good.

No firing allowed.

Salt water procurable.

40. Intricate route.

creeks and nullahs (43 in number). The vessels have to go through without pilot, the commander should therefore be well acquainted with the route.

Salt water.

From the Doar Agra the passage is very intricate, up to Koolna, owing to the number of windings, rivers, creeks and nullahs (43 in number). The vessels have to go through without pilot, the commander should therefore be well acquainted with the route. Salt water procurable within 12 miles of Koolna in Jessore.

Koolna, in Jessore.

Advice to passengers for Jessore.

Letters.

Provisions procurable.

Koolna is 257 miles from Calcutta by the steamer, and 118 miles by land. Passengers wishing to proceed to Jessore in the steamers must land here, Jessore being 30 miles from Koolna. This is a coal depot, where vessels haul to the bank; it is likewise a Post Office station; the hawk runs in $1\frac{1}{2}$ days; letters for steamers should leave Calcutta two days after the vessel. At this place fowls, ducks, and coconuts, green and dry, may be obtained; also palm juice may be procured. This is the residence of Mr. Reiny, indigo factor. From hence a nullah, leaving easterly, branches off for the Burrisaul and Dacca routes.

42. Route from Koolna to Commercolly.

studded with indigo factories, and very large populous villages. On the banks of these two rivers, as also the Gorice river, children are innumerable. The Gorice is a difficult river to navigate, owing to strong under eddies or currents.

Children.

Eddies very strong.

Caution to Passengers.

From Koolna steamers proceed up the winding nullah of Attaree Bankre to the beautiful and bold Burishie, or Muddamuthi river, which is thickly studded with indigo factories, and very large populous villages. On the banks of these two rivers, as also the Gorice river, children are innumerable. The Gorice is a difficult river to navigate, owing to strong under eddies or currents. From Koolna up to Commercolly, on the Gorice, is 120 miles by steamer's route, and in $2\frac{1}{2}$ days run.

When running up or down the Gorice, passengers should abstain from conversing with the officers of the vessel when at their stations.

43. Commercolly.

Is a very large town, on the left, or eastern bank of the Gorice river, and is 10 miles from the Ganges. Is about 12 miles by land and water from the civil station of Pubna. It has a large silk factory, formerly the property of the Honorable East India Company, but now belongs to

silk Factory.

Messrs. Carr, Tagore and Co. Commercially is the property of Baboo Dwarkannath Tagore. There is a Post Office here, under charge of a sircar, and the dawk runs $1\frac{1}{2}$ days to Calcutta. Steamers are 6 to 7 days from Calcutta, and any letters for them must leave town on the 4th day after them. It is 124 miles from Calcutta by dawk route, and 377 by steamer's route. This is also a coal depot, and the steamers haul to the bank. Fowls, ducks, kids, goats, milk, butter, eggs, and bread are procurable here,—the Natives flocking with them, to the vessel if properly treated. Large wheels abound here with waterfowl of every description. This is the famous manufactory for ladies' hose, muff, and tippets of down and variegated fashions. Promenades are good here. Pubna passengers should land here.

Ten miles above Commercially is the Ganges river, up which the steamer proceeds if for the North Western provinces, but down, if for Pubna, Dacca or Assam.

About Commercially, on the right or southern bank of the Ganges, is the present blocked up entrance of the Muttahung, or Broken headed river,—very appropriately named—it empties itself into the Hooghly by the eastern village. Above it is the blocked up entrance to the Jellingee river, which empties itself into the head of the Hooghly river, off Nudden, after passing Kehnagur civil station.

Sixty-six miles from Commercially is Surdah, on the left bank of the Ganges; was formerly a coal depot, and is noted for Mr. Watson's large silk factory, formerly the Hon'ble Company's. It is 443 miles from Calcutta by steamer's route, and is 177 miles by dawk, steamers do not wait here, but change pilots. Letters from and to Calcutta take 2 days; but they should not be sent here but to Rampoor Beaulah. From hence the Burreyl river branches off to the east, through the Chulm and Bellobekery Jheels into the Bara Sangor river for the Janai and Dacca; but only navigable for small boats.

Twelve miles from Surdah, on the left bank of the Ganges, is the civil station of Rampore Beaulah, in the district of Rajshaye, distant 455 miles by steamer from Calcutta, and only 155 miles by land. It is the residence of a judge, a magistrate, a collector, postmaster, engineer officer and doctor, as likewise some indigo and silk manufactures. This is a coal depot for steamers where they are generally detained 2 to 4 hours. Here is a good bazar; bread, butter, fruits, meat and poultry, are cheap. There is a fine road here. Letters for steamers from Calcutta should leave the 6th day after the vessel. The dawk takes $1\frac{1}{2}$ days for letters; hancy dawk $3\frac{1}{2}$ days; the steamer's run is from $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 days. Passengers for Darjeeling sanatorium, previous to leaving Calcutta, should make arrangements for land travelling, and to leave the steamers here, which is a far more comfortable plan than landing at Burghatchia.

Post Office remarks.

Coal Depot.

Provisions procurable here

Wild Fowls.

Ladies' muffs.

Walks good.

Passengers for Pubna.

44. Ganges.

45. Matabanga river.

Intricate passage here.

Jellinghee river.

Intricate passage here.

46. Surdoh.

Silk Factory.

Letters by Dawk.

Rampore Beaulah,

Residence.

Coal Depot.

Provisions procurable.
Letters.

Passengers for Darjeeling.

Burgatchia.

Route to Darjeeling.

Furteepore.

Malda passengers.

City of Rajmahal.

Letters for steamers.

Dawk letters.
Ancient ruins.

Graves.

Provisions.

Nabob's residence.

Very sickly.

Post Office.

Mootce Jhurna Waterfall
Sukreegullie.

Excellent game of all
kinds abound.

Purneah passengers to
and or join.

Koosie river.

Patturgatta Hill.

Tradition of the Cave.

Fine views.

Unsafe passages

Burgatchia, on the left bank of the Ganges, and Mahanundee rivers at their junction, is 22 miles above Rampoor Beaulah: there is a crossing ferry from Berhampore route for the new route to Darjeeling: it is about 30 miles from Berhampore. Passengers can be landed here, this being the direct route from Calcutta to the sanatorium.

Furteepore factory is one of Lord Glenelg's, and in the district of Malda, distant 24 miles from Malda. Is situated on the left bank of the Ganges, and is 50 miles from Rampore Beaulah. At 3 miles above this is the junction of the steamer's route with the Bhagruttee and Sunderbund routs. Passengers for Malda should land here.

Subjunge is on a rocky point, on the right bank of the Ganges, and is by Bhagruttee 265 miles, by Sunderbunds 686 miles from Calcutta, and by land 196 miles. Letters for steamers, from June to October, should leave Calcutta on the 5th day after the steamer, and from October to June on the 8th day, dawk route being 1½ days.

This is a very ancient city, and the ruins of an immense mass of buildings, among which is an ancient palace, a noted well, a hall of audience, a marble lined balcony and gateway, &c. &c., worth inspecting. Here are some Christian graves and monuments, and a large bazar, where milk, curds, palm fruit, palm juice, poultry, kids, rice, and hardware in a small way, are procurable. The European factors and native Nabob reside on the bank, about 2 miles above the steamer's anchorage or coal depot. Vessels generally stop here 4 to 5 hours: it is a very sickly place, owing to jungle. The hills are distant about 5 miles inland. The Himalaya hills are visible at times. It is a native darogah's, and post office station.

Twenty-one miles above Rajmahal, and 2 miles below Sukreegullie hill and point is the beautiful Mootce Jhurna waterfall: it is visible on the eastern side of the hills. At Sukreegullie point is an Indigo Factor's bungalow; would be an excellent shooting box: bears, tigers, rhinoceros, leopards, hogs, and deer of all kinds abound here, and among the hills fathered game abound. Steamers pass it in 10½ days in the dry season.

Twenty-three miles above Sukreegullie, on the left bank of the Ganges, is Kantiagur. Passengers for the civil station of Purneah are landed and received here.

Fifty-eight miles above Rajmahal, on the left bank of the river is the junction of the Koosie river. On the Nepal part of the Himalayas, nearly opposite, is Patturgatta hill, with one or two temples, and is noted in native tradition for a cave (only a small hole), into which, it is said, a Rajah with an immense suit, and one lac of torch-bearers entered, and never returned! Such is the story of an attending fakir. From hence are beautiful views of isolated hills, and the tips of the Colgong rocks. The southern or Patturgattah passage, up to Colgong, has some very dangerous rocks, where, if a boat touches, not a soul can be saved.

Colgong village and rocks is 68 miles above Rajmahal, 65 miles below Monghyr, and 18 miles below Bhaugulpore; is on the right bank of the Ganges, and has a fine nullah and shelter for boats. It is a coal depôt for steamers: the left passage should never be attempted by either steamers or boats in the rains, as the currents and eddies between the main and the rocks, almost make it certain loss for any native boat, and too dangerous for steamers. Boats in attempting it, must be careful to have very strong tracking lines low down to their prows, with plenty of trackers and two bowlines as guys to the bank, and kept close in. Rock fish are procurable here.

Eighteen miles above Colgong is the civil station of Bhaugulpore, situated on the right bank of the Ganges. It is very picturesque. It is 268 miles by land, and 318 miles in the rains, and 636 miles in the dry season from Calcutta. Here is a commissioner, a judge, a magistrate, a collector, a doctor, a sub-opium agent, a steam agent, a post master, and some indigo factors. Letters for steamers should leave Calcutta the 6th day after the steamer in the rains, and on the 9th day in the dry season. Dawk takes $2\frac{1}{2}$ days, and steamers $9\frac{1}{2}$ and 11 days to arrive here. Provisions of all kinds are procurable here; also a kind of light silks, called Tusser, for coats, jackets, ladies' gowns; short silks of various colours for bed covers, and native wear; also a kind of cloth called batters. Here are a few hill rangers and a sepoy station, under charge of an invalid officer. There is also a monument here raised by the hill people, in memory of their lamented patron, Mr. Cleveland of the civil service whom they styled the Father of their country.

Steamers stop here for about an hour or two in the rains, and only a few minutes, at some distance below, in the dry season.

Twenty-five miles above Bhaugulpore is the noted Jangeera rock in the river, with a Hindoo temple on it; Europeans are admitted to inspect the temple.

One hundred and thirty-three miles above Rajmahal or 25 miles above Jangeera rock is the civil station of Monghyr—a very large mart. Its old fort by the anchorage, is situated on a rocky point extending considerably inland on the right bank, and is considered by the steam regulations to be half way. There is a judge, a magistrate, a collector, a doctor, a post-master, and steam agent; likewise a general storehouse for all European stores and provisions, wines, &c. &c. horses, buggies, for a evening's ride to the noted Seetakoond well distant 5 miles. Two large bazars are here, where provisions of all description, except ducks, may be obtained. This is the little Birmingham of the East. Tusser, batters, different native cloths, hardware, furniture, apparently well finished guns and pistols—(but treacherous articles)—pikes, swords, gunpowder, shot, black wooden flower vases and cups, ladies' hand- some light wooden jet black necklaces and bracelets

Colgong.

Coal depôt.

Dangerous passage.

Care required in tracking.

Fish.

Bhaugulpore.

Residents.

Dawk Letters.

Provisions.

Silks procurable.

Sepoy station.

Monument.

Steamers.

Jangeera Rock and temple.

Visitors admitted.

Monghyr.

The Fort.

Residents.

Provisions procurable.

Seetakoond.

No ducks procurable.

Birmingham of the east
Furniture.Articles obtainable in
the bazars.

of various patterns, at from 2 to 3 rupees the set, St. Agnes' beads, table dish mats, straw bund punkahs and baskets of various shapes and patterns, ladies' handsome wooden-work boxes, on carved legs, at 7 rupees, of various kinds of wood, children's painted wooden toys and sticks, very hard bamboo for canes, and various kinds of birds, cameleons and monkeys.

General passage.

The steamers passage to this is generally 12 days in the rains, occasionally 10 days in July, and in the dry season 13 to 14 days: the distance from Calcutta is 398 miles by Bhagrattee, 686 miles by Sooderbunda, and 314 by land. Dawk runs in 2½ days. Left for steamers should leave town on 7th day after her, in July, and on the 8th day in June, August, September and October, and on the 10th day in the dry season.

Report Book.

On arrival here, the collector's and magistrate's book is sent on board for entry of all passenger's names, &c. &c. &c. Steamers stop here 3 to 5 hours for coals.

General time detained.

Two miles S. W. by W. of Monghyr are some rocks, with a mark on them: they were formerly in the steamer's track, but are now buried in an immense sandbank.

Monghyr Rocks.

On right bank of the Ganges, 20 miles above Monghyr, is the large village of Soorajgurra, with a small river that runs down from the hills. Fowls and kids are procurable here, through the thanadar's assistance, for boat travellers.

Soorajgurra.

Poultry procurable.

On the right bank of the river, 60 miles above Monghyr, and 50 below Dinapore, is the large town and mart of Bar, being a dargah station, also a bye depot for steamer's coals. All this bank of the river, for 20 miles below and above, is noted for piggery villages, and saltpetre manufactories.

Bar.

Plenty of Pigs.

Fatwa manufactories.

Also on the right bank, 87 miles above Monghyr, or 9 miles below Patna station, or rather Bankipore, is a large native town, with a river on its upper or western end, that flows from the hills, and has a pukka bridge over it: it is a noted manufactory of table cloths, of any extent, pattern, and texture that may be ordered. Also napkins and towels of all sorts.

Bridge.

Table cloth manufactory.

Patna Civil Station.

Patna, and the civil station of Bankipore, extends about 10 miles along the right bank, 14 miles below Dinapore; is noted for opium, grain, and wax-candles, and is a very large mart. 1700 boats of burthen have been counted laying here at one time. It is the residence of a nabob, and being a sudder or civil station, has a commissioner, a judge, a magistrate, a collector, their deputy and joint officers, a doctor, an opium agent, a post-master, European assistants and missionaries.

Residents.

Establishments.

Noted Granary.

The government establishments are at Bankipore, or the upper extreme of Patna, where there are some handsome houses, also a very large and noted granary built like a dome, with two flights of steps outside, to ascend to its top, on which is a large circular hole, to admit air into the building, and to start grain into. It has only one door, and was built for a depot, in case of famine. It is a very massive building, and noted for its very numerous, clear, and strong echoes, and at present it is used as a guard house.

Steamers seldom stop here : sometimes not being able to get within a mile or two ; passengers can land at the lower end, and getekhas or hackeries, (a native one-horse conveyance) to take them up to Bankipore, or to the military station of Dinapore, 14 miles distant, by way of a novelty or change, when they can inspect the granary by the road side. The road is very good up to the military cantonment. Deelah farm, is north of Patna. On the left bank is the Gunduck river from the Nepaul hills, with a large native town on its right bank, and on its left, or eastern bank, is the famous Hajepore bungalow, and race course. During its annual large fair which is attended by people from all parts of India, very good and cheap nags are procurable.

Dinapore is a large European and native military station, where the steamers put to the bank by the cantonment flagstaff, for 5 or 6 hours, to take in coals, discharge and take in cargo, and passengers : it is considered as two-third of the passage upwards. It is on the right bank of the Ganges, distant from Calcutta, by steamer's route via Bhagrattee, 508 miles ; via Shun-de-bunds 796 miles ; and by land 376 miles. Post takes 3½ days. Letters for steamers should leave Calcutta on the 10th day after the vessel in the rains, and 13th in the dry season.

Mutton, beef, fowls, eggs, bread, butter, fruits of various kinds, and grapes in May and June, are procurable ; as also table-cloths, towels, napkins, cotton handkerchiefs, also hats, muslin and cotton cloth shoes, harness, Patna scented wax candles, and gram. European shop keepers are here also. Here is a steam agent, a doctor, and a clergyman. Plays are performed occasionally by amateur performers. Auctions are sometimes held here.

Passengers for Arrah and Tirhoot land here.

Four miles above Dinapore is the junction of the river Soan.

Twenty two miles above Dinapore, on the left bank, is the civil station of Chupra, the capital of Sarun district. Here reside a judge, a magistrate, a collector, a doctor, and a post master. Steamers seldom touch here even in the rains. Passengers for this place should arrange to land above it at Revelgunge, where there is a steam agent.

Revelgunge, 27 miles by water above Dinapore, on the left bank of the river, is a very large grain and saltpetre mart, and noted for boat-building. An annual fair is held here.

Steamers merely touch to land passengers and a few packages to the steam agent's care. From hence up to Ghuzepore, the villagers are said to be uncivil and dishonest.

On the left bank, 74 miles above Dinapore, is the large native village of Bhulican, a darogah station, noted for a fair annually held here, as also a grain mart.

This is the most dangerous part of the Ganges for quicksands and shifting banks. Tides are very strong here ; boats being detained from 4 to 6 weeks, waiting for water, and a favourable breeze.

Steamers seldom stop.

Novel conveyance for passengers.

Gunduck river.

Hajepore race course.

Horse bazar.

Inapore.

Coal Depot.

Distant from Calcutta.

Provisions procurable.

Articles to be purchased.

Residents.

Remarks
Passengers for Arrah,
Tirhoot
River Soan.

Chupra.

Residents.

Passengers should
land at Revelgunge.

Revelgunge.

Manufactures.

Annual fair.

Steamers only remain
a short time.

Bhulican.

Police Station.

Bad part of the Ganges.

Long detention of
boats

Buxar.

Company's Stud Establishment.

Battle.

Residents.

Kurrunnassa, the unclean or forbidden river.

A Bridge over it.

Dacota.

Ghazee pore.

Civil and Military Stations.

Town.

Residents.

Lord Cornwallis' Tomb.

Manufactories.

Articles to be purchased.

Provisions.

Distance from Calcutta.

Letters.

Time for despatch.

Coal Depot.

Goruckpore passengers.

Extreme of the N W Provinces.

Great Trade.

Kunker or rock banks.

Barre kunker reef.

Chockookpore.

Plenty of Monkeya.

Dangerous Rock.

Kucharee kunker reef

Saidapore.

Buxar on the right bank, and Kurntadee on the left bank, is 88 miles above Dinapore, and is noted for being the Hon'ble Co.'s stud establishment. There is a small fort here, where the battle was fought. Here are some European officers of the stud, a doctor, and hospital bungalow, also a steam agent.

Eight miles above Buxar, on the right bank of the river, is the junction of the Kurrunnassa river: the touch of its waters is considered as one of the greatest mischaps that can happen to a Hindoo, as it is said to debar him from admittance into Heaven. There is a bridge built over it by a rajah. This part of the country is noted for dacotas.

One hundred and nineteen miles above Dinapore, or 31 miles above Buxar on the left bank of the river, is the Civil and Military station of Ghazee pore, a very handsome place. At its lower end is the ruins of an old palace. The Native town is built on precipices. The European inhabitants, consisting of the judge, magistrates, collectors, doctor and opium agent, &c. &c. reside on a level plain, about the centre of the station, the cantonments from the upper part, and the European hospital is at the upper extreme. Between the civil and military lines is the chapel and Lord Cornwallis' tomb.

This place is noted for its opium manufactory, and Government stud establishment, where horses can be purchased; as also for its rose water, ottof roses, and other perfumed oils; bread, butter, eggs, fowls, mutton, lamb, kid, milk, and sugar, are procurable; also European articles of consumption, and millinery from the European shopkeepers. Its distance from Calcutta is, via Bhagruttee, 627 miles, via Soonderbunds 915, and by land 431 miles. The dawk runs in 4 days, and letters for steamers should leave Calcutta on the day after the steamer in the dry seasons, and on the 11th day in the rains;—the vessel's passage being from 17 to 20 days. Steamers remain here for passengers, and coal and cargo at the steam agent's. Passengers for Goruckpore should land here.

This is the lower extreme of the North Western Provinces or Agra Presidency, and is a great place of trade. It is the lowest station for the Agra flat boats or boxes. Kunkerry banks commence from here upwards.

Eight miles above Ghazee pore is the dangerous kunker reef of Bairie that strikes across the river.

Twenty-three miles above Ghazee pore is Chockookpore stone ghaut and temple, noted for the numerous monkeys that resort here.

Two miles below Chockookpore, on the right bank of the river, is a sunken kunker rock, opposite to a palm-tree, just below Sanantie.

Thirty-four miles above Ghazee pore, by Kucharee on the left bank, is a very difficult and dangerous sunken reef.

Six miles above it is Saidapore a large native town, with a tehsildar and darogah; and 2 miles above Saidapore, is the junction of the Goomtie river,

that goes up to Lucknow, said to be a very intricate and rocky river, too shallow for the smallest boats in the dry season. The Ganges river, from above Ruchuree reef, past Saidapore up to the Goomtie, a distance of 8 miles, is a very critical passage with various bad patches of kunker rock, on which native boats and budgerows split instantaneously.

Five miles above the Goomtie, is Chandroutie, with a white temple. Here in mid channel, is a very dangerous pueka platform, on kunker, with the ruins of an old temple on it, and no passable channel on its northwest, or Jinhare side, and very dangerous for downward bound boats, as the current sets directly on it.

Five miles above Chundroutie is Bullooa Ghaut and ferry on the right bank: these banks are formed of kunker rock.

Fifty miles above Ghazcepoore, or 8 miles above Bullooa Ghaut, on the right bank of the river, is Kye, and its sunken kunker reef, scarcely avoidable in some dry seasons. From hence due west over the right bank, you will observe the Benares minarets, distance 9 miles.

Benares, on the left bank, is considered as the most holy city in India, and is certainly one of the most handsome when viewed from a distance on the river, there being such numerous stone ghauts and temples, some of which cost 17 lakhs of rupees. This is the residence of some of the native princes, pensioners of the Honourable East India Company; but their dwellings are divided into so many little chambers, or pigeon holes, that the internal part of the city has the appearance of a mass of mean buildings, piled up without any regard to order or appearance, and narrow, filthy lanes, instead of streets. There is a large inclosed mart, called a chook that opens at 5 P. M., where trinkets, toys, beads, cloth, coarse hardware are exposed for sale. It has a large well in it, and is also a resort for native auctions. Close to the chook is the principal alley or mart for Goolbuduns, a very fine silk, of various patterns, worn by natives, as trousers; also fine caps with tinelled crowns and very elegant gold and silver embroidery; also scarfs and turban pieces for fancy head dresses. There is likewise a traveller's chook, a native inn, and a large horse mart, where very fine horses, of the Turkey, Persian, and Cabul breeds are procurable, as high as 8, 10, and 15,000 rupees, and are brought here by the fruit carriers who bring grapes and pears from those countries. Here are several miniature painters, and also vendors of miniatures on ivory, said to be likenesses of different native princes, and their queens, and nautch girls; true likenesses of native servants in costume, tradesmen and beggars.

Delhi jewellery of the best gold is brought on board the steamers, by sending for the dealers. Here is also an old observatory, and two very high and slender minarets, one of which has a slight inclination; travellers ascending them are expected to give the keeper a fee of 1 rupee. From their tops is a view

Goomtie river.

Very shallow water.

Dangerous and intricate passage.

Caution to passengers.

Chandroutie Temple.

Dangerous Rocks.

Bullooa Ghaut.

Banks.

Kylee.

Sunken kunker patch.

Benares, its appearance from a distance.

Native Princes, their dwellings.

Dirty streets or lanes.

Bazar.

Large Well.

Manufactories.

Horse Mart.

Fruit obtainable.

Miniature painters, Miniatures.

Jewellery.

Minarets.

Fine view.	of the city, the adjacent country, and the river (so gratifying a sight should not be passed over by any traveller) Provisions are procurable; partridges, quail, and wild ducks of sorts are to be obtained. Steamers remain at Raj Ghant to discharge and take in packages, and to receive coals. The civil and military station is about 4 miles inland, direct from Raj Ghant, where reside the commissioner, the judge, magistrates, collectors, the general, and all the military officers of the native regiments stationed here, and some European artillery. Here also resides a doctor, a postmaster, steam agent, coach builder, and European shop-keepers.
Provisions, sorts procurable.	Letters for steamers, or travellers, are not forwarded to the vessel or boats, but must be sent for which is very inconvenient. The city is about 2 miles long. The natives are very uncivil to strangers. Numerous fanatics are here, who drown themselves believing that the holy Gunza, and the city of the most holy, secures them eternal happiness.
Coal Depot.	Benares is from Calcutta, via Bhagruttee 696 miles, via Sunderbunds 984 miles, and by land or dawk route 428 miles. Letters take 4 days, Bhaugies 7 days. Letters for steamers should leave Calcutta, the 12th day after the vessel in the rains, and on the 14th day in the dry season.
Residents.	Palankens are procurable here, but infested with vile vermin. Travelers wishing to visit the station of Surde, should write up from Ghazee pore to any friend, or the steam agent, for a conveyance to be ready at Rajghant for them, on their arrival.
Letters for Steamers or Passengers.	Ramnaghur, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles above Benares, on the right bank of the river, is a native palace, the residence of the Rajah of Benares.
Remarks on the city and the inhabitants. Fanatics abound here.	Soottanpore, Benares, is a native cavalry station, 17 miles above Benares, and on the left bank of the river. Steamers bring to here a few minutes, on their passage up or down, as required, to land and receive passengers. It has a knickery or rocky point, which is very awkward for native boats, as also for steamers, owing to narrow channel and strong currents; it is off the stables, which are called Little Calcutta.
Distance from Calcutta.	On the right bank of the river, about 4 miles above Soottanpore, is a very neat looking place, called Chunar, with a very neat-looking English church, that reminds one of sweet, 'sweet home.' It is an invalid military station, and has a fortification, on an isolated rocky hill, which projects into the river, forming a very nasty point to pass in the rains. Hindoo tradition tells us, this fortress was built in one night by a giant, and is impregnable: it completely commands the river, and is used as a place of confinement for state prisoners. There are several detached rocky hills, or stone quarries here. It is a very sickly place, owing to the heat arising from the stone, which causes fever and spleen. This is a great place for snakes. A little above the fort is a temple. Tradition states it to contain a chest, which cannot be opened, unless the party opening it lose his hand—four thieves having so suffered once, in an attempt on it. Very fine black and red earthenware is procurable here, such as wine
Conveyances.	
Ramnaghur. Palace.	
Soottanpore Benares. Cavalry Station	
Awkward point.	
Chunar Fortress.	
Military Establishment or invalids.	
Place of confinement for state prisoners.	
Sickly place. Snakes. Native tradition of the	

coolers, which being filled with water, after the bottle is inserted, and set out in the draft of the hot westerly winds, (none other serves the purpose,) in the shade, cools the confined liquor equal to icing it. The cooler must be dried daily. Also red sandy water holders, or *surles*, which keep water very cool. Black butter-pots, with a casing for water, very neatly finished, and large black double urns, to contain bread and keep it moist. Here is a steam agent; but steamers seldom stop more than ten minutes.

Seven miles above Chunar, on the right bank of the river, is the village of Kutnac, with rocky bottom and hard lumps of red earth in the river, a little above is a ravine, which is to be avoided by all boats.

Fourteen miles above Chunar, is the crossing ferry of the Benares grand road, and of Kitwa and Bhud-doolie to Mirzapore. From hence to the latter place, is a fine road, distance $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles by land, and 16 miles by water.

Ten miles above the ferry, and 7 miles below Mirzapore, on the left high bank, is Bhajoun, with a white tomb, and a patch of kunker in the river, on which many boats are lost. From here the cantonments of Mirzapore are visible.

Mirzapore, a military cantonment, is 2 miles below the city; and the civil station, where the judge's, magistrate's and collector's offices are, is 1 mile below the city. The steamer stops at the agency ghaut, at the lower end of the city. This place is noted for a cotton mart, and cotton manufactory; as likewise shell lac, lac dye, hardware in a small way. Many boats are here, at all seasons.

The city is very confined and dirty, subject to great sickness. There are 2 or 3 fine stone ghauts here, and some small temples and minarets. Bread, butter, eggs, mutton, lamb, kid, beef, veal and fowls are procurable here. Both a military and a civil doctor reside here.

Mirzapore is from Calcutta, via Bhagruttee, 748 miles via Sunderbunds, 1036 miles, and by dawk route 455 miles. The dawk takes 5 days, and bhungy 8 days to run. Letters for steamers should leave Calcutta on the 13th day after her in the rains, and 17 days after her in the dry season: the vessels having plenty of cargo to discharge here, are generally detained from four to five hours.

Four miles above Mirzapore is Bindachun, on the right bank, noted as the place of an annual meeting of disreputable people who come here to make vows and *poojahs*.

One mile above Bindachun are the dangerous granite rocks of Seebpore.

Twenty-eight miles above Mirzapore, on the left bank of the river. Passengers generally land in the cold season, and have a walk across the neck of land, in a W. N. W. direction two miles wide to Talia, and rejoin the steamer again off there; she having to go a detour of 21 miles round the point.

Two miles above Sutarmaree, is Deega Kunker Spit, with a deep light.

Good earthenware.

Steam Agent's residence.

Kutnac.

Caution to boats.

Crossing ferry of the Benares grand road.

A good road to Mirzapore.

Bhagoun.

Dangerous rocks.

City of Mirzapore.

Residence.

Manufactory.

Confined City—very sickly.

Provisions procurable.

Medical Men.

Distance from Calcutta.

Dawk letters.

Detention of the steamer.

Bindachun.

Seebpore Rocks.

Sutarmaree.

Good walk across the Isthmus, rejoin off Talia.

Deega Kunker Spit.

Letchyagurree.
Robbers formerly.

Sursa town.

A good road.
Custom's officer.

Large Tanks.

Ironwork done.

Turkeys and Guinea
Fowls.
Allahabad.
Appearance from a
distance.

Cantonments.

Residents.
State prisoners.

Alexander the Great's
Tillar.
Cave.

Court of Justice.

Large fair held on the
sands.
Provisions procurable in
the bazar.

European shops.

Bazar
Articles procurable.

Livery Stables.

Post office.
Letters.

Distance by steamer
and dawk from Calcutta.

Time of Steamer's de-
parture.

Letchyagurree and its ravine, on the left bank of the river, is 22 miles above Deega, noted for its robbers when it was attached to the Oude territories.

Sursa is a large cotton mart, on the right bank of the river, and is 60 miles above Mirzapore, and 23 miles below Allahabad, to which place is a good road. This is the station of a European custom's officer. There are several pukka houses here, and two very fine tanks at the back of it, and an old mud fort. From hence, up to Allahabad, the river is very intricate and shallow. Ironwork in a small way can be done for boats here. Turkeys and guinea fowls abound.

Allahabad, is 83 miles above Mirzapore. Its fort is at the junction of the rivers Jumna and Ganges. It has an imposing appearance, when on the river, 7 miles below it. The Jumna waters are blue, whilst the Ganges are muddy. The steamers put to at the Jumna mosque, built by General Kyd, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile inside the Jumna. The native military cantonments are about 5 miles inland, and the civilians' and officers' are from 3 to 4 miles inland. The general and doctor reside in the fort, as also the steam agent. State prisoners are kept here. Here is also a large stone pillar said to have been erected by Alexander the Great, to mark his conquests; and a cave full of native stone images, wherein is shewn a small entrance to a supposed subterraneous passage to Benares, but which, in fact, only extends a few feet. (The city is the seat of one of the principal native courts of justice the Sudder Dewanny.) It is also a great place of worship, and an annual fair is held outside the fort on the sands, at point or junction. It was formerly the seat of the residency. Bread, butter, eggs, beef, mutton, lamb, kid, fowls, pigeons, turkeys, guinea fowls, quail, partridges, teal, wild ducks and geese are procurable here. European shops are here and auctions held. About 2 miles from the ghaut is the chook, or market, where all sorts of cloth European and native, are procurable. Shawlmer, board the steamers, if sent for, with all sorts of Cashmere shawls, waistcoating, caps, gloves, socks, and Affghanistan woollen cloths; as also Delhi jewellers and manufacturers of cotton; carpeting of various patterns—showy on rooms, and rather durable. A little beyond the chook is the livery stables where beautiful horses are procurable, of the Persian, Cabool, and Toorkey breeds. The post-office is in the fort, where you must send for all letters. Letters for steamers should leave Calcutta on the 14th day in the rains, and on the 17th day in the dry season, after the departure of the steamer. The distance from Calcutta is, via Bhagruttee, 831 miles, via Sunderbunds 1186 and by dawk route 501 miles. Steamer's regulated distance is 800 miles. Steamers remain here three entire days when they depart on their return trip, after discharging and taking in their upward and downward cargoes, and passengers. Apply to agent there, or to commander, for passage downwards.

RETURN PASSAGE.

From Allahabad to Mirzapore, in the rains, is generally a run of 8 hours, and if not detained long

Allahabad to Mirzapore.

the vessels get down to Benares on the same day ; but if detained for cargo at Mirzapore, it is one day's work. In the dry season, it is 1 day's work to Mirzapore from Allahabad, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ days to Benares.

Steamers stop here generally 1 hour only, on their way down. From hence to Ghazee pore is 1 day's run in the rains, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ in the dry season ; they stop here for coals, passengers and cargo, perhaps 2 or 3 hours, making it 3 days from Allahabad in the dry season, and 2 in the rains.

Steamers pass here on the 3rd day in the rains, not stopping except previous notice is given by the steam agent, or passengers require to embark : they pass this place on the 4th day in the dry season.

Steamers pass here in 3 days in the rains, and stop 2 or 3 hours for coals, cargo and passengers ; and pass on the 4th day in dry season. Passengers from Patna embark here.

Steamer passes here on the 4th day in the rains, and in $5\frac{1}{2}$ in the dry season, stopping 1 or 2 hours for coals, passengers or cargo.

Steamer pass here on the 4th day in the rains, rounds to for a few minutes, and passes on, in the dry season, on the 6th day. Rounds to for a few minutes outside the sands, distant 2 to 3 miles from the town.

Steamer passes here in $4\frac{1}{2}$ days in the rains, and in 7 days in the dry season. Steamers only round to in the rains for letters, and perhaps for a few coals, a short time ; but in the dry season for about 2 hours.

Steamers pass here on the 5th day in the rains, (in the dry season she takes the outer route), where they take in coals, and reach Calcutta on the evening of the 6th day, or in $6\frac{1}{2}$ days from Allahabad, beating the dawk.

RETURN ROUTE IN THE DRY SEASON *via* SUNDERBUNDS.

Steamers pass here in $8\frac{1}{2}$ days, and generally round to.

On the Guice, is passed on the 10th day. Steamers stop to take in coals here

In Jessore, is passed on the 12th day. Here the steamer takes in coals, fills fresh water, and prepare for Sunderbunds. Give Hindoos time to lay in provisions, and cook for the last time, until reaching Calcutta. Steamers are generally $15\frac{1}{2}$ days on the passage.

Benares to Ghazee pore.

Revelgnge.

Dinapore.

Monghyr.

Bhaugulpore.

Rajmahal.

Berhampore.

Rainpore Beaula h.

Comercolly.

Koolna.

APPENDIX.

PART VII.

Post Office Regulations.

FORT WILLIAM,

GENERAL DEPARTMENT, 30TH AUGUST, 1837. ●

Rules for the management of the Post Office Department, passed by the Governor-General of India in Council, on the 30th August, 1837.

I. All existing rules, general orders and proclamations for the guidance of the Post Office departments of the different presidencies and settlements of India, as well as all circular orders of the heads of the departments, saving such as relate to dawk travelling and matters of account, shall cease to have effect from the 1st of October next, and the following rules and orders shall be substituted for the same, to be in force at all post office stations in any of the presidencies, settlements, or possessions of the company, and to take effect from the abovementioned date.

All existing orders rescinded.

ESTABLISHMENT OF GENERAL AND PROVINCIAL POST OFFICES, RECEIPT OF LETTERS, &c.

II. There shall be a general post office at each of the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, and post offices at such other places throughout India and in the settlements subordinate thereto, as the governor-general of India in council shall from time to time direct. The immediate charge of each general post office, and the control of the several provincial post offices subordinate thereto, shall be vested in post masters general, each of whom shall respectively exercise his functions within such limits, as may be determined by the said governor general of India in council, and the duties of the provincial post offices shall be severally conducted by subordinate officers to be styled "post masters." The post masters general at Madras and Bombay, and the post masters subordinate to them, shall be appointed by the governors in council of those presidencies respectively, and shall exercise their functions in subordination to the said governors in council. The post master general and post masters of the presidency of Fort William, shall be appointed by the governor-general of India in council, and shall exercise the functions under the direct control of the said governor-general of India in council.

General Post Offices.

And Post Offices where to be established.

And how to be supervised.

Post Master General and Post Masters, by whom to be appointed.

Existing Post Office authorities to remain in office until otherwise directed.

III. The existing post master general and post masters, and all existing officers of the post office department, shall continue in office until removed or otherwise directed, and shall act in their respective offices, with the powers conferred by the act No. XVII. 1837, and by these rules, in like manner as if they had been appointed specially under their provisions.

Receipt of letters, &c. for despatch by land or sea.

IV. Letters, papers and parcels shall be received wherever a post master or post office writer is stationed, for despatch by land to every part of India or to Ceylon, and by sea to every part of the world with which there is a post office communication; the latter unless superscribed for some particular ship will be sent by the first vessel that sails direct to the country to which the letter is addressed, and if there be no vessel so proceeding direct to the place addressed, the letter shall be forwarded by such circuitous route as shall appear to the post master general or post master to afford the means of most speedy and secure transmission.

Receipt of letters for foreign countries via Great Britain or Ireland.

V. Letters, papers or parcels required to be transmitted to foreign countries via Great Britain or Ireland, must be addressed to the care of an agent or other person in the United Kingdom, by whom the foreign postage demandable at the London general or other post office may be paid. That postage cannot be received in this country, and unless it be paid through an agent as above described, the letters are liable to be returned to India.

Payment of Postage on letters in India in advance optional.

Name of sender of a letter not to be required.

Newspapers and Parcels are not to be received "bearing postage" without name of sender.

Payment of Postage on "ship letters" outward, required in advance.

Letters to Ceylon to be paid in advance

Excepting letters received from sea

Letters from Ceylon to be charged postage.

Table of distances to be hung up in Post Office.

VI. Letters intended for delivery in India, may be paid for in advance, or be sent bearing postage at the option of the sender and the name of the sender of any such letter shall not be demanded at any post office. But newspapers, printed papers or parcels, will not be received bearing postage, unless the sender shall give his name and address, in order that the regulated postage may be recovered from him, in case of such paper or parcel being refused by the party addressed.

VII. Letters, papers or parcels intended for despatch by sea, should be stamped or superscribed, "ship" and ship postage must be paid in advance thereon, in addition to any inland postage to which they may be severally liable.

VIII. On letters, papers or parcels, intended for delivery in Ceylon, postage must be paid in advance to Point Palmyras, except in case of letters received for Ceylon from ship, which may be forwarded bearing postage. If letters for, Ceylon are received from ship under cover to residents in India such letters superscribed "ship letter," and bearing postage as such, will be received for transmission to their destination in like manner as if received direct from the ship.

IX. Letters from Ceylon will be charged inland postage from Point Palmyras, or the place where the same are landed in India.

X. The table of distances for calculation of postage shall, until otherwise ordered and duly notified, by the polymetrical table prepared under orders of the Governor-General of India in council, by the committee for revising the customs and post office department, and printed at the official gazette press at Calcutta, copies of these tables shall be furnished for the use of the post master, and a complete set shall be kept open to inspection in every office for the receipt and delivery of letters, further, the several post masters shall prepare for each and every such office under their control respectively, a schedule framed from these

table in the following form, for exhibiting the rates of postage chargeable at every such office respectively, for the transmission of letters and parcels to every part of India; and a counterpart of every such table shall be submitted in duplicate by the post master for the approval of the post master general, of the presidency; and one copy, as approved and countersigned by the post master general, shall be returned for the use of the office for which it is framed; and the same with a translation or transcript in the vernacular language of the district, shall be hung up in the said office, and all postage dues shall be levied according thereto.

FROM CALCUTTA TO

Names* of Post Office stations	Distance.	Postage on single letter not exceeding 1 tola weight.	Postage on single newspaper not exceeding 3½ tolas weight.	Banghy postage on books in open cover not exceeding 20 tolas weight.	Postage on single banghy parcel not exceeding 50 tolas weight.
	<i>Miles</i>				
Agra.....	794	12 annas	3½ annas.	9 annas	
Ahmedabad.....	1219	1 rupee	3 annas	14 annas	1-4
Ahmednugger..	1033	15 annas	3 annas.	12 annas	3 rupees
Ahitoor.....	1232	1 rupee	3 annas.	14 annas.	2-13.
Ajmere.....					3 rupees
Akyab.....					
Allahabad.....					
Alleppee,.....					
&c.					

XI. Letters, papers or parcels shall be received at any general or provincial post office for delivery at the station itself within the ordinary range of delivery, and shall be charged postage according to the rate for distances not exceeding 20 miles.

Letters to be received at any station for delivery at such station.

XII. Every thing received by post from seaward, not exceeding 600 tolas in weight, shall be immediately forwarded to the party to whom it is addressed, either by letter or banghy post, according to its weight, unless it shall contain articles liable to custom duty, or unless instructions to the contrary have been received in writing at the post office. Parcels exceeding 600 tolas weight, shall be made over to the Collector of Customs for publication in this list of unclaimed packages.

Every thing received from sea to be forwarded to parties direct by letter or banghy post, according to weight. Exception.

XIII. Newspapers or other printed or engraved papers, packed in open covers or covers attested as containing law papers, accounts or vouchers only, or letters franked as on the public service respecting any of which there is reason to believe that the provisions of the post office act have been infringed, shall not be detained for examination at the despatching office, but shall be forwarded marked "doubtful." The Post Master receiving such

Newspapers, &c. not to be detained for examination, but to be forwarded marked "doubtful."

* For list of modified charges, see tables at end of the Regulations.

letters, &c. by the mail, will then be guided by section XXX. of the post office act. But unless for the cause above-specified, all post office authorities are prohibited from detaining, except under section XXIV. of the post office act, any letter, paper or packet received for delivery by post.

Letters, papers, &c. sent by post to be weighed at office of despatch.

XIV. All letters, newspapers or other papers and packets received for despatch by post or banghy post, shall be weighed at the post office of despatch, and shall be stamped and marked single, double, &c, as the case may be, and shall have the postage to which they are severally liable, marked on them; which stamp or mark shall regulate the postage to be levied from the party concerned, whether the letter, paper, &c. be sent "paid" or "bearing postage." In order to obviate delay, service and free letters shall never be re-weighed prior to delivery, nor newspapers, except in case of suspicion. Banghy parcels shall, in all cases, be re-weighed on delivery. The re-weighing of private letters prior to delivery, shall be at the discretion of the post master general or post master.

Letters on which postage has not been properly paid how to be dealt with.

XV. In the event of any letters declared, or required, be clauses VII. and VIII. preceding, or by clause LIX. following to be post paid, or papers or parcels reaching any post office, on which it shall appear that the entire regulated postage, whether inland or ship, has not been paid, such letters, papers or parcels shall not be detained or returned to the sender, but shall be delivered or forwarded to their destination as the case may be, and the amount deficient shall be recovered from the party through whose negligence the under charge has occurred.

Examination of Post Office records not permitted to the public.

XVI. Persons not belonging to the department cannot be admitted into the interior nor permitted to examine the records of any post office without the special permission of the post master general or post master, to whom applications for information or redress must be made, either in person, in writing, by the party requiring the same.

HOURS FOR RECEIPT AND DELIVERY OF LETTERS, DISPATCH OF MAILS, &c.

General Post Office hours for receipt of letters, newspapers, and banghy parcels.

XVII. At each general post office, banghy parcels will be received every day, Sundays excepted, for despatch at the regulated postage from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M., newspapers daily till 5½ P. M. and letters also every day till 6 P. M., after which hours respectively they will be received till 6½ P. M. on payment of an extra half rupee each, as a fee for the trouble of re-sorting and repacking the mails, which fee shall be distributed, at the discretion of the post master general, amongst the post office servants, on whom the additional labour may fall, to be paid by the sender, whether the letter, paper or parcel be forwarded "bearing postage" or "paid."

General Post Office Receiving Houses, hours for receipt of letters

XVIII. At the receiving houses established at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, or at any receiving houses which are or may be similarly established at other large stations, letters, papers and packets not exceeding 12 tolas in weight, will be received daily from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M. for transfer to the general or sudder post office, as the case may be. No extra postage shall be leviable thereon.

Provincial office hours for receipt of letters, newspapers, and banghy parcels.

XIX. At provincial post offices, banghy parcels and newspapers, will be received for dispatch, at the ordinary rates of postage, from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M., and letters till 5 P. M., after

which hours respectively they will be received till 5½ P. M., on the sender paying an extra half rupee each, to be appropriated as provided in clause XVII.

XX. Although all Post Offices will be open, for receipt of letters, papers and parcels as above, official references shall be made to Post Office authorities only between the hours of 11 and 5, Sundays excepted.

Office hours for reference, &c.

XXI. At each General Post Office there shall be two deliveries daily, the first delivery not to be later than 10 A. M. and the other at 3 P. M. at which hours respectively the peons shall quit the office with the letters, &c. entrusted to them. All letters, papers or parcels received from 3 P. M. till 9 A. M. shall be sent out at the first delivery, and all from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. at the second delivery, and mails received after 3 P. M. shall not be opened till the following morning, except in case of public emergency, of letters, papers or parcels received from seaward.

General Post office delivery of letters, &c.

XXII. At Provincial Offices, the delivery of letters, papers and parcels must depend upon the hour of the arrival of the mails at each station, after which they shall be delivered with all possible despatch.

Provincial offices, delivery of letters, &c.

XXIII. The delivering peons are prohibited from delivering letters, papers or parcels out of the usual course, and without immediate payment of the exact amount of postage; and they are not bound to give change. Should they be subject to detention, they are not to deliver the letters, papers or parcels, but to return them in the evening to the Post office, for future delivery.

Immediate payment of postage required.

N. B. Under the provisions of section III, Act XXI, 1835, copper coin is not a legal tender in payment of any demand except for fractions of a rupee.

XXIV. Whatever postage is marked on a letter, paper, or parcel, must be paid at once on delivery, after which any complaint of overcharge, will be duly attended to. In all complaints of overcharge or unnecessary delay in delivering letters, papers or parcels, the covers or envelopes, bearing the Post office stamp, must be presented for inspection; and as all Post office peon wear a badge regularly numbered, when any complaints are preferred against any individual, the number of the badge should be specified.

Complaints how to be preferred.

XXV. From each General Post Office the mails shall be despatched daily at 8 P. M., and the banghies as soon after as possible.

General Post office despatch of mails.

XXVI. At Provincial Post offices, the packets shall be made up at 5 P. M. for all mails to be despatched in the course of the night; but for mails which usually pass in the course of the day, the packets shall be made up half an hour before the expected arrival of such mails, which are in no case to be subjected to any detention. Notice of the hour at which such packet is closed shall be hung up outside the office, both in English and in the language of the district, after which hour, letters, papers or parcels received, shall not be forwarded till the following day.

Provincial Post Office, despatch mails.

XXVII. The Post Master at any station or person in charge of the office, shall have power, however, to refuse letters, papers or parcels bearing the appearance of having been opened and re-closed or otherwise improperly dealt with, unless the writer or

Letters, &c. damaged, not to be received.

sender thereof shall attest with his full signature, that they were sent in that state.

Post offices not to receive valuables for despatch by post.

XXVIII. In order to protect as far as possible the public mails from the chance of robbery, officers in charge of Post offices, shall not knowingly receive money, bullion, precious stones or jewels for despatch, either by letter or banghy post.

Letters once received in any Post Office, not to be returned.

XXIX. Letters once delivered into any Post office cannot be recalled by the sender, under any circumstances whatever. But newspapers and parcels may be recalled, on the person claiming the return of the same, satisfying the Post Master that he was the sender thereof, and on his paying the postage, which would have been due on such paper or parcel, if forwarded.

Forward letters or parcels to what postage liable.

XXX. "Forwarded letters" or parcels, i. e. those which follow the persons addressed from station to station, shall be considered as so many fresh despatches, and shall be liable to postage as such, from each station, whence they are forwarded in succession. But newspapers, which follow persons in like manner, and letters forwarded to officers and persons marching with corps and detachments on duty, shall not be deemed to be a fresh despatch, or be chargeable with fresh postage beyond the maximum rate as leviable thereon, unless the former shall have been opened. Letters and parcels also forwarded to corps or detachments on march, by any cross or temporary dawkh, shall not be charged separately for the increased distance.

Post Office not bound to give change.

XXXI. The servants at the several Post offices are not bound to give change to parties sending or receiving letters in any case.*

Receipts, if required, must be presented along with letters, &c.

XXXII. Receipts will not be granted for letters, papers or parcels received at any post office for despatch, unless they are presented ready written, either in books, or in separate slips of paper along with the letters, papers or parcels. Receipts so presented, will be duly stamped in all cases, and will also have the weight, whether single, double, &c., and the amount of postage noted on them, when the postage is paid in advance.

Address of parcels.

XXXIII. In order to obviate as far as practicable all delay or mistakes in the delivery of letters, it is particularly recommended, that all persons arriving at or quitting any station, or changing their residence at the same time, will send to the Post office a notification thereof in writing.

SHIP AND HARBOUR LETTERS.

Rates of Steam postage to be act, charged on letters sent overland by Government steamers.

XXXIV. With reference to section XIII, of the Post office Act, Steam postage shall be levied on all letters, papers or packets sent or received by any Government steamer conveying an overland mail to or from the Red Sea or Persian Gulf, not franked or otherwise entitled to pass free of postage, at the following rates:

* See also note to clause XXIII.

SCALE OF STEAM POSTAGE.

On Letters, Law Papers, Accounts and Vouchers respectively.

LETTERS.

	Inland Postage.			Steam Postage.			Total.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
$\frac{1}{2}$ Tolah.....		7			8		0	15	
1 ditto.....		14			8		1	6	
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ditto.....	1	5		1	0		2	5	
2 ditto.....	1	12		1	0		2	12	
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ditto.. ..	2	3		2	0		4	3	
3 ditto....	2	10		2	0		4	10	
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ditto.. ..	3	1		2	0		5	1	

So on single postage being added for every additional $\frac{1}{2}$ tolah weight.

LAW PAPERS, ACCOUNTS AND VOUCHERS.

	Inland Postage to			Steam Postage.			Total.	
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.
1 Tolah.. ..		14		0	8		1	6
2 ditto....		14		1	0		2	14
3 ditto.....		14		2	0		2	14
4 ditto.. ..	1	12		2	0		3	12
5 ditto.. ..	1	12		3	0		4	12
6 ditto.. ..	1	12		3	0		4	12
7 ditto.. ..	2	10		3	0		5	10

So on single postage being added for every additional 3 tolah weight.

XXXV. On the arrival of any ship or vessel off any British Indian port, a printed notice, under the signature of the post-master general or post master of the port or station, shall be delivered to the commander by the first boat despatched to board the vessel, according to the requisition of which the commander shall proceed to dispose of such packets as he may have on board as directed in section XV. of the post office act, a copy of which clause shall be communicated to the said commander.

Notice to arriving vessels for disposal of packets.

XXXVI. The post master general or post master of the port or station, shall grant receipts for mail packets that may be delivered to any officer or person under his requisition; and if after delivery so made, the packets be lost before it reach the post office, the commander shall be equally entitled to a receipt, in discharge from all responsibility for the same.

Receipts to be granted for packets.

XXXVII. The master attendant or such other officer as may be directed by Government, shall furnish the post master general with early intimation of the intended departure of all vessels to Europe, the Mauritius, Australia, Cape of Good Hope, St. Helena, the Red Sea, Persian Gulf, China, or any Eastern settlements, and the post master general shall cause a list* of the vessels for which packets are open, to be published weekly in the official Gazette of his own presidency.

Master Attendant to notify intended departure of all vessels

*Vide form A. Post Master General to publish weekly,

Post Master General to publish weekly notice of packets despatched. XXXVIII. The post master general shall also cause to be published weekly in the official Gazette of the presidency, a notice* of the several dates up to which packets have been despatched by each vessel that may have left the port.

*Vide form B. Receipt of letters for despatch to places in India by sea. XXXIX. Letters, papers, or parcels to places on the coast, to which means of conveyance by *land* are provided, will be received for transmission by sea, at the usual rates of ship postage, if they are indorsed "ship."

Ship letters despatched from out stations to be acknowledged. XL. Persons despatching letters, papers, or parcels from out stations, for transmission by sea, will, on application at the post office of despatch, after the lapse of a sufficient period, receive stamped acknowledgements of their receipt at the general post office.

Letters received at Post Office for parties who may have sailed from India to be returned to the sender. XLI. Letters, papers or parcels addressed to any person who may have sailed for Europe or elsewhere, shall be immediately returned to the sender, unless instructions have been received for their delivery to some third party on the spot or elsewhere.

Harbour letters not to be charged with ship postage. XLII. Letters addressed to any person serving or residing on board a ship in any British India port, will be delivered and charged as if addressed to residents on shore at such place, in like manner letters may be despatched by such persons from on board ship without being charged with ship postage, provided they be certified by the sender to be "harbour letters."

Imported newspapers, pamphlets, &c. XLIII. Newspapers, Pamphlets, &c. will not be received for delivery on the terms prescribed in table 8, schedule A., for imported newspapers, pamphlets, &c., except direct from the ship in which imported.

PUBLIC DESPATCHES, EXPRESSES AND FRANKING RULES.

Public despatches to be compactly made up. XLIV. All public despatches are to be made up in the most compact form possible, and whenever two or more letters are despatched from any one office, to the same individual by the same day's post, they are to be put up under one cover, provided they do not in the aggregate exceed 12 tolas weight.

When bulk of mails exceed regulated weight, what packets to be kept back. XLV. When the number of letters received at any post office, shall cause the weight of a mail to exceed the regulated weight, the post master general or post master, is authorized to keep back a proportion of the heavier public despatches till the following day. But private letters, except in cases of bulky letters from sea, and public letters marked "despatch," shall not be so kept back.

Expresses. XLVI. Despatches to be transmitted by express, must bear on the face of them the words "by express," and the signature in full of the officer sending them.

Public officers to employ them sparingly under penalty. XLVII. As the employment of expresses interferes with the celerity and regularity of the ordinary mails, and is attended with expense, public officers are enjoined to employ them as sparingly as possible, and any public officer despatching an express, when the exigency of the public service does not in the opinion of the authority to whom he is subordinate require it, be held answerable for the expense attending that method of transmission. Public expresses from a general post office can be ordered only through a Secretary to Government.

* For list of modified charge, see tables at the end of the Regulations.

XLVIII. Expresses may be employed by private individuals at the discretion of the post master general or post master applied to, on a payment being made at the rate of 4 annas per mile in advance. Expresses for private persons.

XLIX. No public officer shall detain mails except a Secretary to government acting by order, nor shall a post master delay the dispatch of mails at the requisition of any other public officer, except in a case of emergency, duly certified, nor shall any public officer stop or open mails in transit, except under similar emergency, to be reported immediately to the nearest post master. Secretaries to Government only to stop mails.

L. Letters directed to native officers or men of their regiments or detachments, shall be delivered to an orderly or any other fit person who may be deputed by the officer commanding the regiment or detachment to receive the same but letters on which postage may be due, shall not be delivered unless the postage be first paid. Commanding officers to receive letters for their own regiments.

LI. Letters from commissioned native officers and non-commissioned officers, privates and others borne on the returns of his majesty's or the honorable company's army, including guides, lascars, and men of the regular corps of dooly bearers, shall pass free of postage when not exceeding single weight, and containing no enclosures other than bills of remittance, superscribed with the names and rank of the sender, and directed in English according to the annexed form, in addition to any direction that may bear in any native language. Such letters must be franked by the commanding officers of the regiment or detachment, who shall adopt the most effectual measures in his power to satisfy himself that the same are bona fide from the parties whose names are superscribed thereon, that they contain no enclosures except remittance bills, for which purpose they shall be brought open, and after being franked, shall be closed in presence of the commanding officer, who shall send them to the nearest Post Office by an orderly or other trusty person. Soldiers' letters to pass free under what restrictions.

**FORM OF DIRECTION AND FRANK FOR-
SOLDIER'S OR SEPOY'S LETTER.**

<p>From Hussan Khan, Sepoy, <i>D. Troop 1st Lt. Cy.</i> To Mahomed Khan, 6th N. Infantry. <i>Meerut.</i> A. B. <i>Comg. 1st Lt. Cy.</i></p>

by the commanding officers of the regiment or detachment, who shall adopt the most effectual measures in his power to satisfy himself that the same are bona fide from the parties whose names are superscribed thereon, that they contain no enclosures except remittance bills, for which purpose they shall be brought open, and after being franked, shall be closed in presence of the commanding officer, who shall send them to the nearest Post Office by an orderly or other trusty person.

LII. The number of letters of commissioned native officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, entitled to be franked, shall not exceed one per troop or company. Number of such letters restricted to one per company.

LIII. Letters from petty officers and seamen in his majesty's ships, or the Indian Navy, are entitled to the privileges specified in clause LI. Seamen's letters to be treated as soldiers' letters.

LIV. Letters from wives of European soldiers, addressed to their husbands, shall be permitted to be franked by officers commanding stations, posts, and depots. Letters of European soldiers' wives to be franked in certain cases.

Letters from Europe to soldiers to pass free under what restrictions.

On emergent service, letters, although not franked, to be forwarded free to certain in authorities.

Letters franked not according to form to be charged with postage.

But post office authorities to have direction to remit the same.

Person addressed to satisfy Post Master General &c., that the letter is a service letter.

Letters addressed to public officer on private affairs, to be post-paid.

Official Gazettes, required for reward to pass free.

Letters to and from Governors of foreign European settlements, to pass free.

Private letters, notes or memoranda not to be forwarded under "service" covers.

LV. Letters received from Europe by ship addressed to European soldiers in India, shall be forwarded free of postage, although they may not be franked, provided they do not exceed the weight of three tolahs. But newspapers, packets or parcel so received, will be subjected to postage.

LVI. In the event of any public emergency rendering it necessary for any public officer not included in the list of those entitled to frank, contained in a subsequent clause, to communicate with any authorities on the public service, such letters shall be entitled to pass free, if superscribed as follows; "I declare the contents of the enclosed are exclusively on the public service," and signed with the name and official designation of the writer. This privilege is, however, restricted to communications addressed to the nearest political officer or magistrate, or officer commanding, or the Adjutant General, or any Secretary to Government.

LVII. All franked letters which do not correspond in every respect with the several provisions of the Post Office act, or to these rules, will be charged with postage, but the Post Master General or Post Master, shall have power to remit the same, in cases where the contents of the letters are proved to his satisfaction to have been bona fide on the public service.

N. B. The franks of Members of Parliament will not exempt letters from India postage.

LVIII. Postage charged in the first instance, will be remitted, on the officer addressed satisfying the Post Master General or Post Master, that the communication received is exclusively on the public service.

LIX. Letters which individuals address on their private affairs to any Government officers, must be sent "post-paid," and this rule is to be understood to include letters transmitting bills of exchange, promissory notes, receipts, Government securities, &c. to the Accountant General, Government Agent, or other public officer; but this practice shall be reversed, when public officers write letters on such subjects to individuals, on which occasions they shall subscribe on the envelopes with their official signatures, the words "bearing postage."

LX. Official gazettes shall be exempted from postage when forwarded officially to any public officers under authority of Government. The list of such public officers will be kept by the superintendent of the gazette, and may be inspected at any time by the Post Master General or Post Master of the station.

LXI. With reference to the provisions of section XXIX. of the post office act, the governors of the foreign European settlements in India in amity with His Majesty, shall be permitted to receive and send throughout India all letters, papers, or packets by letter post free of postage, subject to such restrictions as may appear expedient to the Governor-General of India in Council. But parcels sent by banghy post to or from any such authorities, shall be chargeable with postage.

LXII. The privilege of franking the correspondence of their respective offices or departments on the public service, has been granted to public officers, agreeably to the provisions explained

in the headings of the several list appended; and it is to be distinctly understood, that no public officer is permitted to send or receive under any cover, franked with the word "service," any private note, letter, or memorandum, not relating to the business of their respective offices or departments. All service letters, packets and parcels must be addressed according to the subjoined form:-

Adj. Gen.'s Office.	Service.
Lt Col A. R.	
1st regt. Lt. Cavalry.	
J. H. B.	Cantonment.
Asst. Adj. Genl.	

The signature and designation of the franking officer being written in full.

LIST No. I.

Parties authorized to frank all letters, packets and parcels, bona fide on the public service, relating to the business of their respective offices or departments.

CIVIL DEPARTMENT.

- Accountant General or Deputy ditto.
- Accountant, Military or Revenue.
- Agents Political, or Agents to the Governor-General.
- Agents for Governor of Ceylon "On Her Majesty's service."
- Agents for victualling and purchasing stores for H. M. squadron in India, "on Her Majesty's service."
- Assay Masters.
- Civil Auditor.
- Collectors of Customs and Deputy Collectors of Customs.
- Collectors and Magistrates.
- " Sub or deputy and Joint Magistrates.
- " Assistants and Magistrates having special charge.
- Colonial Secretary, Ceylon.
- Commercial Residents.
- Commissioner or Governor of Mysore.
- " Secretaries and Assistants.
- Commissioners of Circuit and Revenue and their Covenanted Assistants.
- " Special.
- " for Carnatic claims.
- For Cotton Cultivation.
- Governor, Prince of Wales' Island and Governor of Seind.
- Judges of Sudder Dewanny and Foujdary Adawlut or of Provincial courts of Appeal, when on circuit or deputation *only*.
- Judges Session and Zillah.
- " Assistant.
- Law commission—Members and Secretary.
- Members of Boards or commissioners, when on circuit or deputation *only*.
- Mint Masters and secretary to the Mint Committee.
- Opium Agents and Deputies ditto.
- Post Master General.
- Post Master.

Deputy Post Master at a General Post Office.

* Private Secretary to the Governor-General or to any Governor of any presidency, or to the Lieutenant Governor, N. W. P.

Registrars to Sudder Adawlut, Courts of Appeal or Zillah court.

Resident at Foreign courts.

Resident Councillors at Singapore and Malacca.

Salt Agents.

* Secretaries to Government, or to the Lieutenant-Governor, N. W. Provinces.

Deputies or Assistants.

Secretaries to all Boards, commissions or committees appointed by Government.

Sub Treasurer.

Sudder Ameens.

Superintendent of Botanical Gardens and Government plantations.

" or Chief Magistrate of police.

" of Government Lithographic Press.

" of Stamps.

" of Stationery, or clerk to stationery committee.

" for Suppression of Thuggee.

" * Assistants.

Warehouse-keeper.

" Deputy.

Deputies and covenanted Assistants in offices in absence or by order of their principals.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Commanding officers of her majesty's ships or of Indian Navy.

Controller of Government steamers.

Marine Surveyor.

Superintendent of Indian Navy.

Assistant Superintendent of ditto.

Secretary to Naval Commander-in-Chief.

" to Marine Board.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Archdeacon.

Moderator of the Kirk Session.

Registrar to Archdeaconry, in absence of Archdeacon.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Adjutant General of Queen's or Company's troops.

" " Deputy.

" " Assistant, or Deputy] Assistant, of division, forces, or artillery.

Agent for army clothing.

Auditor General.

Brigadiers.

Commanders of forces or stations.

Commanding officers of corps or detachments.

Commander in Chief and his Secretary and London.

Commissary General.

" " Deputy.

Commissariat senior executive officer at the presidency or at out-stations.

* Letters to these authorities on the public service superscribed as such, shall be delivered at their office without demand of postage.

† Collectors and other authorities will be careful to see that this privilege is not abused.

Commissaries of Ordnance.

" " Deputies, being commissioned officers.

Director of artillery depot of instruction.

Engineers, chief.

Engineers, civil or civil architect.

" Executive, or executive officer.

" Inspecting, or superintending.

" Civil, appointed to report on the practicability of Railroads in India.

" " in charge of canals.

Fort or Town Major.

Fort or cantonment, or line adjutant, or station staff.

General officers on the staff.

Judge Advocate General—Horse Guards.

Judge Advocate General.

" " Deputy of divisions.

Majors of Brigade

Pay Master and Deputy Pay Masters of divisions, of stations, or of stipends.

Persian Interpreter to the commander-in-chief.

President of prize committee, or prize agent—superscribed " Prize Papers."

Quarter-master general of Queen's or company's prize.

" " deputy.

" " assistant, or deputy assistant of divisions or forces.

Secretary, military, to Governor General or Governor.

" " to commander-in-chief.

" " to all boards, commissions or committees appointed by Government.

Superintendent of canals and bridges.

" of family payments and pensions.

" of gun carriages.

" of gun powder.

" of public buildings.

" of roads.

" of trigonometrical survey.

" of supervisor of the stud establishment, and superintendent of Mysore Pincas.

Surveyor general.

" " deputy or commissioned assistants

Solicitor to the Government of Bengal—heriff and under sheriff.

Deputies and commissioned subordinates in offices in the absence or by order of their principals.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Apothecary to the company, medical store keeper.

Inspector general of Her Majesty's hospitals.

" " deputy

Secretary to medical board.

" to medical college.

Superintending or staff surgeon.

Surgeon to general hospital.*

Chemical Examiner.

Professor of Chemistry.

EDUCATION.

Inspector of schools at Assam.

" of schools and colleges in Bengal and Behar.

Secretary to the council of education and Orissa.

* The officer to frank the letters of petty officers, non-commissioned officers, soldiers, sepoys and seamen, who may be patients in Hospital.

Native Doctors,	}	When franked by the commanding officer are entitled free of postage.
Moon-shies,		
Pundits,		
Chowdries & bazar servants, attached to the Regimental Lines,		

ABKAREE DEPARTMENT.

Superintendent,	}	To correspond with the commissioner.
Assistant superintendent,		
Sheristadars,	}	Reports to pass free of postage.
Darogahs,		
Mohairis,		

FUNDS AND SOCIETIES.

The secretaries of	}	of all three presidencies.	}	To the members of the service for the benefit of which the fund is instituted, on the affairs of the fund superscribed "fund service."
The Civil Annuity Funds,				
Military Funds,				
Medical Funds,				
King's Military Fund,				
The secretaries of				

The Uncovenanted Family Pension Fund.. Ditto.

Military Orphan Society, in Bengal,	}	To all persons on the affairs of the fund, superscribed as above.
Military Male Asylum, at Madras,		
and charity for relief of soldiers' wives, at Bombay,		

Letters to the address of these Funds on Fund business may be franked by the Senior Civil or Military authorities of the Station.

No religious or literary society shall have the privilege of sending or receiving letters free, nor any charitable society, other than the established funds of the public servants above specified, shall have the privilege of sending or receiving letters free. But when these societies may desire to forward letters free, to particular persons or under any peculiar circumstances, the letter or parcels may be submitted to the chief secretary or secretary to Government in the General Department, who will exercise, under the orders of Government, a suitable discretion in forwarding them under his public bank.

LIST No. II.

*Parties authorized to frank letters *bona fide* on the public service, relating to the business of their several office or departments, but only within their respective districts, or divisions, or to the authorities named in the margin.*

Chaplains at out-station,	}	To Archdeacon, or to the Registrar of the Archdeaconry.
Clerk of the Crown,		
Engineer officers,	}	To Judges and Magistrates at out-stations.
Emigration Agent,		
Garrison Surgeons,	}	To their immediate superior or Chief Engineer.
	}	To the stations down the River and to Mauritius.
	}	To superintending surgeons of their own divisions.

Master Attendant, Calcutta,...	To authorities at Diamond Harbour, Kedgerree or other stations down the river.
Mathematical instrument maker to Government,.....	To the Surveyor or Deputy Surveyor General.
Medical officer, Neilgherries,.....	Within range of the hills.
Native Revenue, Judicial and Police servants and Post Office writers.....	To the European and native authorities with whom they may have to correspond on the public service within their respective districts.
Patrolling officers of Customs,...	To their immediate superior or to the nearest Magistrate.
Revenue Surveyors, Surveyors, Assistant Surveyors, and their Subordinates.....	To Surveyor General, Deputy or Assistant Surveyor General, Collector of district, or Pay Master of division, or General Officer Commanding, or Chief Engineer.
Secretary and Treasurer, Government Bank, Madras.....	To Collectors of districts, and Pay Masters of divisions.
Steam Agents,.....	To the comptroller of Government Steamers,—but, when corresponding with one another, their communications must be sent in open covers like newspapers.
Subordinates with Trigonometrical Survey,.....	To the Superintendent of trigonometrical survey.
Superintendents of chowkies and other subordinate officers of the Salt Department,.....	To Salt Agent, Judge, Collector, or Magistrate of the district, or Superintending authority.
Superintendent of Telegraphs...	To Secretary Marine Board or to his own officers.
Surveyors under civil engineers,}	To their immediate superior, or Collector of district.
Telegraph Department — European Assistants ..	To Superintendent of Telegraphs.
Thanadars of the 21-Pergunnahs,}	To the Superintendent of Police.
Vaccinators.....	To superintendent General of Vaccination.
Vaccinators—on Deputation only}	To Secretary Medical Board, Superintending Surgeon, or collector of district where employed.
Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers of Commissariat Department, in charge of public cattle ..	When absent from Stations, transmitting their returns to their own immediate superior, to or their Quarter Master General, or to Assistant or Deputy Assistant Quarter Masters General of divisions or forces.
Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers of Ordnance Department, in charge of stores ..	When absent from stations, reporting to Officers Commanding or to Secretary Military Board.
Warrant and Non-commissioned Officers to the Department of public works when detached on such works.}	To their immediate superior.
<i>The following letters and reports are entitled to pass free :—</i>	
Shipping reports, subscribed as such	From commanders of Government steamers or Pilots to the superintendent, of India Navy, Master Attendant or Secretary Marine Board
Tide Waiters' reports, superscribed as such.....	To Collector of Customs.

All letters superscribed "stud }
service,"..... } To Secretary Military Board.

LIST No. III.

The undermentioned authorities not possessing the privilege of franking but having occasion to correspond on the public service, will send such letters to be franked by the authorities opposite to their names:—

Advocate General	Chief Secretary to Government.
Adjutant, Quarter Master, Interpreter, Pay Master, and other officers doing regimental duty.....	Their commanding officer.
Assay Master,	Mint Master.
Assistant and Subordinates to executive officers Superintendents of public buildings, warrant officers in the Ordnance commissariat, commissariat native agents, and native agents. Telegraph Department,....	Their immediate superior when present or otherwise the officer commanding the station or post.
Agent of the Iron Suspension bridge.	To the Military Board.
Astronomer to Hon'ble Company	The Chief Secretary to Government.
Barrack Master.....	The Town or Fort Major.
Chaplains, at presidency.....	The Archdeacon.
" " at out stations when not corresponding with the Archdeacon,	The officer commanding.
Civil Servants, not enumerated in the preceding list	Their immediate superior.
Civil Servants, absent from their stations,.....	At out-stations, the chief civil authority. At the presidency, the Registrar of Sudder Adawint or Secretary to Revenue Board.
Contractors of army clothing,...	The Secretary Clothing Board.
Deputy commissaries of Ordnance, being warrant officers,.....	Officers Commanding stations.
Master Attendant, Madras,.....	Secretary Marine Board.
" " Bombay,	Superintendent of India Navy.
" " Out Stations,	The Post Master.
Medical Officers, attached to Regiments. Stations or depots,	Their Commanding Officer.
" " in civil employ all out-stations,.....	The Political, Revenue or Judicial Officer under whom they are employed.
" " all absent from their stations,	At out-stations, the officer Commanding at the presidency, the Secretary Medical Board.
" Functionaries at the presidency.....	Secretary to Medical Board.
Military officers, all absent from their stations, or not specified in the preceding list,.....	At out-stations, the officer commanding. At the presidency, the Adjutant General
Superintendent of Cadets,.....	Town or Fort Major.
" of Bazaars,	Officer commanding stations.
Translators to Government.	The Chief Secretary to Government.
Vakeels of native Powers, Princes, agerders,.....	At the presidency, the Political Secretary to Government; elsewhere the Resident, Political Agents, or the chief civil or military officer where they reside, who will use his discretion in respect to this privilege.

A —REFERRED TO IN CLAUSE XXXVII.

Form of notification to be published weekly by each Post Master General, of the ships about to sail from their respective ports, the dates on which the same will probably be despatched, and the places at which the vessels are intended to touch. Packets for the reception of letters by the following ships are open at this office :—

<i>Names of vessel.</i>	<i>Agents.</i>	<i>Date of intended dept.</i>	<i>From what port</i>	<i>To what port.</i>	<i>Touching where.</i>
Repulse...	C. & Co.,	Jan. 1st,	Calcutta.	London.	Cape.
Isabel	B. & Co	Jan. 5 h,	Calcutta.	Liverpool	Mauritius.
Red Rover.....	M. & Co	Jan. 6th,	Calcutta.	China. ..	Singapore.
Columbia,	A. M.	Jan. 15th	Calcutta.	Suez, ...	Aleppee, and
H. M. S. Hugh Lindsay.....	S. & Co	Jan. 30th	Bombay.	Suez,...	Mocha. [Mocha

A. B.

General Post Office, December 26, 1836.

Post Master General

As a general rule, packets will be closed on the evening before the date of despatch. After-packets will be made up if required.

B.—REFERRED TO IN CLAUSE XXXVIII.

Form of notification to be published weekly by each Post Master General, of mails despatched by sea.

The Post Master General has the honor to notify that, unless marked for particular ships, all letters received at the General Post Office, from Monday the 15th to Sunday the 21st instant, both dates inclusive, for transmission to (London, Liverpool, China, &c. as the case may be) were despatched by the undermentioned vessels which sailed on the dates opposite their respective names :—

<i>Names of vessels.</i>	<i>London.</i>	<i>Liverpool.</i>	<i>China.</i>	<i>Cape.</i>
Euphrates,.....	From 18th to 20th,....			
Hindustan,.....	.....	From 18th to 19th.....		
Cowesfee Family,...	.....	.....
Madagascar,.....	From 18th to 25th.....		From 6th to 26th, ..	

A. B.

General Post Office, December 26, 1837.

Post Master General.

The following rules for stamping letters have been submitted to the Governor General of India in council, and being approved, are appended for the guidance of the officers of the department.

RULES FOR USING POST OFFICE STAMPS.

All letters and packets whatever (save and except newspapers and ship and steam letters, hereafter specially provided for,) received at any Post Office in India for despatch by post, whether free or post paid, or liable to postage, as the case may be, are to be marked with the appropriate stamp, bearing the name of such office of despatch, and when side-stamps are not provided, when the date of the month and year forms part of the stamps itself, the said date must be entered in writing across the middle of the face of the stamp. If the letter or packet received for despatch be post paid or bearing postage, the amount of postage so paid or due, must be entered in writing on the face of the stamp, after the word "paid" or "bearing" as the case may be.*

2 All letters and packets whatever, received at any Post Office by post for delivery at such office, are in like manner to be stamped with the appropriate office stamp, and marked with the date of the month and year; but the amount of postage paid or due, is not to be entered on the stamp of delivery, as the stamp of despatch regulates the levy of postage.

3 The stamp for all service, soldiers or other free letters, or packets is an oval $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long by 1 inch wide, bearing the name of the office and the word "free." and must be stamped *red*.

4 The stamp for all letters or packets, on which postage has been paid, is an oblong $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long by 1 inch wide, bearing the name of the office and the word "paid" and must also be stamped *red*.

5 The stamp for all letters or packets, on which a postage has not been paid in advance, is an oblong $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long by 1 inch wide, bearing the name of the office and the word "bearing" and must be stamped *black*.

6 Forward letters or packets, i. e., those which follow a party addressed from station, to station, are to be stamped at each office of fresh despatch, and marked with the additional postage due on such fresh despatch.

7 When a letter exceeds in weight a single tola its weight, doubles, treble, &c. must be entered in writing on the face thereof, and on bhanghy parcels, the exact weight must in all cases be entered in writing on the same.

8 All service, soldiers or other free letters or packets received from seaward, at any General Post Office are to be stamped with the ship letters free stamp. This stamp is a circular $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter, leaving the name of the General Post Office, the date of the month and year and the words "ship letters free" and must be stamped *red*.

9 All other letters or packets received from seaward at any General Post Office, are to be stamped, if received by ship with the ship letter bearing stamp, and, if by a Government steamer, with the steam letter bearing stamp. The former is a square stamp, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter, bearing the name of the General Post Office, the date of the month and year, and the words "ship letter bearing." The letter is an octagonal stamp of similar dimensions, but with the words "steam letter bearing." Both these stamps must be stamped *black*.

10 At the several stations where newspapers are published in India, newspaper stamps are provided with which all newspapers received at such stations for despatch, will be appropriately stamped, whether free, paid or bearing, as the case may be, and the postage paid or due, as the case may be, marked on the same either by the stamp or in writing. At offices of delivery where newspapers may not be provided, newspapers will be marked with the usual office stamp, in like manner as other packets.

If "free" or "paid,"—if "bearing," black.

11. At General Post Offices all letters packets required to be delivered at the morning delivery, are to be marked with the A M stamp in *black ink*, and those at the afternoon delivery, with the P. M. stamp in *red ink*

Published by order of the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India in Council,

H. T. PRINSEP, Secretary to Government.

NOTICE.

The following list of Post Office Stations, in the Bengal and North Western Provinces, is published for the information of the public :—

Post Office subordinate to the Post Master General and N. W. P. of Fort William.

Agra	Chandernagore
Aimere	Chirra Poonjee
Akshab	Chittagong
Allahabad, (or Soel)	Chunar
Allynagar (or Mogulserai)	Chundpore
Almorah, Kumaon)	Chuprah, (or Sarun)
Anepshuhur	Chutterpore
Arrah, (or Shahabad)	Co'ngong
Azim Ghur	Commercolly
	Contai, (Hidgelee)
Backergunge	Coochbehar
Badaon, (or Shueswan)	Commerah
Bair	ulnah
Baitool	ulnah
Balesore	Cuttack
Bankoorah	
Banda	Dacca
Barnaset	Darjeling
Bartilly	Delhie
Barrackpore	Deyrah Dhoon
Baugundee	Dhummow
Beena	Diamond Harbort
Banleah, (or Rajeshaye)	Dinagpore
Beawar	Dinapore
Bierbhoom, (or Soory)	Dum-Dum
Benares	
Berhampore, (or Moorshedabad)	Etah
Bhaugulpore	Etaawah
Bhilsa	
Bhooleah, (or Noacollee)	Furreedpore
Bhopaul	Fattyghur, (or Furruckabad
Bishnauth, (Upper Assam)	Fattygore
Biznore	
Bograh	Ghazeeopore
Bogwangola	Goorgong
Boolandshuhur	Ghuruckpore
Boultolly	Gowahatty, (Lower Assam)]
Bugwah	Gowalpara
Burdwan	Gutthal
Burhee	Gwalior
Bardaghur	Gya
Buxar	
	Humeerpore
Cachar	Hane
Calcutta	Hauper
Calpee	Hazareehangh
Cashepore	Heerapore
Cawnpore	Hissar

Hooghly, (or Chinsurah)	Oodipore
Husainabad	Ongein
Huttah	Ourungabad
	Paniput
Inchurah	Patna
Indore	Pelibeet
Jansi	Pertaubghur
Jaunpore	Petraghur
Jeagunge (Moorshedabad)	Pooree, (Juggurnauth)
Jelallabad	Pabna
Jelksore	Purneah
Jessore	Puttahaut
Jeypore	Putteeslee, (or Sirpoorah)
Jorahat, (or Morghur)	Rajmahal
Jubbulpore	Ramree
Jumulpore	Rawal
	Rowarry
Kamtee	Rhotuck
Katgerree	Rocountpore
Kerpoy	Roodrampore
Khashgunge	Rungpore
Khosalpore	Raepore
Khouk Phycó	Salarumpore
Kishore Saugore	Sambur
Kotah	Sandoway
Kurnaul	Santeepore
	Sarungpore
Landour, (or Mussooree)	Sasceram
Lohoghat, (Almorah)	Saugur
Loodhanah	Seetapore
Luckeepore	Schore
Lucknow	Seonee
Mahidpore	Secepre
Maldah	Serampore
Maunbhoom	Serowie
Meerut	Shaj. hanpore
Midnapore	Shazadpore
Mirzapore	Shekoabad
Moughyr	Shergooty
Moezuffernuggur	Sigoulee
Moradabad	Sindah
Mow, (Bundelcund)	Soomonderpore
Munpore	Soorool
Muttra	Subathoo
Mymensing	Suckereegully
Mynpooree	Sultangunge
Nagpore	Sultanpore, (Benares)
Nalchitty	Sultanpore, (Oude)
Neemuch, (Meywar)	Sumbulpore
Nepaul, (or Khatmandho)	Surdah
Nowagong, (Assam)	Sylhet
Nubbeenuggur	Tezapore
Nuddea, (or Kishnugur)	Tipperah, (Commillah)
Nojeehabad	Tirhoot, (Moezufferpore)
Nursingpore, (or Gnirawarra)	Tumlook
Naseerabad, (or Rajpootana)	Umballa
Nysourai	G. ALEXANDER, Offg. P. M. Genl.

No. 184.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT, FORT WILLIAM, THE 14TH AUGUST, 1839.

By Virtue of Act XVII. 1839, whereby the Government of India is empowered to publish Schedules from time to time for fixing revised rates of postage duties, provided only that no increase be made in any particular of the rates prescribed in Schedules A. and B. of Act XVII. 1837. The following Schedule marked C. is hereby published, and prescribed to take effect from the 1st of October next in lieu of tables 1, 2, 4, and 5, of Schedule A of the Act above cited, and the Post Master General and Post Masters of the several presidencies of India are required from and after the said 1st of October 1839, to levy postages on letters, parcels, and packages despatched on or after that date, at the rates specified in the tables respectively of the said Schedule C. hereunto annexed, until otherwise ordered and provided.

C.

SCHEDULE of Postage duties on letters, law papers, accounts and vouchers, attested as such, with the full signature of the sender, and of buggy parcels, to be substituted for tables 1, 2, 4 and 5 of Schedule A. Act XVII. 1837.

I.			II.		
Letters.			Law Papers, Accounts, and Vouchers, attested as such with the full signature of the sender.		
Distance.	Single.	Double.	Miles.	Single.	Double.
Not exceeding miles.	Not exceeding quarter tola.	Exceeding quarter tola and not exceeding one tola.	Not exceeding miles	Not exceeding 3½ tolas.	Exceeding 3½ tolas and not exceeding 6 tolas.
	Annas.	Annas.		Annas.	Annas.
100	½	1	100	1	0 2
200	1	2	200	2	0 4
300	2	4	300	4	0 8
400	3	6	400	6	0 12
500	3	6	500	6	0 12
600	4	8	600	8	1 0
700	4	8	700	8	1 0
800	5	10	800	10	1 4
900	5	10	900	10	1 4
1000	6	12	1000	12	1 8
1100	6	12	1100	12	1 8
1200	7	14	1200	14	1 12
1300	7	14	1300	14	1 12
1400 and upwards.	8	14	1400 and upwards.	0	2 0
		Single postage being added for every additional half tola weight.			Single Postage being added for every additional 3 tolas wt.

H. T. PRINSEP, Sec. to the Govt. of India.

III.
NEWSPAPERS, PAMPHLETS AND OTHER PRINTED OR ENGRAVED PAPERS, AND PROOF SHEETS PACKED IN SHORT
(COVERS OPEN AT EACH END.)

Distance.	Newspapers, Pamphlets, &c., printed in India. Weight.				Imported Newspapers, Pamphlets, &c. by ship Weight.	
	Not exceeding 3½ tolas.	Exceeding 3½ tolas & not exceeding 6 tolas	Exceeding 6 tolas and not exceeding 9 tolas.	Exceeding 9 tolas and not exceeding 12 tolas.	Not exceeding 6 tolas.	Exceeding 6 tolas and not exceeding 12 tolas.
Not Exceeding 20 miles.	1	2	3	0	0	0
" 400 miles.	2	4	6	0	0	0
Above 400 miles.	3	6	9	3	3	6
	Single postage being added for every additional 3 tolas.				Single Postage being added for every additional 6 tolas.	
	Annas.	Annas.	Annas.	Annas.	Annas.	Annas.

W. H. MACNAGHTEN, Sec. to the Govt. of India.

IV.

Parcels sent by the Public Baghly not exceeding 600 Tolas in weight, nor 15 inches long by 12 deep and 12 broad, or 2,160 cubic inches in size.

Distance.	WEIGHTS.											
	Not exceeding Tolas											
	50	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	450	500	550	600
	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
100	0 3	0 6	0 9	0 12	0 15	1 2	1 5	1 8	1 11	1 14	2 1	2 4
200	0 6	0 12	1 2	1 8	1 14	2 4	2 10	3 0	3 6	3 12	4 2	4 8
300	0 9	1 2	1 11	2 4	2 13	3 6	3 15	4 4	5 1	5 10	6 3	6 12
400	0 12	1 8	2 4	3 0	3 12	4 8	5 4	6 0	6 12	7 0	8 4	9 0
500	0 15	1 14	2 13	3 12	4 11	5 10	6 9	7 8	8 7	9 6	10 5	11 4
600	1 2	2 4	3 6	4 8	5 10	6 12	7 14	8 16	9 18	10 20	11 22	12 24
700	1 5	2 10	3 15	4 20	5 25	6 30	7 35	8 40	9 45	10 50	11 55	12 60
800	1 8	3 0	4 8	6 0	7 8	9 0	10 8	12 0	13 8	15 0	16 8	18 0
900	1 11	3 6	5 10	7 8	9 6	11 4	13 12	15 6	17 3	19 0	20 18	22 6
1,000	1 14	4 2	6 3	8 4	10 5	12 6	14 7	16 8	18 19	20 19	22 11	24 12
1,100	2 1	4 8	6 12	9 0	11 4	13 8	15 12	18 0	20 4	22 8	24 12	27 0
1,200	2 4	4 8	6 12	9 0	11 4	13 8	15 12	18 0	20 4	22 8	24 12	27 0
1,300	2 7	4 14	7 5	9 12	12 3	14 10	17 1	19 8	21 15	24 6	26 13	29 4
1,400 & upwards.	3 10	5 4	2 14	10 8	13 2	15 12	18 6	21 0	23 10	26 4	28 14	31 8

H. T. PRINSEP, Secy. to the Govt. of India.

V.

Books, Pamphlets, Packets of Newspapers and any written, printed or engraved papers sent by the Public Banchy, not exceeding 400 Tolas in weight and packets in short covers open at each end.

<i>Not exceeding Miles.</i>	<i>Not exceeding 20 tolas.</i>	<i>Exceeding 20 tolas and not exceeding 40 tolas.</i>	
	<i>Annas.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Annas.</i>
100		0	2
200	2	0	4
300	3	0	6
400	4	0	8
500	5	0	10
600	6	0	12
700	7	0	14
800	8	1	0
900	9	1	2
1000	10	1	4
1100	11	1	6
1200	12	1	8
1300	13	1	10
1400 and upwards	14	1	12

By order of the Hon'ble the President of the Council of India in Council,
H. T. PRINSEP,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

B

Ship Postage to be levied in addition to I and postage on letters received or sent by Sea.

LETTERS.		Newspapers, pamphlets and other printed papers packed in short covers open at each end.	Parcels not exceeding 300 tolas weight.
Outward	inward.		
Not exceeding 3 tolas	Not exceeding 3 tolas.	Not exceeding 6 tolas weight.	Not exceeding 100 tolas weight.
<i>Annas.</i> 2	<i>Annas.</i> 3	<i>Anna.</i> 1	<i>Annas.</i> 2
An anna being added for every additional tola		An anna being added for every additional 6 tolas weight.	Two annas being added for every additional 10 tolas up to 300 tolas, beyond which no parcel will be received.

W. H. MACNAGHTEN, Sec. to the Govt. of India.

PORT WILLIAM, GENERAL DEPARTMENT, THE 21ST AUGUST, 1839.

ADDITIONAL POST OFFICE CONVENTION BETWEEN HER MAJESTY AND
THE KING OF THE FRENCH.

Signed at Paris, May 10, 1839.

Additional convention to the Post office convention of the 30th March, 1836, between Great Britain and France, for the conveyance through France of the correspondence of the East Indies with England, and vice versa.

Convention additionnelle à la convention Postale du 30 Mars, 1836, entre la Grande Bretagne et la France, pour le transport à travers la France des correspondances des Indes Orientales pour l'Angleterre, et vice versa.

Her majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the King of the French, being desirous of making an arrangement for conveying through France the correspondence between Great Britain and the East Indies, have resolved to secure this important result by means of an additional convention to the Post Office convention concluded the 30th March 1836, and have for this purpose named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say;

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honorable Lord Grenville, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, a Peer of the Realm, a Privy Councillor, and her Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the King of the French.

And His Majesty the King of the French, the Sieur Napoleon Lannes, Duke of Montebello, a Peer of France, Office of His Royal Order of the Legion of Honour, Grand Cross of the Order of Isabella the Catholic, His Minister and Secretary of State for the Department of Foreign Affairs:

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective powers full agreed found in good and due form, have powers upon and concluded the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

The Government of Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, shall confide to the Post Office of France, upon the

SA Majesté la Reine du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, et Sa Majesté le Roi des Français, désirant s'entendre sur un arrangement pour le transport à travers la France, des correspondances entre la Grande Bretagne et les Indes Orientales, ont résolu d'assurer cet important résultat au moyen d'une convention additionnelle à la convention Postale conclue le 30 Mars, 1836, et ont nommé pour leurs Plénipotentiaires à cet effet, savoir:

Sa Majesté la Reine du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande le très Honorable Lord Grenville, Comte Granville, Chevalier Grand-Croix du très Honorable Ordre du Bain, pair du Royaume Uni, Membre du Conseil Privé, et Ambassadeur Extraordinaire et Plénipotentiaire de Sa Majesté Britannique près de Sa Majesté le Roi des Français.

Et Sa Majesté le Roi des Français le Sieur Napoléon Lannes, Duc de Montebello, Pair de France, officier de Son Orde Royal de la Légion d'Honneur, Grand-Croix de l'Orde d'Isabelle la Catholique Son Ministre et Secrétaire d'Etat au Départements des Affaires Etrangères:

Lesquels, après s'être communiqué leurs Pleins Pouvoirs respectifs, trouvés en bonne et due forme, ont arrêté et conclu les Articles suivans:

ARTICLE I.

Le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté la Reine du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande confiera à l'Office des Postes de France, aux condition

conditions expressed in the following articles, the conveyance, in mail-bags or closed boxes, of the correspondence coming from the East Indies, destined for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and *vice versa*, whenever the above mentioned correspondence shall pass through France.

The British Government reserves to itself at all times the right of causing, whenever it shall think proper, the abovementioned correspondence coming from the East Indies to the United Kingdom, and *vice versa* and passing through France, to be conveyed, either between Malta and Marseilles, or between Alexandria and Marseilles, by vessels freighted or employed for that purpose by its orders, or by the packets of the Royal Navy.

ARTICLE II.

Whenever the packets of the Royal British Navy, charged with the correspondence from the East Indies, for Great Britain shall touch at Marseilles, or at any other French port in the Mediterranean, they shall be considered and received in those ports as vessels of war: shall be exempt from all dues of navigation and port charges; and shall enjoy therein all the honours and privileges accorded by the convention of the 14th June, 1833, to the vessels of the two states employed in the conveyance of the correspondence between Dover and Calais.

The same immunities, honours, and privileges are secured to the packets of the royal French navy in the ports of the Mediterranean subject to the dominion of her Britannic majesty.

ARTICLE III.

The French government engages to effect the conveyance of the correspondence designated in the 1st article of the present additional convention, in the manner following:

1°. Between Alexandria and Marseilles, by steam packets of 160 horse power, belonging to the government, which shall leave Alexandria on the 7th, 17th, and 27th, and Marseilles on the 1st, 11th, and 21st of such month.

qui seront exprimées dans les Articles ci-après, le transport, en dépêches ou malles closes, des correspondances venant, des Indes Orientales, destinées pour le Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, et *vice versa*, toutes les fois que les susdites correspondances passeront par la France.

Le Gouvernement Britannique se réserve toujours la faculté de faire transporter, toutes les fois qu'il le jugera convenable, par des bâtimens fiâtes ou employés à cet effet par ses ordres, ou par les paquebots de la Marine Royale, soit entre Alexandrie et Malte, ou entre Malte et Marseille, soit entre Alexandrie et Marseille, les correspondances sus-mentionnées, venant de Indes Orientales, destinées pour le Royaume Uni, et *vice versa* et passant par la France.

ARTICLE II.

Dans le cas où les paquebots de la Marine Royal Britannique chargés des correspondances des Indes Orientales pour leur la Grande Bretagne, aborderaient à Marseille, ou dans tout autre port Français de la Méditerranée, ils seront considérés et recus dans ces ports comme varsseaux de guerre, et exempts de tous droits de navigation et de ports; et ils y jouiront de tous les honneurs et privilèges attribués par la Convention du 14 Juin, 1833, aux bâtimens des deux Etats, employés au transport des correspondances entre Douvres et Calais.

Les mêmes immunités, honneurs, et privilèges sont assurés aux paquebots de la Marine Royale Française dans les ports de la Méditerranée soumis à la domination de Sa Majesté Britannique.

ARTICLE III.

Le Gouvernement Français s'engage à faire effectuer le transport des correspondances désignées dans l'Article Ier de la présente convention additionnelle savoir;

1°. Entre Alexandrie et Marseille, par des paquebots à vapeur de la force de cent coixante chevaux, appartenant à l'Etat, qui partiront d'Alexandrie les 7, 17, et 27, et de Marseilles les 1, 11, et 21 de chaque mois.

2°. Between Marseilles and Calais, by mail coaches starting from both those towns every day.

In the event of any alteration in the days or hours of departure from those two ports, the French post office shall give, six months before, notice thereof to the British Post Office.

ARTICLE IV.

The duration of the passage from Alexandria, to Marseilles, including the time necessary for the transshipment and for the purification, if necessary, on the correspondence at Malta, shall not, except under uncontrollable circumstances, exceed three hundred and forty five hours, or fourteen days and nine hours.

The duration of the passage from Marseilles to Alexandria, including the time necessary for the transshipment of the correspondence at Malta, shall not, except under uncontrollable circumstances, exceed three hundred hours, or twelve days and twelve hours.

ARTICLE V.

The distance between Marseilles and Calais shall be performed by the mail coaches of the French Post office one hundred and two hours, or four days and six hours.

ARTICLE VI.

The mail from the East Indies to Great Britain or from Great Britain to the East Indies, shall pass through the French territory sealed with the seal of the post office of the East India company, or with that of the British post office.

An impression of the seal used for sealing the mails coming from the East Indies, shall be furnished to, and deposited in the health office at Marseilles.

With a view to exempt the correspondence coming from the East Indies from the operation of purification, to which it would otherwise be subjected by the sanitary regulations, the cases destined to contain such correspondence shall be made of plate-iron or tin, and shall be hermetically closed; and they shall not have attached to them any substance considered by the sanitary regulations, as capable of communicating infection.

2°. Entre Marseille et Calais, par des malles-postes partant de ces deux villes tous les jours.

En cas de changement dans les jours et heures départ de ces deux ports, l'Office des Postes de France en informera l'Office des Postes Britannique six mois à l'avance.

ARTICLE IV.

La durée du trajet d'Alexandrie à Marseille, y compris le tems nécessaire au transbordement et à la purification, s'il y a lieu, des correspondances à Malte ne devra pas, à moins d'obstacles de force majeure, excéder trois cent quarante-cinq heures, ou quatorze jours et neuf heures.

La durée du trajet de Marseille à Alexandrie, y compris le tems nécessaire au transbordement des correspondances à Malte, sera, à moins d'obstacles de force majeure, au plus de trois cents heures, ou douze jours et douze heures.

ARTICLE V.

La distance entre Marseille et Calais, sera parcourue par les malles-postes de l'Office Français en cent deux heures, ou quatre et six heures.

ARTICLE VI.

La malle des lettres venant des Indes Orientales pour la Grande Bretagne, ou de la Grande Bretagne pour les Indes Orientales, traversera le territoire Français scellé du cachet de l'Office des postes de la Compagnie des Indes Orientales, ou de celui de l'Office des Postes Britannique.

Une empreinte du cachet servant à sceller la malle des lettres venant des Indes Orientales, devra être fournie et, déposée à l'Intendance sanitaire de Marseille.

A fin de soustraire les correspondances venant des Indes Orientales aux opérations de purification, auxquelles elles seraient soumises par les réglemens sanitaires les malles destinées à contenir ces correspondances devront être construites en tôle ou en fer blanc, et hermétiquement fermées; et elles ne pourront être garnies d'aucune matière réputée contagieuse par les dites réglemens sanitaires.

ARTICLE VII.

Whenever cases containing the correspondence of the East Indies for Great Britain or of Great Britain for the East Indies, shall be forwarded by the French Post Office, there shall be reserved, as well in the French Mediterranean packets as in the mail coaches by which such correspondence shall be conveyed, a place in charge for a courier of her Britannic Majesty, who shall keep under his especial care the despatches and mails of the Government of Her said Majesty, and who shall have the right to be present at the purification of the correspondence, whenever it shall take place, and at all other operations to which the correspondence may be subjected.

A free passage shall be likewise allowed to the said courier in the French Post Office packets established in the channel, whenever he shall think proper to proceed from Calais to Dover by those vessels.

ARTICLE VIII.

The Government of her Britannic Majesty engages to deliver to the French Post Office all letters from the East Indies, and from the French possessions in India, destined for France, or for countries to which France serves as the channel of communication, and to convey with its own correspondence all such letters, destined for the East Indies, and for the French possessions in India, as shall be delivered to it by the French Post Office.

The postage of all such letters shall be paid as far as Alexandria by the senders whether in France or in the East Indies.

It is understood, that no correspondence coming from the East Indies and destined for the countries to which France serves as the channel of communication, shall be delivered to the French post office, unless the senders shall have expressed the intention of sending such correspondence through France, by writing on the address the words, *by French post office*, or *by way of France*.

ARTICLE IX. ●

The post office of Great Britain shall pay to the post office of France, in satisfaction of all charges of conveyance

ARTICLE VII.

Lors de chaque expédition faite par les soins de l'Office Français, des mailles renfermant les correspondances des Indes Orientales pour la Grande Bretagne ou de la Grande Bretagne pour les Indes Orientales, il sera réservé tant dans les paquebots Français de la Méditerranée que dans les mailles postales qui transporteront ces correspondances, une place gratuite pour "un courrier de Sa Majesté Britannique, qui, conservera sous sa garde particulière les dépêches et mailles du Gouvernement de Sa dite Majesté, et que pourra assister à la purification des correspondances toutes les fois qu'elle de vra avoir lieu, et à toutes autres opérations auxquelles ces correspondances pourraient être soumises.

Le passage gratuit sera également accordé à ce courrier dans les paquebots de l'Office Français établis sur le canal, lors qu'il jugera à propos de s'embarquer sur ces batimens pour se rendre de Calais à Douvres.

ARTICLE VIII.

Le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique promet de remettre à l'Office de France, les lettres des Indes Orientales et des possessions Françaises dans l'Inde, destinées pour la France, ou les pays auxquels la France sert d'intermédiaire, et de faire transporter avec ses propres correspondances celles qui lui seront remises par l'Office de France, à destination des Indes Orientales et des possessions Françaises dans l'Inde.

Le port de toutes ces correspondances devra être acquitté jusqu'à Alexandrie par les envoyeurs, soit de France soit des Indes Orientales.

Il est entendu que les correspondances venant des Indes Orientales, et destinées pour les pays auxquels la France sert d'intermédiaire ne seront remises à l'Office Français qu'autant que les envoyeurs auront exprimé l'intention de diriger ces correspondances par la France, en écrivant sur l'adresse les mots : *par l'Office de France*, ou *voie de France*.

ARTICLE IX.

L'Office des Postes de la Grande Bretagne payera à l'Office des Postes de France, pour tout droit de transport ou

or transit of the correspondence mentioned in the 1st article of the present additional convention, between Alexandria and Calais, as follows, that is to say :

1°. For letters, six francs per ounce British, net weight.

2°. For newspapers, printed prices current, and other publications which are allowed to pass by post in Great Britain at reduced rates, ten centimes per newspaper or printed sheet.

The letters shall be weighed, and the newspapers, printed prices current, and above-mentioned publications shall be counted, by the Post office of London, before the departure, or immediately on the arrival of the East Indian mail; and immediately after this operation, a statement shall be made out, containing the result of such counting and weighing, which shall be sent by the British Post office to the Post office of France.

Whenever British packets shall be employed for conveying the correspondence coming from, or destined for, the French office, the operations of weighing and counting above prescribed shall be performed by the Post office at Marseilles, and the result thereof shall be communicated by the French post office of the United Kingdom.

ARTICLE X.

The sums accruing to the post office of France, in virtue of the preceding article, shall be placed, to the credit of that office in the general account of the transmission of the correspondence, which is to be made out every month, in conformity with the stipulations of the XIVth article of the convention of the 30th March 1836.

ARTICLE XI.

It is understood that if the conveyance of the correspondence mentioned in article I of the present additional convention, shall be performed by means of the packets of the Royal Navy of Great Britain, or by vessels which shall be freighted or employed by order of the government of her Britannic majesty, either between Alexandria and Marseilles, or between Marseilles and Malta or between Malta and Alexandria, the transit postage on such correspondence to be paid to the post office of France, in conformity with the

de transit des correspondances mentionnées dans l'Article Ier de la présente convention additionnelle, entre Alexandrie et Calais, savoir :

1°. Pour les lettres, six francs par once Britannique, poids net.

2°. Pour les journaux, les prix courants, et autres imprimés jouissant dans la Grande Bretagne d'une modération de taxe, dix centimes par journal ou feuille d'impression.

Les lettres seront pesées, et les journaux, prix courants, et autres imprimés sus-mentionnés seront comptés, par le Bureau de Londres, avant le départ ou au moment de l'arrivée de la malle des Indes Orientales; et il devra être dressé immédiatement après cette opération, une déclaration, exprimant le résultat de ces compte et pesée, qui sera envoyé par l'Office des Postes Britanniques à l'Office des Postes de France.

Dans le cas où des paquebots Britanniques seraient employés pour transporter les correspondances de ou pour l'Office Français, les opérations de pesée et de compte ci-dessus prescrites seront pratiquées par le Bureau de Post de Marseille, et le résultat en sera communiqué par l'Office des Postes de France à l'Office des Postes du Royaume Uni.

ARTICLE X.

Les sommes revenant à l'Office des postes de France, en vertu de l'Article précédent, seront portées au crédit de cet office dans le compte général de la transmission des correspondance, qui doit être dressé, chaque mois, conformément aux stipulations de l'Article XI de la convention du 30 Mars, 1836.

ARTICLE XI.

Il est entendu que si le transport des correspondances mentionnées dans l'Article Ier de la présente convention additionnelle, devait être exécuté par le moyen des paquebots de la Marine Royale de la Grande Bretagne, ou par des bâtimens qui seront frétés ou employés par les ordres du Gouvernement de Sa majesté Britannique, soit entre Alexandrie et Marseille, soit entre Marseille et Malte, ou Malte et Alexandrie, le port de transit de ces correspondances à payer à l'Office des Postes de France, conformément aux stipulations de l'Article IX

provisions of article IX of the present additional convention, shall be fixed as follows :

1°. When the said correspondence shall have been conveyed by British packets, or by vessels which shall be freighted or employed by order of the British Government, the whole passage from Alexandria to Marseilles, and *vice versa*, the sum of four francs per ounce British, net weight for letters; and for newspapers, printed prices current, and other publications mentioned in article IX aforesaid, five centimes per newspaper, or per printed sheet.

2°. When the correspondence shall have been conveyed by similar vessels only from Alexandria to Malta, or from Malta to Marseilles, and *vice versa*, five francs per ounce British, for letters, and ten centimes, as fixed by Article IX aforesaid, for newspapers, printed prices current, and other abovementioned publications.

ARTICLE XII.

In like manner, the packets of her Britannic Majesty which shall perform the passage between Marseilles and Alexandria or Malta, shall convey, in closed bags, the correspondence coming from or destined for the East Indies, and the French possessions in India, which shall be delivered to them by the French Post Office, or for that Office, under the conditions hereinafter mentioned, that is to say :

1°. At the rate of two francs per ounce British, for letters conveyed between Marseilles and Alexandria.

2°. At the rate of one franc per ounce British, for letters, conveyed between Alexandria and Malta, or Malta and Marseilles.

3°. And for newspapers printed prices current, and other publications mentioned in Article IX of the present additional convention, at the rate of five centimes per newspaper or per printed sheet.

ARTICLE XIII.

The correspondence mentioned in the preceding article may be accompanied by a courier or agent of the French Post Office, who shall, in such case, enjoy, on board the English packets or vessels which shall be freighted or employed by the English Government, the privileges

la présente convention additionnelle sera fixé, savoir :

1°. Lorsque le transport des dites correspondances aura été effectué par des paquebots Anglais, ou que seront frétés ou employés par les ordres du Gouvernement Anglais, dans le trajet entier d'Alexandrie à Marseille, et *vice versa*, à la somme de quatre francs par once Britannique, poids net pour les lettres; et pour les journaux, les prix courants, et autres imprimés mentionnés dans l'Article IX précité, à cinq centimes Par journal ou par feuille d'impression.

2°. Lorsque ce transport aura été effectué par les mêmes bâtimens dans le trajet seulement d'Alexandrie à Malte ou de Malte à Marseille; et *vice versa* à cinq francs par once Britannique, pour les lettres, et au prix de dix centimes fixé par l'Article IX précité pour les journaux, les prix courants, et autres imprimés sus-mentionnés.

ARTICLE XII.

Par réciprocité, les paquebots de Sa Majesté Britannique ni leront le trajet entre Marseille et Alexandria ou Malte, transporteront, en dépeches closes, les correspondances Originales, ou à destination des Indes Orientales et des possessions Françaises dans l'Inde, qui leur seront remises par l'Office Français, ou pour cet Office, aux conditions ci-après, savoir :

1°. A raison de deux francs per ounce Britannique, pour les lettres transportées entre Marseille et Alexandria.

2°. A raison d'un franc par once Britannique, pour les lettres transportées entre Alexandria et Malte, ou Malte et Marseille.

3°. Et pour les journaux, les prix courants, et autres imprimés mentionnés en l'Article IX de la présente convention additionnelle, à raison de cinq centimes par journal ou par feuille.

ARTICLE XIII.

Les correspondances mentionnées dans l'Article précédent pourront être accompagnées par un courrier ou agent de l'Office Français, lequel dans ce cas jouira, sur les paquebots Anglais, ou qui seront frétés ou employés par le Gouvernement Anglais, des privilèges

allowed to the couriers of the British Post Office by article VII. of the present additional convention.

ARTICLE XIV.

The couriers of the British Post Office, who shall accompany, on board the French Mediterranean packets, the correspondence of the East Indies for Great Britain, and of Great Britain for the East Indies may receive or deliver, either at Malta, or at any other station at which the said packets shall touch, mail bags from or for Great Britain, on the same conditions, and with the same privileges stipulated by the present additional convention, relative to the conveyance of the East Indian correspondence subject to the operation of the sanitary regulations.

It is however understood, that whenever the abovementioned correspondence coming from Malta, or from the Levant, shall have been purified at the Lazaretto of Malta, it shall not be subjected to any purification on arriving at Marseilles.

With regard to the rates to be paid to the French Office, the stations on this side of Malta shall be assimilated to Malta, and the stations beyond Malta to Alexandria.

ARTICLE XV.

The present convention, which shall be considered as additional to the convention of the 30th of March, 1836, shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Paris within two months from this date, and it shall be put in operation at the latest two months after the exchange of the said ratifications. Nevertheless, the two Post Offices of Great Britain and France, may by mutual consent, fix an earlier date for commencing to carry, the said convention into operation.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present additional convention, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at Paris, the tenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.

(L. S.) GRANVILLE.

(L. S.) DUC DE MONTEBELLO.

accordés aux courriers de l'Office Britannique par l'Article VII de la présente convention additionnelle.

ARTICLE XIV.

Les courriers de l'Office Britannique qui accompagneront, sur les paquebots Français de la Méditerranée, la correspondance des Indes Orientales pour la Grande Bretagne, et de la Grande Bretagne pour les Indes Orientales, pourront prendre ou remettre, soit à Malte soit dans toute autre station ou relâcheront les dits paquebots, des dépêches de ou pour la Grande Bretagne, aux mêmes conditions, et avec les mêmes privilèges stipulés par la présente Convention Additionnelle, relativement au transport de la correspondance des Indes Orientales, sauf l'application des réglemens sanitaires.

Il est toutefois entendu, que dans le cas où les susdites correspondances venant de Malte, ou du Levant, auront été purifiées au Lazaret de Malte, elles ne seront assujetties à aucune purification en arrivant à Marseille.

Quant aux prix à payer à l'Office de France, les stations en deça de Malte seront assimilées à Malte et celles au-delà à Alexandria.

ARTICLE XV.

La présente convention, qui sera considérée comme additionnelle à la convention du 30 Mars 1836, sera ratifiée, et les ratifications en seront échangées à Paris dans le délai de deux mois, et elle sera mise à exécution au plus tard deux mois après l'échange des dites ratifications. Toutefois les deux Offices des Postes, de la Grande Bretagne et de France, pourront, d'un consentement mutuel, avancer l'époque de la mise à exécution de la dite convention.

En foi de quoi les Plenipotentiaires respectifs ont signé la présente convention additionnelle, et y ont apposé le sceau de leurs armes.

Fait à Paris, le dixième Jour de mois de Mai, de l'an de gree mil huit-cent trente neuf.

(L. S.) GRANVILLE.

(L. S.) DUC DE MONTEBELLO.

By order of the Hon'ble the President in Council,

H. T. PRINSEP,

Sery. to the Govt. of India.

RATES OF INLAND POSTAGE

Leviable upon Letters, Baughy Parcels, &c., passing between Calcutta and other places in the East Indies, revised according to the Tables in Schedules C 1, 2, 4, and 5, which have been substituted for the Tables so numbered in Schedules A and B of Act XVII, of 1837, under the order of Government, No. 134, General Department, dated 14th August, 1839, and published in the Calcutta Official Gazette of the 24th of that month. The revised rates to have effect from the 1st October, 1839.

NOTE.

Single letter weight.... .. $\frac{1}{2}$ Tola.

Double ditto ditto exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$, but not exceeding.... .. 1 Tola.

Single Letter Postage being added for every additional half. ($\frac{1}{2}$) Tola.

In the left Column—

A Denotes the stations to be in Bengal, or the North Western Provinces.

B In the Madras Presidency.

C In the Bombay Presidency.

STATIONS.		Distance in Miles.	S. P. on letters not excedg. $\frac{1}{2}$ tol.		D. P. on letters from $\frac{1}{2}$ & not excedg. 1 tola		N. P. on newspapers not exceding 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ tola.		Law papers &c. S. P. not exg. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ tola.		Baughy S. P. to parcels not exg. 50 tola.		Books &c. S. P. not exg. 20 tola.	
		R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.
A	Agra, (or Bhurtpore)..	796	0 5	0 10	0 3	0 10	1 8	0 8						
C	Ahmedabad,	1219	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 7	0 13						
C	Ahmednuggur..	1033	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	2 1	0 11						
B	Ahitoor.....	1232	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 7	0 13						
A	Ajmere.....	1035	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	2 1	0 11						
C	Akola.....	829	0 5	0 10	0 3	0 10	1 11	0 9						
C	Akulcote..	1185	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 4	0 12						
A	Akyab ..	548	0 4	0 8	0 3	0 8	1 2	0 6						
A	Allahabad..	498	0 3	0 6	0 3	0 6	0 15	0 5						
B	Alleppee ..	1475	0 8	1 0	0 3	1 0	2 10	0 14						
A	Allyghur, (or Coel)..	816	0 5	0 10	0 3	0 10	1 11	0 9						
A	Allynuggur, (or.... } Mogulserai).. }	416	0 3	0 6	0 3	0 6	0 15	0 5						
A	Almorah, (Kumaon)..	896	0 5	0 10	0 3	0 10	1 11	0 9						
C	Amulnair ..	1078	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	2 1	0 11						
B	Anantapore....	1068	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	2 1	0 11						
C	Anjunwel.....	1240	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 7	0 13						
A	Anopshuhur,....	908	0 5	0 10	0 3	0 10	1 11	0 9						
B	Arcof,.....	1085	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	2 1	0 11						
B	Arnee.....	1104	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 4	0 12						
A	Arracan.....	551	0 4	0 8	0 3	0 8	1 2	0 6						
A	Arrah, (or Shahabad)..	381	0 3	0 6	0 2	0 6	0 12	0 4						
B	Aska,.....	399	0 3	0 6	0 2	0 6	0 12	0 4						
C	Asseerghur, (or.... } Boorhanpore).... }	909	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	1 14	0 10						
B	Avanashy.....	1293	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 7	0 13						
BC	Aurangabad..	963	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	1 14	0 10						
A	Azimgahur,....	475	0 3	0 6	0 3	0 6	0 15	0 5						
A	Allynagore, (Jessore)..	94	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 1	0 2	0 1	0 3	0 1						
A	Babooopore,....	149	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 2	20 6	0 2						
A	Banioli.....	71	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 1	0 2	0 1	10 3	0 1						
A	Barkaghur.....	29	0 2	0 4	0 2	0 4	0 9	0 3						
A	Backergunge	183	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 6	0 2						
A	Bair.....	304	0 3	0 6	0 2	0 6	0 12	0 4						

STATIONS.		Distance in Miles.	S. P. on ltrs not excdg. $\frac{1}{4}$ tola.		D. P. on letters from $\frac{1}{4}$ & not excdg. 1 tola.		S. P. on news- papers not ex- ceeding $3\frac{1}{2}$ tils.		Law papers &c. S. P. not excdg. 3 tils.		Roughly S. P. on parcels no excdg. 50 Tolas		Books, &c. S. P. not excdg. 20 tils	
			R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.
AC	Barool	789	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	8	0	8
A	Balasor	14	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	6	0	2
A	Bancoorah	101	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	6	0	2
A	Bhablah	107	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	6	0	2
A	Bongung,	48	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	1
A	Bunda,	613	0	4	0	8	0	3	0	8	1	5	0	7
B	Bangalore,	1,661	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	4	0	12
A	Baraset,	15	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	3	0	1
A	Barrelly,	782	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	8	0	8
C	Baroda,	1239	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	7	0	13
A	Barrackpore,	16	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	3	0	1
C	Bassein,	1221	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	7	0	13
B	Baganilly,	1151	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	4	0	12
A	Bagundee,	45	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	1
A	Beana	850	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	11	0	9
A	Baulenb, (or Rajeshay) ..	145	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	6	0	2
C	Bejapore	1173	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	4	0	12
A	Bectrooom, (or Soory) ..	127	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	6	0	2
C	Belgaum	1291	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	7	0	13
HC	Bellary	1090	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	2	1	0	11
A	Benares	428	0	3	0	6	0	3	0	6	0	15	0	5
A	Berhampore, (on ? Moorsheadabad) ..	118	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	6	0	2
B	Berhampore, (Ganjam) ..	382	0	3	0	6	0	2	0	6	0	12	0	4
A	Beawar	1040	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	2	1	0	11
B	Bazarah,	786	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	8	0	8
A	Bangulpore,	268	0	2	0	4	0	2	0	4	0	9	0	3
C	Bhowndy,	1202	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	7	0	13
A	Bhilsah	877	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	11	0	9
A	Bhulooah, (or Non- collee)	293	0	2	0	4	0	2	0	4	0	9	0	3
C	Bhownuggur .....	....	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	2	9	0	11
C	Bhoajt (Cutch,)	1324	0	8	1	0	0	3	1	0	2	10	0	14
C	Bhopawar,	1024	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	2	1	0	11
AC	Bhopaul,	848	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	11	0	9
B	Bimlipatam,	510	0	4	0	8	0	3	0	8	1	2	0	6
C	Bissly,	305	0	8	1	0	0	3	1	0	2	10	0	14
A	Bijnore,	905	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	1	14	0	10
A	Bura,	246	0	2	0	4	0	2	0	4	0	9	0	3
A	Bogwangola	145	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	6	0	2	0
B	Bolaram, (Hydrabad) ..	972	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	1	14	0	10
ABC	Bombay,	1185	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	4	0	12
A	Bolundshuhur,	857	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	11	0	9
A	Boultolly,	82	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	1
C	Broach,	1228	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	7	0	13
A	Bugwah,	332	0	3	0	6	0	2	0	6	0	12	0	4
A	Burdwan,	75	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	1
A	Buxar,	446	0	3	0	6	0	3	0	6	0	5	0	5
A	Bonagotty,	109	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	10	0	2
A	Bugchurah,	40	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	1
	Buronde, .....	...	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
A	Burhee,	203	0	2	0	4	0	2	0	4	0	9	0	3

STATIONS.		Distance in Miles.	S. P. on letters not exchd. 4 1/2 Tls.		D. P. on letters from 4 & not exchd. 1 Tls.		S. P. on newspapers not exceeding 3 1/2 Tls.		Law Papers, &c. S. P. not exchd. 3 1/2 Tls.		Banghy S. P. on Parcels not ex. 50 Tols.		Books, &c. S. P. not ex. 20 Tls.	
			R. A.		R. A.		R. A.		R. A.		R. A.		R. A.	
A	Chyebussa (or Sing- bloom,)	193 1/2	0	1	0	2	0	3	0	6	0	12	0	4
A	Cuchar,.....	398	0	3	0	6	0	2	0	6	0	12	0	4
B	Chitwye,.....	1410	0	8	1	0	0	3	1	0	2	10	0	14
ABC	Calcutta,.....	0	0	4	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
B	Calicut (Malabar,) ..	1374	0	8	1	0	0	3	1	0	2	10	0	14
B	Calimere Point,....	1283	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	7	0	13
C	Callian,.....	1178	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	4	0	12
A	Calpee,.....	607	0	4	1	8	0	3	0	8	1	5	0	7
B	Cannanore,.....	1375	0	8	1	0	0	3	1	0	2	10	0	14
B	Carrangely,.....	1109	0	7	0	14	0	3	1	14	2	4	0	12
B	Caroor,.....	1272	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	7	0	13
A	Cashepore,.....	872	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	0	0	0	0
A	Cawnpore,.....	628	0	4	0	8	0	3	0	8	1	5	0	7
A	Chandernagore,...	22	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	1
C	Chandore,.....	1082	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	2	1	0	11
B	Chicacole,.....	493	0	3	0	6	0	3	0	6	0	15	0	5
B	Chingleput,.....	1095	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	2	1	0	11
A	Chirra Poonjee,	360	0	3	0	6	0	2	0	6	0	12	0	4
A	Chittagong,.....	342	0	3	0	6	0	2	0	6	0	12	0	4
B	Chittoor,.....	1175	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	4	8	12
B	Chittoor (North Arcot)	1079	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	2	1	0	11
A	Chunar,.....	433	0	3	0	6	0	3	0	6	0	15	0	5
A	Chundpore,.....	780	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	8	0	8
A	Chuprah (or Sarun) ..	40	0	3	0	6	0	2	0	6	0	12	0	4
A	Chutterpore,.....	686	0	4	0	8	0	3	0	8	1	5	0	7
B	Cochin,.....	1441	0	8	1	0	0	3	1	0	2	10	0	14
B	Coimbatore,.....	1319	0	8	1	0	0	3	1	0	2	10	0	14
A	Colgong,.....	250	0	2	0	4	0	2	0	4	0	9	0	3
B	Combaconum,.....	1216	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	7	0	13
A	Comercolly,.....	124	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	6	0	2
B	Condapilly,.....	797	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	8	0	8
B	Conjeveram,.....	1086	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	2	1	0	11
A	Contai (Midzelee), ...	80	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	1
A	Coochbehar,.....	312	0	3	0	6	0	2	0	6	0	12	0	4
A	Coomraah,.....	72	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	3	0	1
B	Cotampatty,.....	1304	0	8	1	0	0	3	1	0	2	10	0	14
B	Cotampuramba,.....	1355	0	8	1	0	0	3	1	0	2	10	0	14
B	Cotayum,.....	1495	0	8	1	0	0	3	1	0	2	10	0	14
B	Covilputty,.....	1281	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	7	0	13
B	Cuddalore (South Arcot).....	1170	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	4	0	12
B	Cuddapah,.....	1007	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	2	1	0	11
A	Culmah,.....	52	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	1
A	Culmair,.....	118	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	6	0	2
B	Cumbum,.....	919	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	1	14	0	10
A	Cuttack,.....	218	0	2	0	4	0	2	0	4	0	9	0	3
B	Coringa,.....	674	0	4	0	8	0	3	0	8	1	5	0	7
A	Coolbariah,.....	87	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	1
A	Duranda,.....	213	0	2	0	4	0	2	0	4	0	9	0	3
A	Darbbangah,.....	424	0	3	0	6	0	3	0	6	0	15	0	5

STATIONS		Distance in Miles	S. P. on letters, not exchg. 3 1/2 h.		D. P. on letters from 4 & not exchg. 1 Tola		S. P. on news, papers not exceeding 3 1/2 Tl.		Law Papers &c. S. P. not exchg. 3 1/2 Tls.		Banghy S. P. on Parcels not exg. 50 Tols.		Books &c. S. P. not exg. 20 Tls.	
			R. A.		R. A.		R. A.		R. A.		R. A.		R. A.	
A	Dacca,.....	187	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	6	0	2
C	Damaun,.....	1269	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	7	0	13
C	Dapoolce,.....	1206	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	7	0	13
B	Darompoory,.....	1179	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	4	0	12
A	Darjeeling,.....	343	0	3	0	6	0	2	0	6	0	12	0	4
B	Davapursad,.....	1100	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	2	1	0	11
C	Deesa,.....	1300	0	7	0	1	0	3	0	14	2	7	0	13
A	Delhi,.....	900	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	11	0	9
A	Deyrash Dhoon,.....	967	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	1	14	0	10
BC	Dharwar,.....	1209	0	7	0	11	0	3	0	12	2	7	0	13
C	Dhoolia, (Khandesh),..	1055	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	2	1	0	11
A	Dhummow,.....	681	0	4	0	8	0	3	0	8	1	5	0	7
A	Diamond Harbour, ..	30	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	1
A	Dinajepore,.....	259	0	2	0	4	0	2	0	4	0	9	0	3
A	Dinapore,.....	376	0	3	0	6	0	2	0	6	0	12	0	4
B	Dindigul,.....	1315	0	8	1	0	0	3	1	0	2	10	0	14
A	Dowlathpore,.....	110	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	6	0	2
A	Dum-Dum,.....	8	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	3	0	1
A	Daudpore,.....	97	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	1
A	Duhocoola,.....	99	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	1
C	Ellichpore,.....	796	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	8	0	8
B	Ellore,.....	748	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	8	0	8
B	Errode,.....	1258	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	7	0	13
A	Eta,.....	773	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	8	0	8
A	Etaawah,	719	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	8	0	8
B	Esackaputum,.....	399	0	3	0	6	0	2	0	6	0	12	0	4
A	Farreedpore,..	123	0	1	0	2	0	2	2	0	0	6	0	2
A	Fattyghur, (or Far- ruckabad).....	711	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	8	0	8
A	Fultah,.....	20	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	1
A	Fattypore,.....	580	0	4	0	8	0	3	0	8	0	2	0	6
A	Fort Gostir,....	28	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	2	3	0	1
A	Foottallah,	102	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	6	0	2
A	Ferozepore,.....	1161	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	4	0	12
	Ditto Goorgaon,.....	.....	0	5	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AB	Ganjam,.....	361	0	3	0	6	0	2	0	6	0	12	0	4
A	Ghazepore,....	431	0	3	0	6	0	3	0	6	0	15	0	5
BC	Goa,.....	1359	0	8	1	0	0	3	1	0	2	10	0	14
A	Goorgaon,....	924	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	1	14	0	10
B	Gooty,.....	1036	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	2	1	0	11
B	Gopaulpore,....	374	0	3	0	6	0	2	0	6	0	12	0	4
A	Gorruckpore,.....	525	0	4	0	8	0	3	0	8	1	2	0	6
	Govendpore,.....	.....	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
A	Gowabatty, (Lower Assam,).....	502	0	4	0	8	0	3	0	8	1	2	0	6
A	Goalparah,....	425	0	3	0	6	0	3	0	6	0	15	0	5
B	Gunga Klar,	948	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	1	14	0	10
B	Guntoor,.....	807	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	11	0	9
A	Gurwarrah,.....	756	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	8	0	8
A	Gorbegtah,....	6	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
A	Ghuttal,.....	60	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	1
A	Gwalior,.....	782	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	8	0	1

STATIONS.		Distance in Miles.	S.P. on ltrs not excedg. 4 tola.		D. P. on ltrs from 4 & not excedg. 1 tola.		S.P. on news-papers not exceding 3½ lts		Law Papers, &c. S. P. not excedg. 3½ Tls		Bnght S. P. on parcels not ex 50 Tols		Books &c S. P. not exg. 20 lts.	
			R. A.		R. A.		R. A.		R. A.		R. A.		R. A.	
B	Goomsoo.....	425	0	3	0	6	0	3	0	6	0	15	0	5
A	Hameerpore.....	629	0	4	0	8	0	3	0	8	1	5	0	7
A	Hansi.....	993	0	0	0	12	0	3	0	12	1	14	0	10
A	Hauper.....	880	0	5	0	1	0	3	0	10	1	11	0	9
A	Hazareebaugh.....	239	0	2	0	4	0	2	0	4	0	9	0	3
A	Heerapore.....	730	0	5	0	16	0	3	0	10	1	8	0	8
BC	Hingoollee.....	885	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	11	0	9
A	Hissat.....	1015	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	2	1	0	11	
A	Hooghly, (or Chin- surah,).....	28	0	½	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	1
BC	Honore,,.....	1372	0	8	1	0	0	3	1	0	2	1	0	14
B	Hospet, (or Beejannu- Huriyhur..... [gu],	129	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	4	0	12
BC	Huriyhur..... [gu],	1203	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	7	0	13
C	Hursote.....	1273	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	12	2	7	0	13
AC	Hussingabad.....	864	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	11	0	9
A	Huttah.....	659	0	4	0	8	0	3	0	8	1	5	0	7
ABC	Hydrabad,.....	962	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	1	14	0	19
A	Hajeegunge.....	132	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	6	0	2
	Howra.....	...	0	½	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
A	Jhansee.....	766	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	8	0	8
A	Jaloun,.....	687	0	4	0	8	0	3	0	8	1	5	0	7
B	Jalcolloo.....	848	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	1	1	11	0	9
A	Inchoora.....	44	0	½	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	1
AC	Indore.....	970	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	1	14	0	10
B	Ingeram, (or Coringa),	674	0	4	0	8	0	3	0	8	1	5	0	7
AC	Jaulnah,.....	932	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	1	14	0	10
A	Jaunpore.....	466	0	3	0	6	0	3	0	6	0	15	0	5
A	Jeagunge, (or Mooi- shedabad,).....	125	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	6	0	2
A	Jelalabad,.....	734	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	8	0	8
A	Jelasore.....	112	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	6	0	2
A	Jeypore,.....	933	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	1	14	0	10
A	Jorehaut, (or Moghur,).....	727	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	8	0	8
A	Jubulpore,.....	700	0	4	0	8	0	3	0	8	1	5	0	7
B	Juggumipet,.....	665	0	4	0	8	0	3	0	8	1	5	0	7
A	Jamalporc,.....	301	0	3	0	6	0	2	0	6	0	12	0	4
A	Janapool,.....	32	0	½	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	1
A	Jenoyedah,.....	110	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	6	0	2
A	Joynagore,.....	139	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	6	0	2
A	Jessore,.....	78	0	½	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	1
C	Kaira,.....	1204	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	7	0	13
BC	Kaludghee,.....	1223	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	7	0	13
AB	Kamptie.....	686	0	4	0	8	0	3	0	8	1	5	0	7
B	Karical,.....	1231	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	7	0	13
A	Kedgerce,.....	61	0	½	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	1
B	Keeranoor,.....	1203	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	7	0	13
A	Keerpo,.....	69	0	½	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	1
A	Khasgunj,.....	827	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	11	0	9
A	Khatmundoo,.....	560	0	4	0	8	0	3	0	8	1	2	0	6
A	Khosulpore,.....	94	0	½	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	1

STATIONS.		Distance in Miles	S. P. on ltr. or exclg. 4 tol.		D. P. on ltr. or from 4 & not exclg. 1 tol.		S. P. in news- papers not ex- ceeding 4 tols.		Law papers & S. P. not exg. 3 1/2 tols.		Bauhy S. P. in parcels not exg. 50 tols.		Books & S. P. not exg. 40 lbs.	
			R. A.		R. A.		R. A.		R. A.		R. S.		R. A.	
B	Kimedy	460	0	3	0	6	0	3	0	6	0	15	0	5
B	Kirumbady	1027	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	2	1	0	11
C	Kirkee	1110	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	4	0	12
A	Kislore Saugor,	980	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	1	14	0	10
A	Kotah,	971	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	1	14	0	10
B	Kotingberry,	1330	0	8	1	0	0	3	1	0	2	10	0	14
C	Kunir,	997	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	1	14	0	10
C	Kurar,	1211	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	7	0	13
A	Kurnaul,	978	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	1	14	0	10
B	Kurnool,	988	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	1	14	0	10
A	Landour, (or Mussorie)	980	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	1	14	0	10
A	Loodiana,	1103	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	4	0	12
A	Lohoochat, (Almora), ..	950	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	1	14	0	10
A	Luckipore,	270	0	2	0	4	0	2	0	4	0	9	0	3
A	Lucknow,	619	0	4	0	8	0	3	0	8	1	5	0	7
B	Maddapollum, (or ? Nursapore), ..	733	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	8	0	8
ABC	Madras,	1063	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	2	1	0	11
	Madura,	1337	0	8	1	0	0	3	1	0	2	10	0	14
B	Mababuleshwar, (or ? Malempet), ..	1163	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	4	0	12
A	Mahidpore,	1028	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	2	1	0	11
A	Maldah,	191	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	6	0	2
C	Malwah,	1400	0	8	1	0	0	6	1	0	2	10	0	14
C	Malbadeny,	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	7	0	3	
B	Manualore, (or Canara),	135	0	8	1	0	0	3	1	0	2	10	0	14
B	Manantoddy,	1317	0	8	1	0	0	3	1	0	2	10	0	14
B	Manliputani,	797	0	6	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	8	0	8
A	Maunbhoom,	129	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	6	0	2
A	Meerut,	961	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	1	14	0	10
B	Mercara, (or Coorg), ..	1328	0	8	1	0	0	3	1	0	2	10	0	14
C	Mhar,	1257	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	7	0	13
AC	Mhow,	980	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	1	14	0	10
A	Midnapore,	69	0	3	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	5
A	Mirzapore,	450	0	3	0	6	0	3	0	6	0	15	0	5
A	Methankote,	1103	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	7	0	13
BC	Mominabad, (or Am- bajogee), ..	980	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	1	14	0	0
B	Monogalah,	801	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	11	0	9
A	Monghyr,	304	0	3	0	6	0	2	0	6	1	12	0	4
A	Moradabad,	84	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	11	0	9
A	Mozuffernagar,	942	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	1	14	0	10
A	Mow, Bundelcand ..	726	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	8	0	8
B	Muetul,	1060	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	2	1	0	11
C	Mulligaum,	1058	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	2	1	0	11
A	Mundleysair,	1012	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	2	1	0	11
A	Munipore,	490	0	3	0	6	0	3	0	6	0	15	0	5
A	Muttra,	188	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	11	0	9
A	Mymensing,	281	0	2	0	4	0	2	0	4	0	9	0	3

STATIONS.		Distance in Miles.	S. P. on lrs. not excdg. ¼ tol.		D. P. on lrs. from ¼ & not excdg. 1 tol.		N. P. on news- papers not ex- ceeding 3¼ tola.		Law papers &c. S. P. not excdg. 3½ tolas		Bangly S. P. on parcels not excdg. 50 tolas.		Books, &c. S. P. not excdg. 20 tla.	
			R. A.		R. A.		R. A.		R. A.		R. A.		R. A.	
			R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.
A	Mynpooree,.....	1730	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	8	0	8
B	Mysore,.....	246	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	7	0	13
A	Mungulpore,	139	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	6	0	2
A	Mahamudpore,.....	129	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	6	0	2
A	Maniott,.....	141	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	6	6	2
B	Vacricul,.....	892	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	11	0	9
B	Vagrecoll,.....	1483	0	8	1	0	0	3	0	0	2	10	0	14
B	Vagery,.....	1049	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	2	1	0	11
B	Nagore,.....	1241	0	7	9	14	0	3	0	14	2	7	0	13
A & C	Nagpore,.....	677	0	4	0	6	0	3	0	8	1	5	0	7
B	Naidopet,.....	993	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	1	14	0	10
A	Nalchitty, ..	173	0	1	0	2	0	3	0	2	0	6	0	2
C	Nasuck,.....	1067	0	6	0	12	0	2	0	12	2	1	0	11
AC	Neemuch, (Meywar), ..	1049	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	2	1	0	11
B	Neermul,.....	859	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	11	0	0
B	Nezapatani,.....	1246	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	7	0	19
B	Nellore,.....	952	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	1	14	0	11
A	Nepaul, (or Khat- mundoo).....	560	0	4	0	8	0	3	0	8	1	2	0	7
B	Nerumbank, ..	1014	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	2	1	0	16
A	Nowgong, (Assam), ..	610	0	4	0	8	0	3	0	8	1	5	0	9
B	Nowganm,.....	425	0	3	0	6	0	3	0	6	0	15	0	0
A	Nobbenogur,.....	349	0	3	0	6	0	3	0	6	0	12	0	1
A	Nuddea, (or Kishna- ghur).....	64	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	1
A	Nujeebabad,.....	907	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	1	11	0	9
A	Nursingpore (or Gur- rawarah,).....		0	5	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	11	0	1
A	Nusseerabad, (or Raj- pootannu,.....)	1018	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	11	2	1	0	11
A	Nyasurui,.....	36	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	12	0	3	0	1
B	Nursaporr,.....	733	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	1	1	8	0	8
B	Nundydroog,.....	1137	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	4	0	12
B	Neelpelly,.....	674	0	4	0	8	0	3	0	8	1	5	0	7
A	Nohutta,.....	119	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	6	0	2
A	Nabobgunge,.....	152	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	6	0	2
B	Ongole,.....	873	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	11	0	9
AC	Orceypore,.....	1130	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	4	0	12
A	Oofein,.....	1004	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	2	1	0	11
B	Oolanderpet, ..	1177	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	4	0	12
BC	Oomrawuttee,.....	774	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	8	0	8
A	Oorungabad, (Raj- mehal).....	160	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	6	0	2
H	Oosanoor,.....	1184	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	4	0	12
B	Ootacamund, (or Neillgherries)....	1342	0	8	1	0	0	3	1	0	2	10	0	14
C	Padigaum,.....	1147	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	4	0	12

STATIONS.		Distance in Miles.	S. P. on letters.		D. P. on letters.		S. P. on newspapers not ex- ceeding 3½ lbs.		Law papers, &c. S. P. not exg. 3½ lbs.		Banghy S. P. on parcels not exg. 50 Tolas		Books, &c. S. P. not exg. 20 lbs.	
			not exg. 4 lbs.		from 4 & not exg. 1 tola		R. A.		R. A.		R. A.		R. A.	
			R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.
C	Palunpore,	1291	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	7	0	13
B	Palamcottah, (or Tin- nevelly)	1435	0	8	1	0	0	3	1	0	2	10	0	14
B	Palaveram,	1072	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	2	1	0	11
A	Paniputt,	1000	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	1	14	0	10
A	Panwell,	1159	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	4	0	12
A	Patna,	369	0	3	0	6	0	2	0	6	0	12	0	4
B	Pelghaut,	1350	0	8	1	0	0	3	1	0	2	10	0	14
B	Pavakarowpet,	626	0	4	0	8	0	3	0	8	1	5	0	7
A	Pelebeet,	817	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	11	0	9
C	Penn,	1158	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	4	0	12
B	Periapattam,	1279	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	7	0	13
A	Periabghur,	1081	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	2	1	0	11
A	Peroaghur,	97	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	1	14	0	10
B	Pondigul,	862	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	11	0	9
B	Pondicherry,	1157	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	4	0	12
C	Poonah,	1107	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	4	0	12
B	Poonamalee,	1065	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	2	1	0	11
B	Poondy,	4.9	0	3	0	6	0	3	0	6	0	15	0	5
A	Poor, (or Juggernaath),	297	0	2	0	4	0	2	0	4	0	9	0	3
A	Porse,	422	0	3	0	6	0	3	0	6	0	15	0	5
B	Porto Novo,	118	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	4	0	12
A	Puhna,	137	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	6	0	2
B	Pulicat,	1043	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	2	1	0	11
C	Punderpore,	1202	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	7	0	13
A	Purnea,	228	0	2	0	4	0	2	0	4	0	9	0	3
A	Puttahat,	258	0	2	0	4	0	2	0	4	0	9	0	3
A	Putealce, (or Sirpoorsh),	817	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	11	0	9
B	Quilon, (or Travancore),	1500	0	8	1	0	0	3	1	0	2	10	0	14
B	Ragapore,	783	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	8	0	8
C	Rajamundry,	690	0	8	0	8	0	3	0	8	1	5	0	7
A	Rajcote, (Kattywar),	1383	0	8	1	0	0	3	1	0	2	10	0	14
B	Rajmuhel,	196	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	6	0	2
B	Ramapattam,	906	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	1	14	0	0
A	Ramoad,	1376	0	8	1	0	0	3	1	0	2	19	0	14
A	Ramree,	698	0	4	0	8	0	3	0	8	1	5	0	7
A	Rowah,	580	0	4	0	8	0	3	0	8	1	2	0	6
A	Rewarry,	961	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	1	14	0	10
A	Rhotuck,	950	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	1	14	0	0
A	Rogonathpore,	136	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	6	0	2
B	Royacotta,	1180	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	4	0	12
A	Rungpore,	302	0	3	0	6	0	2	0	6	0	12	0	4
C	Rutnagherry, (South) Concan.)	1320	0	8	1	0	0	3	1	0	2	10	0	14
A	Ryepore,	197	0	5	0	6	0	3	0	6	0	15	0	5
A	Rutlam,	1130	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	4	0	12
A	Rudrampore,	9.2	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	1	14	0	10
A	Robithpore,	160	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	6	0	2

STATIONS.		Distance in Miles	S. P. on letters not exd. 3 1/2 lbs.		S. P. on letters from 3 1/2 & not exd. 1 tola.		S. P. on news papers not exceeding 3 1/2 lbs.		S. P. on law papers, &c. exd. 3 1/2 tolas.		S. P. on parcels not exd. 50 tolas		S. P. on k. &c. not exd. 20 lbs.	
			R.	A.	R.	A.	R.	A.	R.	A.	R.	A.	R.	A.
A	Sadrup,	118	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	4	0	12
A	Shaharunpore,	978	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	1	14	0	10
A	Sahnswan,	790	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	8	0	8
B	Saint Thomas' Mount	106	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	2	1	0	11
B	Salem,	1221	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	7	0	13
A	Sambur,	964	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	1	14	0	10
B	Samulcott,	664	0	4	0	8	0	3	0	8	1	5	0	7
A	Sandoway,	748	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	8	0	8
A	Santipore,	50	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	1
A	Surainpore,	93	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	1	14	0	10
A	Sasseram,	356	0	3	0	6	0	2	0	6	0	12	0	4
A	Sitgor,	742	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	8	0	8
B	Secundrabad,	902	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	14	0	10
B	Serdahugur,	1397	0	8	1	0	0	3	1	0	2	10	0	14
B	Serah,	1164	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	4	0	12
A	Setapore,	671	0	4	0	8	0	3	0	6	1	5	0	7
A	Schore,	870	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	11	0	9
A	Seepree,	855	0	5	0	10	0	8	0	10	1	11	0	9
A	Sewance,	750	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	8	0	8
A	Serampore,	18	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	1
B	Serinupatma,	126	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	7	0	13
C	Seroor,	106	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	2	1	0	11
AC	Serowie,	1213	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	7	0	13
C	Severndroog,	1218	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	7	0	13
A	Shazadpore,	540	0	4	0	8	0	3	0	8	1	2	0	6
A	Shajehanpore,	735	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	8	0	8
B	Shally,	1209	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	7	0	13
A	Shorghatty,	297	0	2	0	4	0	2	0	4	0	9	0	3
A	Shikohabad,	702	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	8	0	8
BC	Shilapore,	1162	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	4	0	12
A	Sigonly,	461	0	3	0	6	0	3	0	6	0	15	0	5
A	Sindharah,	918	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	1	14	0	10
A	Simla (or Himalayah)	1112	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	4	0	12
C	Ittarah,	1180	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	4	0	12
A	Soomdurgur, (or Jehanagore)	62	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	1
A	Sonrool,	109	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	6	0	2
A	Subathoo,	1088	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	2	1	0	11
A	Suckreegully,	213	0	2	0	4	0	2	0	4	0	9	0	3
A	Sultangunge,	286	0	2	0	4	0	2	0	4	0	0	0	3
A	Sultipore, (Charet)	426	0	3	0	6	0	3	0	6	0	15	0	5
A	Sultarpore Oude,	525	0	4	0	8	0	3	0	8	1	2	0	6
A	Sumbulpore,	390	0	3	0	6	0	2	0	6	0	12	0	4
C	Surat,	1232	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	7	0	13
A	Surdah,	177	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	6	0	2
A	Sylhet,	332	0	3	0	6	0	3	0	6	0	12	0	4
A	Suresah,	6	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	1
B	Tanjore,	1257	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	7	0	12
C	Tannah, (North Con- car)	1198	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	4	0	12

STATIONS.		Distance in Miles.	S. P. on letters not exceeding 4 oz.		D. P. on letters in 4 & not exceeding 1 tola.		S. P. on newspapers not exceeding 3½ lbs.		S. P. on law papers, &c., exceeding 3½ lbs.		Heavy S. P. on Parcels not exceeding 50 lbs.		Books, &c., exceeding 20 lbs.	
			R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.
B	Churpootry,	144	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	2 1	0 11						
B	Fellicherry, (or Mahe)	137	0 8	1 0	0 3	1 0	2 10	0 14						
B	Pezhere,	591	0 4	0 8	0 3	0 8	1 2	0 6						
A	Pondicherry,	1129	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 4	0 12						
A	Pipparah, Comallah, ..	246	0 2	0 4	0 2	0 4	0 9	0 3						
A	Pithoot, Mozilapore, ..	392	0 3	0 6	0 2	0 6	0 12	0 4						
B	Pranquebar,	1227	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 11	2 7	0 13						
B	Tripassore,	1255	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	2 1	0 11						
B	Tichonopol,	1251	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 4	2 7	0 13						
B	Treventrum,	156	0 8	1 0	0 3	1 0	2 10	0 11						
C	Tullib,	123	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 7	0 13						
A	Tamook,	60	0 1	0 2	0 1	0 3	0 4							
B	Totigoreen,	1469	0 8	1 0	0 3	1 0	2 10	0 11						
B	Vandumbaddy,	132	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 11	2 4	0 12						
B	Vellore,	50	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	2 1	0 11						
B	Vembacottah,	137	0 8	1 0	0 3	1 0	2 10	0 14						
B	Vengottaherry,	1131	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 4	0 12						
C	Venzoth,	130	0 8	1 0	0 3	1 0	2 10	0 14						
B	Vizagapatam,	557	0 4	0 8	0 3	0 8	1 2	0 6						
C	Vizadrog,	1367	0 8	1 0	0 3	1 0	2 10	0 14						
B	Vizianagram,	54	0 4	0 8	0 3	0 8	1 2	0 6						
B	Wallajabad,	109	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	2 1	0 11						
A	Unbaha,	1033	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	2 1	0 11						
A	Undul,	110	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 6	0 2						
B	Yanam,	674	0 4	0 8	0 3	0 8	1 5	0 7						

No. 231.

FORT WILLIAM, HOME DEPARTMENT,

The 28th April, 1859.

NOTIFICATION.—With reference to Sec. 13, Act XVII of 1857, the President of the Council of India in Council, is pleased to authorize the levy, from and after the 1st June next, of Steam postage, according to the following scale, on all parcels not exceeding 300 tolas in weight, that may be conveyed by any Government Steamer, between the two Ports of Calcutta and Moultmein, or from either of these ports to any intermediate port, viz.

On parcels weighing less than 100 tolas..... One Rupee.

Doitto weighing from 100 to 200 tolas..... Two "

Doitto weighing above 200 but not exceeding 300 tolas... Three "

The Post Master General at Calcutta is hereby required from and after the said 1st of June 1859, to act upon this rule, until otherwise ordered and provided.

By order of the Hon'ble the President of the Council of India in Council.

(Signed) F. J. HALLIDAY, Secy. to Govt. of India.

DAWK TRAVELLING—CALCUTTA TO BOMBAY.

Memorandum on the mode of travelling post from Calcutta to Bombay, via Cuttack, Hyderabad and Poonah, distance 1,405 miles. From Calcutta to Ganjam 364 miles. Apply to Post Master General. Dāk must be paid in advance at the rate of 8 annas a mile.

From Ganjam to Moonegallah 497 miles. Apply to Collector of Ganjam, stating all particulars in respect to extra heavy burdens, also intended detention at stations *en route*. Bearers must be paid by the traveller at the end of each stage. Stages vary from 15 to 20 miles each. Average cost about 5 annas a mile.

From Moonegallah to Hyderabad 100 miles, apply to Resident at Hyderabad, in same form as above. Timely notice must be given, as bearers must be sent out from that city to meet the traveller. The same rule applies to the route from Hyderabad to Solapore 200 miles, as bearers must be sent the whole distance from Hyderabad. This portion of the route is very expensive.

From Solapore to Poonah 157 miles. Apply to Post Master at Solapore to post bearers to take you to Indor or 77 miles. From which place to Poonah, 80 miles, bearers must be sent out from Poonah, for which apply to the Post Master of Poonah. Timely notice should be given.

From Poonah to Panwell, 72 miles, bearers will be posted by the Post Master of Poonah.

From Panwell to Bombay 20 miles. The conveyance is by water.

If more than a single set of bearers are required between Moonegallah and Poonah, good notice should be given, and I am not aware that it is practicable to post more than three palanquins on that road. I believe it is with extreme difficulty that bearers can be posted for more than two.

From Calcutta to Ganjam, the cost of travelling, for a set of bearers with musa jee and two bungee burdens, will vary from 8 to 9 annas per mile. From Ganjam to Moonegallah it is about 5 or 6 annas a mile. From Moonegallah to Solapore it averages 2½ rupees a mile, and from Solapore to Poonah it averages 1½ rupees a mile.

From Poonah to Bombay, it is about 12 annas a mile.

T. J. TAYLOR.

Calcutta, July 7, 1831.

N. B.—Letters should be subscribed 'Dāk Bearer Sevi'e', in order that no delay may occur in opening the communication at the office of the party addressed, and instead of 'Resident' it should be 'Resident, or Post Master, Residency.'

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATION.

P and O S. N. C. Steamers.

The Bi-monthly Overland Communication having now been regularly established between this country and Europe, and the arrangements for the conveyance of the Mails, direct, between Calcutta anduez, finally completed and brought into operation; Notice, accordingly, is hereby given, that the rates of Postage charged on Letters and Papers carried by the Government Steamers from and to Bombay, will likewise be levied, in future, on Letters and Newspapers conveyed by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's Vessels, from and to Calcutta, both by way of Southampton, and via Marseilles.

The rules relative to the former, having also been made applicable, in every respect, to the latter, are subjoined for the information and guidance of the Public, in general. The scale of British Steam Postage, is, as follows, viz.

On every letter not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, ... 8 As. or one Shilling.

On ditto above $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. and not exceeding one ounce, ... 1 R. or two ditto.

On ditto above 1 oz. and not exceeding two ounces, ... 2 Rs. or four ditto.

On ditto above 2 oz. and not exceeding three ounces, ... 5 Rs. or six ditto. and so on, increasing One Rupee, or Two Shillings, for every additional ounce weight, or any fraction thereof.

British weights not being generally available in this country, the following coins of the Hon'ble Company's currency, are recommended as the best substitutes :

In lieu of $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce.....One Rupee and One Copper Pie.

In lieu of one ounce..... Two Copper Half Anna Pieces (or Double Pie) and One Pie—the former Coins are procurable by paying the equivalent, at the Mint.

Every person confining his English correspondence to the weight of the two former Coins, will be certain of being within the weight prescribed for a single Steamer Letter, and every Letter not exceeding the aggregate weight of the three latter Coins, will, in like manner, be within the weight allowed for a double Steamer Letter.

Steam Postage on Letters for Foreign and Continental Europe, or any place to which Great Britain does not necessarily form a channel of communication, forwarded via "Marseilles," as well as letters for Egypt, Syria, Turkey, Greece, and the Mediterranean Islands, subject to Red Sea (Steam) Postage, *must*, as heretofore, be pre-paid in this country.

Steam Postage on Letters for the United States or British Colonies in America, or the West Indies (unless addressed to Agents in Great Britain,) *cannot* be pre-paid in this country, whether sent by way of "Marseilles," or via Southampton.

The same rule applies equally to Letters for the United Kingdom, comprising England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, and all the British Islands, despatched through "Marseilles," and also to those for the Continent of Europe, transmitted by way of "Southampton."

Letters for any Foreign country, directed to an Agent in England, will be received and disposed of, as if addressed to the United Kingdom.

The optional pre-payment of Steamer Postage, applies only to Letters sent, by the "Southampton" Route, to places within the United Kingdom, and vice versa.

The Term "paid" (or Pre-paid," which is synonymous) being the distinctive mark indicative of the wishes of Senders and the only guide for the Post Office Receivers, all Letters for the United Kingdom via "Southampton," which may be so marked, will, accordingly, be charged with Steamer Postage, and such as are not so superscribed, will be sent "Boating."

The Inland (Indian) Postage which is quite distinct from, and always levied in addition to, Steamer Postage, *must* be paid in advance, by the Sender at the Posting Office, on Letters forwarded from out Stations to Calcutta or Bombay, or from either one Presidency to the other, for transmission by the Steamers, and vice versa, that is, by the Addressee at the Receiving Office. The word paid, therefore, should not be put on any Letter except on those on which Senders, having the option, intend to Pre-Pay Steamer Postage also.

No Letter exceeding 12 tolas, (a fraction under 5 ounce) in weight can be transmitted per Letter Mail; but if forwarded by Government Baghy Post, or otherwise sent to Bombay or Calcutta, it may be despatched by the Steamer, from either Presidency.

It is particularly requested, that Letters and Papers from the Mofussil, intended for despatch by the Overland Mail from Calcutta, may be accordingly superscribed, for the guidance of the person who originally receives such Letters at the Posting Office. The route (Southampton or Marseilles) by which they are intended to be forwarded, should always be clearly specified also. Any Letter not marked "Per Steamer," or "Overland," will be sent by a Sailing Vessel. In order to avoid mistakes the name of the country, which a Letter is destined to, (England for example,) should be the last word in the superscription. Letters posted in Calcutta for despatch via Bombay should be accordingly directed.

Although 1 ounce is the single weight for regulating Steamer Postage charge, the $\frac{1}{2}$ tola continues to be the single weight for Inland Postage to Bombay, which Letter (from Calcutta to that Presidency,) amounts to Seven Annas.

An extra charge of One Rupee for every half tola weight, is made on Letters sent by the Overland Express from Calcutta to Bombay, and no letter above one tola weight can be forwarded by such conveyance. Thus, for instance, a Pre-Paid Steam Letter of one tola weight, posted in Calcutta for transmission, via Bombay, would be charged with Postage, amounting to Rs 3 6-0, viz.

Ordinary Inland Postage,.....	0	14	0
Express ditto,	2	0	0
Steam ditto,	0	8	0

To al Rs.....	3	6	0
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Postage is levied according to the prescribed weight, without reference to the quality or quantity of the Paper.

No Steam Postage whatever is charged in India on Newspapers sent from this country, but Inland Postage to, and from, Bombay must be paid.

Receipts, if required, must be brought ready written, along with the Letters &c. to the Post Office.

The foregoing explanation is given in detail, for the express purpose of preventing mistakes and consequent disappointment.

Any further change that may, hereafter, take place, will be duly notified.

All letters not superscribed "via Southampton" will be forwarded via Marseilles and be subjected consequently to the higher rate of Postage.

No Letters for Great Britain can be despatched pre-paid unless it be superscribed "via Southampton," if otherwise directed it must be forwarded "beating."

L. J. H. GREY,

PORT WILLIAM,
GENL. POST OFFICE,
The 29th April, 1845.

Post Master General.

The Officiating Post Master General being desirous to introduce into the system of delivery of Letters, some measure of activity, order, and despatch, begs to intimate to the public, that from and after the 15th July, the following Clauses of the "Rules for the management of the Post Office Department," passed by the Governor General of India in Council on the 30th August 1837, will, without deviation or respect of persons, be rigorously enforced.

"XXIII. The Delivering Peons are prohibited from delivering letters, papers or parcels out of the usual course, and without immediate payment of the exact amount of postage, and they are not bound to give change. Should they be subject to detention, they are not to deliver the letters, papers or parcels, but to return them in the evening to the Post Office for future delivery.

"N. B. Under the provisions of Section 3, Act XXI. 1835, Copper Coin is not a legal tender in payment of any demand, except for fractions of a Rupee."

"XXIV. Whatever postage is marked on a letter, paper, or parcel, must be paid at once on delivery, after which any complaint of overcharge will be duly attended to. In all complaints of overcharge or unnecessary delay in delivering letters, papers or parcels, the covers or envelopes, bearing the Post Office Stamp, must be presented for inspection; and as all Post Office Peons wear a badge regularly numbered, when any complaints are preferred against any individual, the number of the badge should be specified."

In carrying into effect this very essential measure necessary alike to prevent malpractices on the part of the Peons, and to secure a prompt and orderly delivery of letters, the Officiating Post Master General confidently anticipates the cordial co-operation of the community; and has accordingly issued this Notification, that all parties may make their arrangements to meet this change of system, with as little inconvenience as possible.

W. TAYLER,

Calcutta General Post Office }
27th June 1845.

Offg. P. M. G.

STATIONS:		Distance in Miles.	S. P. on letters not Excdg. $\frac{1}{4}$ Tolah.	D. P. on letters not Excdg. 1 Tolah.	S. P. on newspapers not Excdg. $\frac{3}{4}$ Tolahs.	Lawpapers & S. P. not Excdg. $\frac{3}{4}$ Tolahs.	Ranghy S. P. on Parcels not Excdg. 50 Tls.	Books & S. P. not Excdg. 20 Tolahs.
C	Aden.....		0 8 0	0 15 0	0 4 0	0 7 0	2 10 0	0 14 0
A	Allypore.....	743	0 9 0	0 6 0	0 3 0	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 4 0
A	Amoia.....		0 5 0	0 10 0	0 3 0	0 10 0	0 4 0	0 12 0
A	Ames.....	1541	0 7 0	0 14 0	0 3 0	0 14 0	0 2 4 0	0 12 0
A	Attock.....	1476	0 7 6	0 15 0	0 3 0	0 15 0	0 2 10 0	0 14 0
A	Augur.....	1 00	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 3 0	0 12 0	0 1 0	0 11 0
A	Augurparah.....	8	0 6 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 3 0	0 1 0
A	Bagpat.....	920	0 5 0	0 10 0	0 3 0	0 10 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
A	Bahmora.....		0 7 0	0 4 0	0 3 0	0 14 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
A	Bally.....		0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
A	Behar.....	32	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 9 0	0 3 0
B	Bishupore.....		0 7 0	0 14 0	0 3 0	0 14 0	0 2 4 0	0 12 0
C	Borhanpore.....		0 6 0	0 12 0	0 3 0	0 12 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
B	Berae.....		0 5 0	0 10 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
A	Bettiah.....	473	0 3 0	0 6 0	0 2 0	0 6 0	0 15 0	0 5 0
A	Bhowalporo.....	1497	0 7 0	0 14 0	0 3 0	0 14 0	0 2 4 0	0 12 0
	Bhowanny.....	1002	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 3 0	0 12 0	0 14 0	0 10 0
A	Bhowgong.....	746	0 5 0	0 10 0	0 3 0	0 10 0	0 1 8 0	0 8 0
C	Bhownagur.....		0 7 0	0 14 0	0 3 0	0 14 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
A	Bhurtpore.....	881	0 5 0	0 10 0	0 3 0	0 10 0	0 1 8 0	0 8 0
A	Bindrabun.....		0 5 0	0 10 0	0 3 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 9 0
A	Bisempore.....	48	0 6 0	0 1 0	0 2 0	0 1 0	0 6 0	0 2 0
A	Bood Bood.....	95	0 6 0	0 1 0	0 2 0	0 1 0	0 3 0	0 1 0
A	Buadee Pind.....		0 7 0	0 14 0	0 3 0	0 14 0	0 2 4 0	0 12 0
C	Berhimpore.....		0 6 0	0 12 0	0 3 0	0 12 0	0 1 14 0	0 10 0
A	Budae.....	800	0 5 0	0 10 0	0 3 0	0 10 0	0 1 8 0	0 8 0
A	Bugwah.....	332	0 3 0	0 6 0	0 2 0	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 4 0
A	Bulhar.....		0 7 0	0 14 0	0 3 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
A	Bulien.....	77	0 5 0	0 10 0	0 3 0	0 10 0	0 1 11 0	0 9 0
A	Bunnoo.....	1526	0 7 6	0 15 0	0 3 0	0 15 0	0 2 10 0	0 14 0
A	Bunwarybad.....	181	0 1 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 6 0	0 2 0
A	Burro.....	9.9	0 5 0	0 10 0	0 3 0	0 10 0	0 14 0	0 10 0
B	Byculla.....		0 6 0	0 12 0	0 3 0	0 12 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
A	Callypore.....	8	0 6 0	0 1 0	0 2 0	0 1 0	0 3 0	0 1 0
B	Canara.....		0 8 0	1 0 0	0 3 0	1 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
A	Chillatrara.....		0 3 0	0 6 0	0 3 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
B	Chittawaye.....	14 0	0 5 0	0 10 0	0 3 0	0 10 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
B	Chitterpore.....		0 3 0	0 6 0	0 3 0	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 4 0
A	Chota Nagpore.....	295	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 9 0	0 3 0
C	Chunderpore.....		0 6 0	0 12 0	0 3 0	0 12 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
C	Choudre.....		0 6 0	0 12 0	0 3 0	0 12 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
A	Chundowee.....		0 5 0	0 10 0	0 3 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
A	Cutehrade.....	1645	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 3 0	0 12 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
B	Coconada.....	674	0 4 0	0 8 0	0 3 0	0 8 0	0 5 0	0 7 0
C	Colaba.....		0 3 0	0 6 0	0 3 0	0 6 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
C	Calabaugh.....	140	0 7 0	0 14 0	0 3 0	0 14 0	0 0 0	0 0 0

STATIONS.		Distance in Miles.	S. P. on letters not Excdg. 4 Totals.	D. P. on letters not Excdg. 1 Totals.	S. P. on newspapers not Excdg. 3½ Totals.	Laypapers &c. S. P. not Excdg. 3½ Totals.	Banghy S. P. on Parcels not Excdg. 50 Tls.	Books &c S. P. not Excdg. 20 Totals.
B	Colombo.....	1504	0 7 0	0 14 0	0 3 0	0 14 0	2 7 0	13 0
A	Cookrahatty.....	37	0 0 6	0 1 0	0 2 0	0 1 0	0 3 0	1 0
B	Coonnoor.....	1752	0 8 0	1 0 0	0 3 0	1 0 0	0 0 0	0 0
B	Coorg.....		0 8 0	1 0 0	0 3 0	7 0 0	0 0 0	0 0
A	Cutwah.....	93	0 0 6	0 1 0	0 2 0	0 1 0	0 3 0	1 0
A	Dadree.....		0 5 0	0 10 0	0 3 0	0 10 0	0 0 0	0 0
B	Danoor.....	1185	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 3 0	0 12 0	0 0 0	0 0
C	Debrah.....		0 0 6	0 1 0	0 2 0	1 0 0	3 0 0	1 0
A	Debrughur.....		0 5 0	0 10 0	0 3 0	0 10 0	1 8 0	8 0
A	Deenagur.....	302	0 7 0	0 14 0	0 3 0	0 14 0	2 4 0	12 0
A	Dera Ghazee Khan ..	486	0 7 6	0 15 0	0 3 0	0 15 0	2 10 0	14 0
A	Dera Ismael Khan ..	1521	0 7 6	0 15 0	0 3 0	0 15 0	2 10 0	14 0
A	Dewanera.....		0 1 0	0 2 0	0 1 0	0 2 0	0 6 0	2 0
A	Dhampore.....	905	0 5 0	0 10 0	0 3 0	0 10 0	0 0 0	0 0
A	Dhar.....	1205	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 3 0	0 12 0	0 0 0	0 0
A	Dholepore.....		0 5 0	0 10 0	0 3 0	0 10 0	0 0 0	0 0
C	Dhobra.....		0 6 0	0 12 0	0 3 0	0 12 0	0 2 0	10 0
C	Dhoulka.....		0 7 0	0 14 0	0 3 0	0 14 0	0 0 0	0 0
	Dhurungum.....		0 6 0	0 12 0	0 3 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0
A	Doulea.....		0 0 6	0 1 0	0 2 0	0 1 0	0 0 0	0 0
A	Doulungunge.....		0 0 6	0 1 0	0 2 0	0 1 0	3 0 0	1 0
A	Dhumisala.....		0 7 0	0 14 0	0 3 0	0 14 0	2 4 0	12 0
A	Digrah.....	46	0 0 6	0 1 0	0 2 0	0 1 0	3 0 0	1 0
A	Dugshie.....	1070	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 3 0	0 12 0	2 1 0	11 0
A	Ellypore.....	16	0 0 6	0 1 0	0 2 0	0 1 0	3 0 0	1 0
A	Erinpoorah.....	1045	0 7 0	0 14 0	0 3 0	0 14 0	2 1 0	11 0
A	Farrucknaggar.....		0 5 0	0 10 0	0 3 0	0 10 0	0 0 0	0 0
B	Fraserpet.....		0 7 0	0 14 0	0 3 0	0 14 0	2 10 0	14 0
B	French Rocks.....	1242	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 3 0	0 12 0	2 7 0	13 0
	Fattehpore Gorjra ..		0 4 0	0 8 0	0 3 0	0 8 0	0 0 0	0 0
A	Futwa.....	398	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 0 0	0 0
A	Fyzabad.....	755	0 4 0	0 8 0	0 3 0	0 8 0	1 2 0	6 0
C	Ghogo.....		0 7 0	0 14 0	0 3 0	0 14 0	2 7 0	13 0
C	Gehagur.....		0 7 0	0 14 0	0 3 0	0 14 0	0 0 0	0 0
	Gelah.....		0 1 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0
A	Gona.....		0 5 0	0 10 0	0 3 0	0 10 0	1 11 0	9 0
A	Goopengunge.....	457	0 3 0	0 6 0	0 3 0	0 6 0	0 0 0	0 0
A	Goordaspore.....		0 7 0	0 14 0	0 3 0	0 14 0	2 4 0	12 0
	Goordahagunge.....		0 4 0	0 8 0	0 3 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0
C	Gozerat.....	1294	0 7 0	0 14 0	0 3 0	0 14 0	2 4 0	12 0
A	Gojrat.....	1291	0 7 6	0 15 0	0 3 0	0 15 0	2 10 0	13 0
A	Gozanwalla.....	1264	0 7 0	0 14 0	0 3 0	0 14 0	2 10 0	14 0
C	Gowahala.....		0 7 0	0 14 0	0 3 0	0 14 0	0 0 0	0 0
A	Grakate or Katesghur.		0 7 0	0 14 0	0 3 0	0 14 0	0 0 0	0 0

STATIONS.		Distance in Miles.	S. P. on letters not Excdg. $\frac{1}{4}$ Tola.	D. P. on letters not Excdg. 1 T. 1 lb.	S. P. on newspapers not Excdg. $\frac{3}{4}$ T. 1 lb.	Lawpapers &c. S. P. not Excdg. $\frac{3}{4}$ Tola.	Banghy S. P. on Parcels not Excdg. 50 Tls.	Books &c. S. P. not Excdg. 30 Tola.
A	Gurbeytah.....		0 0 6	0 1 0	0 2 0	0 1 0	0 3 0	0 1 0
A	Gurmucktshur.....	908	0 5 0	10 0 0	0 3 0	0 10 0	1 14 0	0 10 0
A	Hajepore.....		0 7 0	0 14 0	0 3 0	0 14 0	2 4 0	0 12 0
A	Hardwar.....	1238	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 3 0	0 12 0	1 14 0	0 10 0
A	Hatras.....		0 5 0	0 10 0	0 3 0	0 10 0	1 11 0	0 9 0
A	Hazara.....	1576	0 7 0	0 14 0	0 3 0	0 14 0	2 4 0	0 12 0
A	Hodul.....	855	0 5 0	0 10 0	0 3 0	0 10 0	1 11 0	0 9 0
	Hoonsoor.....		0 7 0	0 14 0	0 3 0	0 14 0	2 7 0	0 13 0
A	Hosheypore.....	1153	0 7 0	0 14 0	0 3 0	0 14 0	2 4 0	0 12 0
A	Huldee.....	6	0 6 0	0 1 0	0 2 0	0 11 0	0 3 0	0 1 0
A	Hurrapa.....	1338	0 7 0	0 14 0	0 3 0	0 14 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
	Hurryrampore.....		0 1 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 1 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
C	Hursale.....		0 7 0	0 4 0	0 3 0	0 14 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
A	Hussen Abdul.....	1442	0 7 6	0 15 0	0 3 0	0 15 0	2 7 0	0 13 0
A	Hydrabad, (Scinde)...		0 8 0	1 0 0	0 3 0	0 1 0	0 2 10 0	0 14 0
	Jacobabad.....		0 8 0	0 1 0	0 3 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
C	Jaffrabad.....		0 6 0	0 1 0	0 3 0	0 12 0	1 14 0	0 10 0
B	Jaffna.....		0 7 0	0 14 0	0 3 0	0 14 0	2 7 0	0 13 0
A	Jahanabad (Elleepore)	301	0 0 6	0 1 0	0 2 0	0 1 0	0 3 0	0 1 0
A	Jaswatnuggur.....	728	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 3 0	0 12 0	1 14 0	0 10 0
C	Jejooree.....		0 7 0	0 14 0	0 3 0	0 14 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
A	Jehanabad (Benar s).		0 3 0	0 6 0	0 3 0	0 6 0	0 15 0	0 5 0
A	Jhenagore.....	68	0 0 6	0 1 0	0 2 0	0 1 0	0 3 0	0 1 0
A	Jellulabad.....		0 5 0	0 10 0	0 3 0	0 10 0	2 4 0	0 2 0
A	Jellalabad Thanna.....		0 7 0	0 14 0	0 3 0	0 14 0	1 14 0	0 10 0
A	Jella'abad Goonaree..		0 7 0	0 14 0	0 3 0	0 14 0	1 8 0	0 8 0
A	Jeypore (Assam)....		0 6 0	0 12 0	0 3 0	0 12 0	1 14 0	0 10 0
A	Jheelun.....	1331	0 7 6	0 15 0	0 3 0	0 15 0	2 10 0	0 11 0
A	Jhung.....	1407	0 7 0	0 14 0	0 3 0	0 14 0	2 10 0	0 4 0
A	Jokulee.....		0 3 0	0 6 0	0 3 0	0 6 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
A	Joura.....	1064	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 3 0	0 12 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
A	Jotepore, Khoorja...		0 7 0	0 14 0	0 3 0	0 14 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
A	Joudpore.....	107	0 7 0	0 14 0	0 3 0	0 14 0	2 1 0	0 11 0
A	Jugadree.....	100	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 3 0	0 12 0	1 14 0	0 10 0
A	Juggernauth or Pooree	766	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 9 0	0 3 0
C	Jaulgaum.....	1130	0 3 0	0 14 0	0 3 0	0 14 0	2 7 0	0 13 0
A	Jullunder.....	1316	0 7 0	0 14 0	0 3 0	0 14 0	2 4 0	0 12 0
A	Jungypore.....	154	0 1 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 6 0	0 2 0
A	Jusgu.....		0 5 0	0 10 0	0 3 0	0 10 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
A	Kolakhally.....		0 0 6	0 1 0	0 2 0	0 1 0	0 3 0	0 1 0
A	Kandee.....		0 1 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 6 0	0 2 0
A	Kapoorthula.....		0 7 0	0 14 0	0 3 0	0 14 0	2 4 0	0 12 0
A	Kasseepore.....	865	0 5 0	0 10 0	0 3 0	0 10 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
A	Kotegurah or Gorkete	1160	0 7 0	0 14 0	0 3 0	0 14 0	2 4 0	0 12 0
A	Kotla.....		0 8 0	1 0 0	0 3 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0

STATIONS.		Distance in Miles.	S. P. on letters not Exdg. 4 T. lah.	D. P. on letters not Exdg. 1 Tolah.	P. on newspapers not Exdg. 3 1/2 Tolas.	Lawpapers &c. S. P. not Exdg. 3 1/2 Tolas.	Handy S. P. on Parcels not Exdg. 50 Tols.	Books &c. S. P. not Exdg. 20 Tolas.
A	Karrowler.....	886	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 3 0	0 12 0	2 1 0	0 11 0
B	Kirkie.....		0 7 0	0 14 0	0 3 0	0 14 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
A	Kess eghur.....	1012	0 7 0	0 14 0	0 3 0	0 14 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
A	Khanghur.....	15.6	0 7 0	0 14 0	0 3 0	0 14 0	2 4 0	0 12 0
A	Khamarara.....		0 6 0	0 1 0	0 2 0	0 1 0	0 6 0	0 2 0
A	Khamra.....	122	0 1 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 6 0	0 2 0
A	Kherwarra.....		0 0 0	0 12 0	0 3 0	0 12 0	2 1 0	0 11 0
A	Khooshaul.....	1802	0 7 0	0 14 0	0 3 0	0 14 0	1 10 0	0 4 0
A	Khoorja.....	830	0 5 0	0 10 0	0 3 0	0 10 0	1 1 0	0 9 0
A	Khoorid.....	0	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 9 0	0 3 0
A	Khujoah.....		0 5 0	0 10 0	0 3 0	0 10 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
A	Khytal.....	1028	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 3 0	0 12 0	2 1 0	0 11 0
A	Khandala.....		0 7 0	0 14 0	0 3 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
A	Ksunge.....		0 5 0	0 10 0	0 3 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
A	Kirkee.....	1110	0 7 0	0 14 0	0 3 0	0 14 0	2 4 0	0 12 0
A	Kisserogunge.....		0 2 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 9 0	0 3 0
A	Kishenpure.....	875	0 7 0	0 14 0	0 3 0	0 14 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
A	Kohat.....	1527	0 7 0	0 14 0	0 3 0	0 14 0	10 0 0	0 14 0
A	Kolapore.....	1312	0 4 0	0 8 0	0 3 0	0 8 0	2 4 0	0 12 0
C	Kandesh or Dh olea.....		0 6 0	0 12 0	0 3 0	0 12 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
A	Kookrahatty.....	0	0 6 0	0 1 0	0 2 0	0 1 0	0 3 0	0 1 0
B	Korinja.....		0 4 0	0 8 0	0 3 0	0 8 0	1 5 0	0 9 0
A	Kossee.....		0 5 0	0 10 0	0 3 0	0 10 0	1 10 0	0 12 0
A	Kote Kangra.....	1203	0 7 0	0 14 0	0 3 0	0 14 0	2 4 0	0 12 0
A	Kotulpore.....	18	0 6 0	0 1 0	0 2 0	0 1 0	0 3 0	0 1 0
A	Kumaon.....		0 5 0	0 10 0	0 3 0	0 10 0	1 11 0	0 9 0
A	Kunur.....	0	0 8 0	1 0 0	0 3 0	1 0 0	2 1 0	0 11 0
B	Kunhur.....		0 6 0	0 12 0	0 3 0	0 12 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
C	Kunoor.....		0 8 0	1 0 0	0 3 0	1 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
A	Kurr chee.....		0 8 0	1 0 0	0 3 0	1 0 0	2 10 0	0 14 0
A	Karslong.....		0 3 0	0 6 0	0 2 0	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 4 0
A	Kartarpore.....	154	0 7 0	0 14 0	0 3 0	0 14 0	2 4 0	0 12 0
A	Kass or.....		0 7 0	0 14 0	0 3 0	0 14 0	2 4 0	0 12 0
A	Kas wlee.....	1055	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 3 0	0 12 0	2 1 0	0 11 0
A	Kat a.....	0	0 5 0	0 10 0	0 3 0	0 10 0	1 8 0	0 8 0
A	Katree.....		0 4 0	0 1 0	0 3 0	0 6 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
A	Katra Pass.....	0	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 3 0	0 12 0	0 15 0	0 5 0
A	Kuladgee.....		0 6 0	0 12 0	0 3 0	0 12 0	0 15 0	0 5 0
A	Kurawlie.....		0 5 0	0 10 0	0 3 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
A	Lahore.....	1226	0 7 0	0 14 0	0 3 0	0 14 0	2 4 0	0 12 0
A	Lakhana.....		0 8 0	1 0 0	0 3 0	1 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
C	Lala.....	1558	0 7 0	0 14 0	0 3 0	0 14 0	2 7 0	0 13 0
A	Luckhee.....	1495	0 7 6	0 15 0	0 3 0	0 15 0	2 1 0	0 14 0
A	Ludwa.....	0	0 7 0	0 14 0	0 3 0	0 14 0	2 1 0	0 11 0
A	Luchungurh.....	0	0 7 0	0 14 0	0 3 0	0 14 0	2 4 0	0 12 0
A	Luckimpore.....	727	0 5 0	0 10 0	0 3 0	0 10 0	1 8 0	0 8 0
A	Lullutpore.....	1007	0 5 0	0 10 0	0 3 0	0 10 0	1 8 0	0 8 0

STATIONS.	Distance in Miles.	S. P. on letters not Excdg. 4 Totals.		S. P. on letters not Excdg. 1 Totals.		S. P. on newspapers not Excdg. 3 ½ Totals.		Lawpapers &c. S. P. not Excdg. 3 ½ Totals.		Pamphlets S. P. on Farrels not Excdg. 50 Tls.		Books &c. S. P. not Excdg. 20 Totals.	
A Mahabaj Gunge.....	0	0 1 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
C Mahin.....		0 7 0	0 14 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
C Mahiwa.....		0 7 0	0 11 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
B Malabar vide Calicut		0 8 0	1 0 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 2 0	10 0 0	14 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
A Maligaum.....	1058	0 7 0	0 14 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 2 0	1 0 0	11 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Malwan.....		0 8 0	0 1 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
A Manicknuge.....	0	0 1 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 2 0	0 0 0
C Mannabady.....		0 7 0	0 14 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 14 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
A Mazafferghur.....	0	0 7 0	0 14 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 14 0	14 0 0	10 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
A Merat.....	91	0 6 0	0 1 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 1 0	3 0 0	1 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
A Mohabi.....	769	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 1 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
A Mohabua.....	0	0 5 0	0 10 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 10 0	1 8 0	8 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
A Mohasracu.....		0 0 0	0 1 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 1 0	3 0 0	1 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
B Mohkumungu.....	0	0 5 0	0 10 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 10 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
A Mookerchau.....	0	0 7 0	0 14 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 14 0	2 4 0	12 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
A Mooster.....	0	0 7 0	0 14 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 14 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
B Mossap.....		0 6 0	0 12 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 12 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
A Motcharry.....	43	0 3 0	0 6 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 6 0	15 0 0	5 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
B Motepallum.....	0	0 7 0	0 14 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 14 0	2 4 0	12 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
A Mooltan.....	141	0 7 0	0 14 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 14 0	2 4 0	12 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Mount Abou.....		0 7 0	0 14 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 14 0	2 10 0	14 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
A Mowraepora.....	797	0 5 0	0 10 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 10 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
B Moyaveram.....	1322	0 7 0	0 14 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 14 0	2 4 0	12 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
A Mukkhoa.....	0	0 7 0	0 14 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 14 0	2 4 0	12 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
A Munde-sui.....	400	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 12 0	2 1 0	11 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
A Muncampore.....		0 0 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
A Jungledy.....	0	0 4 0	0 8 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 8 0	1 2 0	6 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
B Munnoor.....		0 6 0	0 12 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 12 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
A Murad-i-Munzil.....	0	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 12 0	2 1 0	7 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
A Murree.....	1430	0 7 6	0 15 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 15 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
A Mungocuah.....		0 3 0	0 6 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
A Nagoda.....	639	0 4 0	0 8 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 8 0	1 5 0	7 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
A Najana.....	0	0 5 0	0 10 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 10 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
A Nakodar.....	1141	0 7 0	0 11 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 14 0	2 4 0	12 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
A Narainungu.....	197	0 1 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 0 0	2 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
A Natore.....	153	0 1 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 0 0	6 0 0	2 0 0	0 0 0
A Nauthore.....	0	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 9 0	3 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
A Newarra Ella.....	57	0 7 0	0 14 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 14 0	2 10 0	14 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
A Noocally.....	0	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 9 0	3 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
A Noh.....	82	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 12 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
A Nollye.....	1015	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 12 0	1 14 0	10 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
A Noopoor.....	1332	0 7 0	0 14 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 14 0	2 4 0	12 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
A Nowgong, Bundabund	686	0 4 0	0 8 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 8 0	1 5 0	7 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
B Nalcound.....	0	0 8 0	1 0 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	1 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
A Vundoorbar.....	10	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
A Nyustal.....	934	0 5 0	0 10 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 10 0	1 11 0	9 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0

STATIONS.		Distance in Miles.	S. P. on letter not Excdg. 1/4 Tola.	D. P. on letters not Excdg. 1 Tola.	S. P. on newspapers not Excdg. 3/4 Tola.	Lawpapers &c. S. P. not Excdg. 3/4 Tola.	Ranghy S. P. on Parcels not Excdg. 50 Tls.	Books &c. S. P. not Excdg. 20 Tola.
A	Onoopsho ur.	839	0 5 0	0 10 0	0 3 0	0 10 0	1 11 0	0 9 0
C	Orankalee	0	0 8 0	1 0 0	0 3 0	1 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
A	Oriah	0	0 4 0	0 8 0	0 3 0	0 8 0	1 5 0	0 7 0
	Oomercate		0 8 0	0 1 0	0 3 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
C	Oolwa		0 1 0	0 14 0	0 3 0	0 13 0	2 4 0	0 12 0
	Paik Pattan	1352	0 7 0	0 14 0	0 3 0	0 14 0	2 4 0	0 12 0
	Pale		0 7 0	0 14 0	0 3 0	0 14 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
A	Palwal	0	0 7 0	0 14 0	0 3 0	0 14 0	1 4 0	0 9 0
B	Palamanair	1106	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 3 0	0 12 0	2 1 0	0 11 0
A	Palcenpore		0 7 0	0 14 0	0 3 0	0 14 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
A	Palke	1122	0 7 0	0 14 0	0 3 0	0 14 0	2 4 0	0 12 0
	Parola		0 6 0	0 12 0	0 3 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
A	Patool e.	81	0 6 0	0 1 0	0 2 0	0 1 0	0 3 0	0 1 0
B	Paunbum	1408	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 3 0	0 12 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
A	Peshwar	1511	0 7 6	0 15 0	0 3 0	0 15 0	2 10 0	0 14 0
	Petoraghur	0	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 3 0	0 12 0	14 0 0	0 10 0
A	Phillur	1110	0 7 0	0 14 0	0 3 0	0 15 0	2 4 0	0 12 0
A	Phugwarra	100	0 7 0	0 14 0	0 3 0	0 14 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
A	Pindadun Khan	1327	0 7 6	0 15 0	0 3 0	0 15 0	2 10 0	0 14 0
A	Point de Galle	576	0 7 0	0 14 0	0 3 0	0 14 0	2 7 0	0 13 0
A	Pons		0 5 0	0 10 0	0 3 0	0 10 0	1 8 0	0 8 0
A	Putwali		0 5 0	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
	Putalla		0 4 0	0 8 0	0 3 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
B	Ponairaiy		0 6 0	0 12 0	0 3 0	0 12 0	2 1 0	0 11 0
B	Ponany		0 6 0	0 12 0	0 3 0	0 12 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
C	Pundelpore		0 7 0	0 14 0	0 3 0	0 14 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
A	Puthenkote	1326	0 7 0	0 14 0	0 3 0	0 14 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
A	Radanugur		0 6 0	0 1 0	0 6 0	1 0 0	3 0 0	0 1 0
A	Rajpore, Landour.	938	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 3 0	0 12 0	1 14 0	0 10 0
A	Rajpore, Allahabad.	504	0 3 0	0 6 0	0 3 0	0 6 0	13 0 0	0 5 0
A	Rajwas		0 5 0	0 10 0	0 3 0	0 10 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
A	Rampore		0 5 0	0 10 0	0 3 0	0 10 0	1 11 0	0 9 0
A	Ramanathpore		0 8 0	1 0 0	0 3 0	1 0 0	2 10 0	0 14 0
A	Rannaghaut		0 6 0	0 1 0	0 2 0	1 0 0	3 0 0	1 0 0
A	Rawalpindce	1418	0 7 6	0 15 0	0 3 0	0 15 0	2 10 0	0 14 0
B	Remundroog		0 6 0	0 12 0	0 3 0	0 12 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
A	Roork e		0 6 0	0 12 0	0 3 0	0 12 0	1 14 0	0 10 0
A	Russeerah	420	0 3 0	0 6 0	0 3 0	0 6 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
	Sa'lumbur		0 5 0	0 10 0	0 3 0	0 10 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
	Sattars		0 7 0	0 14 0	0 3 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
C	Sawuntware		0 7 0	0 14 0	0 3 0	0 14 0	2 10 0	0 14 0
C	Scinde, Hyderabad) ..	1494	0 8 0	1 0 0	0 3 0	1 0 0	2 10 0	0 14 0
	Schewan		0 8 0	0 1 0	0 3 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
A	Seo'ko'e	1286	0 7 6	0 15 0	0 3 0	0 15 0	2 10 0	0 14 0
A	Secundra Rao	794	0 5 0	0 10 0	0 3 0	0 10 0	1 11 0	0 9 0
A	Secundra		0 5 0	0 10 0	0 3 0	0 10 0	1 11 0	0 9 0
A	Seetsaugur		0 5 0	0 10 0	0 3 0	0 10 0	1 8 0	0 8 0
A	Seerpoor		0 6 0	0 12 0	0 3 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0

STATIONS.		Distance in Miles.	S. P. on letters not Excdg. ½ Tola.	D. P. on letters not Excdg. 1 Tola.	S. P. on newspapers not Excdg. ¾ Tola.	Lawpaper &c. S. P. not Excdg. ¾ Tola.	Baughy S. P. on Parcels not Excdg. 50. Tls.	Books &c. S. P. not Excdg. 20 Tola.
B	Sedaseepet.....		0 7 0	0 14 0	0 3 0	0 14 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
A	Serah.....	1164	0 7 0	0 14 0	0 3 0	0 14 0	2 1 0	0 11 0
A	Serajunge.....		0 2 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 9 0	0 3 0
C	Seracole.....		0 0 6	0 1 0	0 2 0	0 1 0	0 3 0	0 1 0
A	ettara.....	1180	0 7 0	0 14 0	0 3 0	0 14 0	2 4 0	0 12 0
A	Sewan.....	440	0 3 0	0 6 0	0 3 0	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 4 0
	Sonput.....		0 5 0	0 10 0	0 3 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
A	Ser-h.....		0 5 0	0 10 0	0 3 0	0 10 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
A	Shahpore.....	1516	0 7 6	0 15 0	0 3 0	0 15 0	2 10 0	0 14 0
A	Shajapore, Malwah.....	1104	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 3 0	0 12 0	1 14 0	0 10 0
A	Shekooapora.....	1244	0 7 6	0 15 0	0 3 0	0 15 0	2 10 0	0 14 0
A	Shamlee.....	917	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 3 0	0 12 0	1 14 0	0 10 0
A	Shampore.....		0 0 6	0 1 0	0 2 0	0 1 0	0 3 0	0 1 0
A	Shalkwah.....		0 5 0	0 10 0	0 3 0	0 10 0	1 8 0	0 8 0
C	Shikarpore, Scind.....		0 8 0	1 0 0	0 3 0	1 0 0	2 10 0	0 14 0
	Shekarpore.....		0 7 0	0 14 0	0 3 0	0 14 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
B	Shemoogah.....		0 7 0	0 14 0	0 3 0	0 14 0	2 1 0	0 11 0
A	Sere.....	1363	0 8 0	1 0 0	0 3 0	1 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
A	Sirhind.....	1039	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 3 0	0 12 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
A	Sirsa.....	479	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 3 0	0 12 0	1 14 0	0 10 0
A	Sirsa, Bhurtwan.....		0 6 0	0 12 0	0 3 0	0 12 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
A	Sirsa, Mirzapore.....		0 3 0	0 6 0	0 3 0	0 6 0	0 15 0	0 5 0
A	Sirsa, Allahabad.....		0 3 0	0 6 0	0 3 0	0 6 0	0 15 0	0 5 0
A	Sonapore.....	961	0 3 0	0 6 0	0 2 0	0 6 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
A	Greenuggur.....		0 5 0	0 10 0	0 3 0	0 10 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
A	Suckkur.....	172	0 8 0	1 0 0	0 3 0	1 0 0	2 10 0	0 14 0
A	Suddea, Assam.....		0 5 0	0 10 0	0 3 0	0 10 0	1 8 0	0 8 0
	Sumbul.....		0 5 0	0 10 0	0 3 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
A	Surdarpore.....	1026	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 3 0	0 12 0	1 14 0	0 0 0
A	Syedpore.....	444	0 3 0	0 6 0	0 3 0	0 6 0	0 15 0	0 5 0
A	Tanda.....		0 7 0	0 14 0	0 3 0	0 14 0	2 4 0	0 12 0
C	Tarapore.....		0 7 0	0 14 0	0 3 0	0 14 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
A	Thnessur.....		0 6 0	0 12 0	0 3 0	0 12 0	1 14 0	0 10 0
B	Tinnevillee.....		0 8 0	1 0 0	0 3 0	1 0 0	2 10 0	0 14 0
A	Titalya.....		0 3 0	0 6 0	0 3 0	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 4 0
B	Tooneoor.....	207	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 3 0	0 12 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
C	Tatta.....		0 8 0	1 0 0	0 3 0	1 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
B	Travancore.....		0 8 0	1 0 0	0 3 0	1 0 0	2 10 0	0 14 0
B	Trincomalee.....	1485	0 7 0	0 14 0	0 3 0	0 14 0	2 7 0	0 13 0
A	Umritahur.....	1260	0 7 0	0 14 0	0 3 0	0 14 0	2 4 0	0 12 0
	Undyah.....		0 0 0	0 6 0	0 3 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
B	Verdeepatty.....	1370	0 7 0	0 14 0	0 3 0	0 14 0	0 3 0	0 1 0
B	Veencattacherry.....	1131	0 7 0	0 14 0	0 3 0	0 14 0	0 14 0	0 0 0
B	Vezegapatam.....	557	0 4 0	0 8 0	0 3 0	0 8 0	1 2 0	0 6 0
C	Vingerla.....	13 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	0 3 0	1 0 0	2 10 0	0 14 0
A	Wooloobariah.....	20	0 6 0	0 1 0	0 2 0	0 1 0	0 3 0	0 1 0
A	Wudnee.....		0 6 0	0 12 0	0 3 0	0 12 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
A	Wuzeerabad.....	1286	0 7 6	0 15 0	0 3 0	0 15 0	2 10 0	0 14 0
B	Yelwall.....	1246	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 3 0	0 12 0	1 5 0	0 7 0
	Yeolah.....		0 7 0	0 10 0	0 3 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0

Custom House Regulations.

(Corrected from Campbell's Custom House Vade Mecum.)

REGULATION IX. OF 1810.

Manifests to be entered at the Custom House and sworn to, as soon as the vessels arrive off town.

Registers, cockets, and other credentials to be produced.

Crew lists to be entered and sworn to of all persons who have been on board during the voyage.

No goods to be passed until the above forms have been duly observed.

Every boat-load and each single package, to be accompanied by boat-note.

The manifest must be full and true as to all goods and packages imported under penalties, including refusal of port clearance.

No claim for remission of duty on goods, stated to be damaged or unmerchantable, shall be admitted, unless so found at the Custom House; —when, after previous advertisement in the Government Gazette, they must be sold on the wharf and pay duty on gross amount sales.

Rules for wharfage and godown-rent may be learnt on personal application to the Wharf Comptroller.

No arms nor military stores to be imported without the special sanction of Government.

No claim for drawback shall be admitted, unless the goods have been regularly passed, and duly entered in sworn export manifest; nor in any case for goods shipped, after the issue of port clearance.

No Pilot shall allow any goods to be taken on board a vessel which has obtained her port clearance, without seeing a certificate from the Custom House, which document is to be signed by the Pilot and returned to the Collector.

The Pilot shall detain the vessel for further orders from the Master Attendant, if any goods, without such certificate, should be taken on board by the commanding officer, and such goods are to be detained by the Pilot, and shall be liable to confiscation, when the Pilot will obtain his proper share of reward. Moreover, goods seized, in the attempt to ship them clandestinely, shall be liable to confiscation.

All goods transhipped in port are liable to the prescribed duty for importation, and if the transaction be regular, may claim drawback. But goods which are transhipped, without due permission first obtained, or shipped, or attempted to be shipped, on any other vessel than that for which they may have been passed at the Custom House, or without pass, shall be liable to confiscation.

No arms, ammunition, nor military stores, shall be shipped without the special sanction of Government.

To protect from imposition such persons as are strangers in Calcutta, and who employ natives to transact business for them at this office, it is notified that for every sum taken, as government custom or duty, a receipted bill is given under the signature of the Collector, or of his deputy, or his covenanted assistant.

Clearances, whether inward or outward, can be given only in regular turn, and it is for commanders or others on their part, to see that their applications be duly noted, with the date and hour of receipt by the Supervisors respectively. Applications for outward clearance, (or export manifests,) cannot be received, unless that such applications be presented, at least three complete days previously to the date on which port clearance is desired, in order that time may be allowed for the adjudgment of export cargoes, though it will be issued earlier if practicable.

No fees are taken for any affidavits sworn in this office, on subjects of Custom House business, nor are any fees whatever allowed to be taken by any person belonging to this establishment, whether sitting within the office, or stationed out of doors.

Importers of gunpowder are requested to refer to the notification, by order of the Board of Customs, dated the 18th and published in the Government Gazette of 231 January, 1823.

The proprietors of dock-yards, and the public at large, are requested to take notice, that no goods nor packages are allowed to be imported, exported, re-landed, re-shipped, transhipped, or removed from vessels to sloops or boats, after shipment, without due sanction from this office; whether the same be liable to, or exempt from duty. Attention is directed to clause seventh, section 45, to sections 61, 64, 74, 82, 83, and 84, of regulation ix. of 1810; and to section 8 of regulation iii. of 1830, also to clause iv. and v. of Government Notification of the 28th June, 1822, for conditions of certain exemptions.

G. J. SIDDONS, *Collector, Sea Customs.*

Calcutta, 20th March, 1830.

A. D. 1833, REGULATION VI.

A REGULATION for rescinding part of regulation XV. of 1829, and for enacting other rules in the case of goods imported by sea. Passed by the Governor-General in Council on the 3d June, 1833, corresponding with the 22d Jyest, 1240. Bengal Era; the 1st Assar, 1240, Fasly; the 23d Jyest, 1240, Willaity, the 1st Assar, 1800, Sumbul; and the 13th Moherrem, 1249, Hujre.

Preamble.

Whereas so much of the rule contained in clause second section 3, regulation XV. of 1829, as provides, that in cases where goods are taken by the officers of the customs on account of Government, under circumstances of a presumed under-valuation, an allowance of ten per cent., in addition to the declared value, shall be paid to the importer, has been found in its operation prejudicial to the revenue; and whereas it has appeared reasonable in all cases in which goods undervalued shall be so taken on account of Government, that the customs duties payable on the importation thereof shall be levied at the valuation at which the said goods shall have been so taken by Government, the following rules have been passed by and with the sanction of the Honorable Court of Directors, and with the approbation of the Honorable the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, to take effect from the date of their promulgation within the provinces subject to this presidency.

Regulation XV. of 1829 rescinded with the exception of Section 2.

Declaration of value to be appended to the application to clear goods.

II. Regulation XV. of 1829, with the exception of section 2, is hereby rescinded.

III. *First.* The duty leviable according to the schedule annexed to regulation XV. of 1825, on goods and merchandize imported by sea, shall be levied *ad valorem*, that is to say, according to the market value at the place and time of importation, except when otherwise specially provided in that or in any other regulation, and the value of all such goods and merchandize shall be stated on the face of the application to clear the same from the custom house, that may be presented by the importer, consignee or proprietor of such goods, or his known agent or factor, who shall further subjoin to the said application a declaration of the truth of the same in the manner and form following: *

FORM OF APPLICATION TO PASS GOODS.

To the Collector of Sea Customs.

Be pleased to grant a permit to pass into town the under-mentioned goods, landed from the captain under colours, from

Number and description of packages	Marks and numbers upon packages.	Description of goods, and contents of each package.	Total quantity of goods	Rate of value in Co.'s Rs. of each class and description of goods.	Total value in Co.'s Rs. of the whole of each class and description of goods.	Names of proprietors, importers or consignees of the goods.
Number in words at length.		In detail.				

* I do hereby declare that the goods above specified are of the growth, produce, or manufacture of and that do enter them at the

Total value of Co.'s rupees
day

as witness my hand this
18

A. B.

Value Co.'s rupees

Admitted by me

C. D.

Appraiser.

As the case may be—

Proprietor,

or

Consignee,

or

Duly authorized agent on behalf of

Declaration to be signed by the importer or his agent.

Second. The above declaration shall be subscribed by the proprietor, importer or consignee, or his known agent or factor, and if upon view or examination of such goods, wares or merchandize, by the officers of the customs, it shall appear to them that such goods, wares or merchandize, or any portion thereof,

* On the importation of Free Goods or for goods, enumerated in the Table of Rates, this declaration is omitted.

or any article or articles separately valued as above, for assessment of duty, are not or is not valued according to the fair Calcutta market price at the time of such declaration, then it shall be lawful for the collector or other officer or officers of the customs, duly authorized in that behalf, to detain such goods, wares or merchandize, or such article or articles, and to cause the same to be lodged in the government ware-houses, or otherwise secured until the pleasure of the board of customs, or other authority acting with the powers of the board, shall be known and declared; and it shall be lawful for the said board or other authority, to order the collector to take such goods, wares or merchandize for the use and benefit of the honorable company at any time within eight days from the date on which the application of the importer or proprietor may have been made, and the collector or other officer aforesaid shall, in such case, within fifteen days of the same date, pay to the proprietor, importer or consignee of such goods wares or merchandize, or article or articles so detained and taken for the company, the value thereof, as declared and set forth upon the import application by such proprietor, importer or consignee, or by his known agent or factor

Goods under val-
lured may be de-
tained by Officers.

Subject to refer-
ence to Board of
Customs.

Who may take
for the Company
and sell.

Declared value
to be paid to Im-
porter.

Third. When payment may be so made to the importer or proprietor of such goods, wares and merchandize the same shall be in full satisfaction for the goods, in the same manner as if such goods, wares or merchandize had been transferred by ordinary sale and the collector, under the direction of the board of customs, shall cause the said goods, wares or merchandize to be sold to the best advantage on account of government.*

Goods as taken
to be sold on ac-
count of Govern-
ment.

IV. In all cases in which goods shall be taken and purchased by or on account of government, the duties payable thereon shall be levied from the proprietor, importer or consignee thereof, according to the value declared and set forth on the import application.

Duty to be levied
from the proprie-
tor or Consignee.

THE TARIFF.

PORT WILLIAM, LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

30th May, 1836.

The following act passed by the right hon^{ble} the governor general of India in council, on the 30th May 1836, is hereby promulgated for general information.

ACT No. XIV. OF 1836.

I. It is hereby enacted, that from the first of June next, such parts of regulations ix and x of 1810, regulation xv of 1825, and of any other regulations of the Bengal presidency as prescribe the levy of transit or inland customs duties, or of town duties; and likewise the schedules of duties and provisions of any kind continued in these or any other regulations for fixing the amount of duty to be levied upon goods imported into or exported from the said presidency by sea, shall be repealed. Provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the levy of duties at the rates now in force at the custom houses and chokies established on the line of the Jumna, or on any frontier line, upon goods crossing that line for import into, or export from the territory of the East India

Regulations im-
posing transit
and town duties
in the interior,
and fixing rates
of import and
export duty on
sea goods, repea-
led.

Except as re-
gards the Jumna
frontier line,

* This Regulation is now extended to Exports.

And duties on western suits.

Import duties to be levied according to Schedule A annexed +

Export Duties to be collected on country goods according to Schedule B annexed.

No Goods entered therein as liable to duty, to be exempted, except by order of Government.

But the collector may pass baggage belonging to passengers at his discretion.

Existing rules to be enforced for levying the new import and export duties.

Place may be fixed by Governor of Bengal, beyond which an inward bound vessel is not to proceed until manifest has been delivered to pilot to be forwarded.

Master to be responsible for its correctness under penalty of Rs. 1000.

Goods in excess or not corresponding with manifest to be seized and confiscated, or charged with increased duties.

company by land, nor to effect the regulation in force for imposing and levying duties on salt, the produce of western and central India.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that duties of customs shall be levied on country goods imported by sea into Calcutta or into any other place within the province of Bengal and Orissa, according to the rates specified in schedule A annexed to this act, and with the exceptions specified therein; and the said schedule with the notes attached thereto, shall be taken to be a part of this act.

III. And it is hereby further enacted, that duties of customs shall be levied upon country goods exported by sea from any port of Bengal or Orissa, according to the rates specified in schedule B. annexed to this act, with the exceptions therein specified, and the said schedule with the note, attached thereto, shall also be taken to be a part of this act.

IV. And it is hereby enacted, that no goods or articles whatsoever, entered in either of the said schedules as liable to duty, shall be exempted from the payment of such duty or any part thereof, except under special orders from the Governor of Bengal—provided, however, that it shall and may be lawful for the collector of customs or other officer in charge of a custom house, to pass free of duty, as heretofore, any baggage in actual use at his discretion; and in case of any person applying to have goods passed as such, the collector acting under the orders of the board of customs, salt and opium, shall determine whether they be baggage in actual use, or goods subject to duty under the rules of this act.

V. And it is hereby enacted, that the rules and regulations now established for the levy of duties of customs on goods imported into or exported from Calcutta, and other ports of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, shall continue to be in force, and shall be observed and applied for the levy of the import and export duties imposed by this act, unless repealed or altered, or repugnant to the provisions thereof.

VI. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Governor of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, by an order printed in the Calcutta Gazette, to fix a place in any river or port in Bengal or Orissa, beyond which place it shall not be lawful for any inward bound vessel, save and except such dhows and country craft as are referred to in section 22 of this act, to pass until the master or commander shall have delivered to the pilot on board, for the purpose of being forwarded by the public dock or otherwise as he may be ordered by the board of customs, salt and opium, a manifest made out in the form prescribed by section 45, regulation ix. of 1810. And it is hereby enacted, that if the manifest so delivered* by the master and commander shall not contain a full and true specification of all the goods imported in the vessel, the master or person in charge thereof shall be liable to a fine of 1,000 Rs; and any goods or packages that may be found on board in excess of the manifest so delivered or differing in quality or kind, in marks and number, from the specification contained therein, shall be liable to be seized and confiscated or to be charged with such increased

* The Board of Customs have determined that the Kodgeres manifest is the original manifest alluded to in the act and that alterations and penalties refer to that. No 306, Aug. 26, 1842,

† Amended by Act IX of 1845, and Act VI. of 1848,

duties* as may be determined by the board of customs, salt and opium; and if any inward-bound vessel shall remain outside or below the place so fixed by the Governor of Bengal, the master or commander shall in like manner, deliver to the pilot, so soon as the vessel shall anchor, a manifest as above prescribed; and if any such vessel entering a port for which there is a custom house established, and shall lie at anchor therein for the space of twenty-four hours, and the master and commander whereof shall neglect to deliver the said manifest to the pilot on board, he shall for such neglect be liable to forfeit the sum of one thousand rupees, and no entry or port clearance shall be given for such vessel until the fine is paid.

VII. And it is hereby enacted, that no vessel shall be allowed to break bulk until the manifest described in the preceding section of this act, another copy thereof to be presented at the time of applying for entry inwards, shall have been received by the collector of customs, and order shall have been given by the said collector for the discharge of the cargo, and the said collector may further refuse to give such order if he shall see fit until any port clearance, cockets, or other papers known to be granted at the places from which the vessel is stated to have come, shall likewise be delivered to him.

VIII. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be competent to the collector of customs at any port of Bengal or Orissa, at his discretion, to send one or more officers of customs on board of any vessel at any time, and the custom house officers so sent, shall remain on board of such vessel by day and by night, until the vessel shall leave the port, or until it be otherwise ordered by the collector of customs.

IX. And it is hereby enacted, that any master or person in charge of such vessel, who shall refuse to receive a custom house officer on board, when so deputed as above provided, or shall not afford such officer suitable shelter and sleeping accommodation while on board, shall be liable to fine, not exceeding the sum of 500 rupees for each day during which such officer shall not be received and provided with suitable shelter and accommodation, which fine shall be adjudged by and at the discretion of the board of customs, salt and opium at Calcutta; and the vessel, by the master or person in charge of which such fine shall have been incurred, shall not be moved until the same shall be paid.

X. And it is hereby enacted, that whenever a collector of customs shall see cause to direct that any vessel shall be searched, he shall issue his warrant or written order for the same, addressed to the custom house officer on board, or to any other officer under his authority, and upon production of such order the officer bearing it shall be competent to require any cabins lockers or bulk-heads to be opened in his presence, and if not opened upon his requisition, to break the same open; and any goods that may be found concealed, and that shall not be duly accounted for to the satisfaction of the collector of customs, shall be confiscated, and any master or person in charge of a vessel, who shall resist such officer or refuse to allow the vessel, to be searched when so ordered by the collector of customs shall be liable upon conviction for every such offence, to a fine of 1,000 rupees, to be adjudged by any magistrate or justice of the peace of the place.

The masters of vessels lying below, to deliver manifest on coming to anchor.

If remaining at anchor 24 hours without sending manifests, to be subject to penalty of 1000 rupees.

No vessel to break bulk unless two copies of manifest have been received.

And entry may be refused until papers of the place of departure are delivered.

Collector may send Custom house officer on board any vessel to remain on board until she sails.

Persons refusing to admit Custom house officer or not giving him proper accommodation, liable to fine.

Collector may order a vessel to be searched.

Bulk head to be broken open if not opened on requisition.

Any concealed goods to be confiscated.

Resistance or refusal of masters punishable with fine of 1000 rupees.

* When goods are not manifested through inadvertence, the collector may, without reference to the board, levy double duty, when there may be reason to suspect the omission arises from fraud the collector must report to the board.

Goods not to be landed or put on board until entry of the ship is duly made.

XI. And it is hereby enacted, that no goods shall be allowed to leave any vessel, or to be put on board thereof, until entry of the vessel shall have been duly made in the custom house of the port, and order shall have been given for discharge of the cargo thereof as above provided, and it shall be the duty of the custom house officer on board, and of all officers of customs, to seize as contraband any goods which shall have been removed or put on board of any vessel in contravention of the above provision, or which any attempt shall have been made to remove from or to put on board of any vessel in contravention of the above provision. And after entry of the vessel at the custom house in due form, or such part of the cargo as may not be intended and declared for re-exportation in the same vessel, shall be sent to land. And export cargo shall be laden on board thereof, according to the rules and practice now in force, and if an attempt be made to land or put on board goods or merchandize in contravention thereof, the goods or merchandize shall be liable to seizure and confiscation.

Goods unmanifested not to be landed in ordinary form.

XII. Provided, however, and it is hereby enacted, that no goods shall be allowed to leave any vessel under the said rules unless the same be duly manifested, and any goods found on board in excess of the manifest, or not corresponding with specification and description therein contained, shall be seized by the custom house officer on board. In order that they may be dealt with as described in section 6 of this act; and if goods entered in the manifest shall not be found on board the vessel, or if the quantity found be short and the deficiency be not duly accounted for, or if goods sent out of the vessel be not landed at the custom house, or at such other ghaut or place as the collector of customs shall have prescribed or permitted them to be passed in due form, the master or commander shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees for every missing or deficient package of unknown value, and for twice the amount of duty chargeable on the goods deficient and unaccounted for, if capable of being assessed therewith. Provided, however, that nothing herein contained, shall be construed to prevent the collector of customs from permitting the master or commander of any vessel to amend obvious errors or to supply omissions from accident or inadvertence, by furnishing an amended or supplemental manifest,* but their receiving of such shall always be discretionary.

But to be seized on board

Master to be answerable that all goods manifested are forthcoming and duly passed.

Under penalty of 500 rupees for each missing package of unknown value or double duty if assessable.

Rule for presenting an amended or supplemental manifest.

Custom house officers taking unauthorized fees or bribes subject to penalty of five hundred rupees.

Same penalty on persons offering.

XIII. And it is hereby enacted, that any custom house officer whatsoever, who shall demand or expect any gratuity not authorized by any existing regulation or order of government, in consideration of doing, or of omitting to do, any act in his official capacity, shall forfeit for every such offence the sum of five hundred rupees, and any person who shall offer a bribe to any custom house officer in order to induce such officer to act in a manner inconsistent with his duty, shall forfeit a like sum; and these penalties shall be adjudged on conviction before any magistrate or justice of the peace of the town, district or place where the custom house may be established, by such magistrate; and in default of payment any person so convicted shall be committed to the civil jail of the city or district until the fine be paid, or for a period not exceeding six months.

* A fee of five rupees to be levied on admission of supplemental manifest. (See Board's Letter dated 10th June 1847.)

XIV. And it is hereby enacted, that when goods shall be seized as contraband and liable to confiscation, the collector of customs shall investigate the case, and according to his judgment shall either release the goods or adjudge them to confiscation; and whenever he shall declare goods to be confiscated, he shall report his proceedings for confirmation and final adjudication by the board of customs, salt and opium. Provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the governor of Bengal from ordering the release of goods seized, or from remitting any penalty whatsoever that may be incurred for contravention of the customs laws.

Collector to investigate and adjudge confiscation.

Board's confirmation necessary.

XV. And it is hereby further enacted, that twenty days, exclusive of Sundays and holidays, shall be allowed for the discharge of the import cargo of vessels not exceeding six hundred tons burthen, and thirty days, exclusive of Sundays and holidays, for the discharge of the import cargo of vessels exceeding that burthen; and the said periods shall be calculated from the day of the tidewaiter* or other custom house officer first going on board. And if the whole cargo be not discharged by the expiration of the above stated periods respectively, the master or commander shall be charged with the tidewaiter's or other officer's wages, and other expenses for any further period that he or they may be detained on board. And if the owners, importers or consignees do not bring their goods to land within the periods above fixed, it shall be the duty of the master or commander so to do. And if any goods remain on board after the time fixed as above for the discharge of the import cargo, the collector may order the same to be landed and warehoused for the security of the duties chargeable, and of any freight and primage and other demands that may be due thereon, giving his receipt to the master for the same. Provided always, that in all cases it shall be lawful for the collector or other officer in charge of the custom house, with the consent of the master of the vessel, to cause any packages to be brought on shore and to be deposited in the government warehouse for the security of the duties and charges thereon, although twenty days may not have expired from the entry of such vessel; and in case goods so landed and warehoused, or any goods brought to land from any vessel be not claimed and cleared from the custom house within three months from the date of landing, it shall be competent for the collector to sell the same on account of the duties, freight, and other charges incurred and due thereon.

Twenty or thirty days allowed to clear inwards according to tonnage.

After which the master to pay charges of Custom house officer.

Master to land goods if consignees do not.

If these fail Collector may land and warehouse.

And may land packages before twenty days, with consent of master.

XVI. And it is hereby enacted, that a further period of twenty-five days† Sundays and holidays excluded, shall be allowed for putting on board export cargo if the vessel shall not exceed 600 tons burthen, and thirty-five days‡ if exceeding that burthen, when the lading and unlading thereof shall be continuous, and the master or commander shall, in such case not be charged with the wages and expenses of the custom house officer on board, until after the expiration of such additional periods respectively.

Further period of 15 or 20 days for continuous lading for export.

* Now calculated from the date of the ship's arrival off Town.

† Extended to 25 and 35 days by Government order of 15th May, 1839. At the same time the distinction between continuous and non-continuous lading is done away with.

‡ Extended to 25 and 35 days by Govt. order of 15th May 1839. See Bd.'s letter of 24th May 1836. At the same time the distinction between continuous and non-continuous lading is done away with. [See Collector's letter of 5th Sept. and correspondence between the Board and Govt. of the 9th October 1838.]

If the vessel be laid up, tide waiter to search and leave, certifying that it is empty.

20 and 30 days according to tonnage, allowed for lading a vessel outwards after being laid up, but search and certificate that nothing is on board necessary.

When penalty has been incurred by a master, the collector may refuse port clearance of the vessel until it be paid.

Goods shipped after port clearance to pay double duty, and 5 per cent. if free.

In case of re-landing for damage, &c., officer to proceed on board to watch.

And cargo not to be exempt from duty on re-export, unless all the while in charge of custom house officers.

Provision for re-importation when duties and drawbacks are to be refunded.

And master to forfeit the value of drawback goods not forthcoming.

And if a vessel having discharged its import cargo shall be laid up, the custom house officer on board shall be withdrawn so soon as he shall certify that no goods remain on board excepting necessary stores and articles for use, and when a vessel so laid up shall be entered at the custom house for receipt of export cargo, a custom house officer shall be sent on board, and if the said last mentioned officer shall certify that no goods are on board, saving as above excepted, twenty days, exclusive of Sundays and holidays as above, shall be allowed from the date of such certificate, for the lading outwards of a vessel not exceeding 600 tons, and thirty days for vessels exceeding that burthen, after which periods respectively the master and commander shall be charged with the wages and expenses of the custom house officer on board, to the date of the vessel's sailing from the port.

XVII. And it is hereby enacted, that if any person in charge of a vessel shall have become liable to any penalty, fine or demand, on account of any act or omission relating to customs the collector of customs shall be competent, subject to the orders of the board of customs, salt and opium, to refuse port clearance to such vessel until the fine shall be discharged.

XVIII. And it is hereby enacted, that upon any goods passed through the custom house for shipment, the application for which shall be presented after port clearance shall have been taken out, double the prescribed duty shall, in all cases, be levied, and if the goods be free, five per cent. upon the market value, shall be levied thereon.

XIX. And it is hereby enacted, that when a vessel having cleared out from any port shall put back from stress of weather, or it shall for any damage, or from other cause be necessary that the cargo of a vessel that has cleared out shall be unshipped or reloaded, a custom house officer shall be sent to watch the vessel and take charge of the cargo during such re-landing or removal from on board; and the goods on board such vessel shall not be allowed to be transhipped or re-exported free of duty, by reason of the previous settlement of duty at the time of first export, unless the goods shall be lodged in such place as shall be allowed by the collector of customs, and shall remain while on land, or while on board of any other vessel under special charge of the officers of customs until the time of re-export, and all charges attending such custody, shall be borne by the exporter or by the applicant for this advantage. Provided, however, that in all cases of return to port after port clearance on account of damage or for stress of weather, it shall be lawful for the owner, or for the master and commander, to re-enter the vessel and land the cargo under the rules for the importation of goods,† and export duty shall in that case be refunded and the amount paid in drawback be reclaimed, and the goods be placed in all respects as before being passed for exportation, and if goods, on account of which drawback has been paid, be not found on board the vessel, the master shall forfeit the entire value thereof, unless he account for them to the satisfaction of the collector of customs.

* Modified by sec. 12, Oct. 16, 1837, goods entitled to drawback, only forfeit it.

† Refund of duty allowed on goods saved from vessels entirely lost in the river, as American ship Gasper lost near Hooghy Point.

XX. And it is hereby enacted, that when goods shall be re-landed before the lading of any vessel is complete, and port clearance has been granted, the duty levied upon such goods shall be returned to the exporter, but no refund* shall be made of duty paid on the export of any goods after port clearance shall have been granted for the vessel on which the goods were exported, except the vessel shall have put back for stress of weather or for damage and the goods shall have been re-landed under the rule contained in section xix. of this Act.

No refund of export duty after port clearance.

XXI. And it is hereby further enacted, that vessels owned by natives of Arabia and coming from the ports there, and likewise the vessels of any country or port of Asia not subject to the dominion of the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, excepting dhonies and small craft from the Maldives and Nicobar Islands, as herein under provided, shall be deemed foreign vessels.†

Arab and other foreign Asiatic vessels to be deemed foreign.

XXII. And it is hereby enacted, that dhonies, contry crafts and other small vessels, not brought into the port of Calcutta by pilots, shall be required to anchor and moor in such part of the river Hooghly as shall be marked out by the collector of customs, with the sanction of the Board of customs, salt and opium and if any such vessel shall anchor or moor in any other part of the river than as so marked out, and the master or person in the charge thereof shall not immediately upon being ordered so to do, move his vessel to the place marked out, he shall be liable to fine of 100 rupees, to be adjudged by the collector of customs and the vessel or any part of its equipment or cargo may be seized and sold in satisfaction of such fine, and goods shall be landed from such vessel and put on board for export according to such rules and at such places as shall be prescribed by the collector of customs, and vessels of this description coming from the Maldives, or from the Nicobar Islands, shall be considered British vessels.

Dhonies, &c. to be required to anchor in a particular part of the river.

Penalty, if not moved to said place when required, 100 rs.

Vessel and its equipment or cargo may be seized.

Dhonies, &c. from Maldives and Nicobars to be deemed British vessels.

SCHEDULE A.

ALTERED BY ACT 9 OF 1845, ALSO BY ACT 6 & 7 OF 1848.

Rates of duty to be charged on goods imported by sea into any port of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.‡

No

Enumeration of Goods.

Bullion and Coins,.....	Free
Precious Stones and Pearls,(1).....	Ditto
Grains and Pulse,§.....	Ditto
Horses and other Living Animals,.....	Ditto
Ice,.....	Ditto
Coal, Coke, Cinders, Bricks, Chalk and Stones, (2) ...	Ditto
Books printed in the United Kingdom, or any British Possession, (3).....	Ditto
Foreign Books.....	3 per cent
Marine Stores, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any British possession(4) ...	5 per cent

* Nor free transhipment or free re-export.

† Modified; see notification of the 16th June 1837, by which Arab and other vessels are now permitted to enter under the privileges of British vessels.

‡ There are now no discriminating duties on flags—also no duty livable on the exportation and importation of goods between the Presidencies.

§ Split pease to be considered as pulse, but grain prepared in any way dutiable.

No.	Enumeration of Goods.	
10	Marine Stores, the produce or manufacture of any other place or country....	10 per cent
11	Metals, wrought or unwrought, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or any British possession, (5)	5 per cent
12	Metals, do. do., excepting tin, the produce or manufacture of any other place	10 per cent
13	Tin, the produce of any other place than the United Kingdom, or any British possession....	10 per cent
14	Woolens, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or any British possession, (6)...	5 per cent
15	Do., the produce of any other place or country....	10 per cent
16	Cotton and Silk Piece Goods, and all manufactures of Cotton or Silk except Thread, Twist and Yarn, or of Cotton or Silk mixed with any other material the produce of the United Kingdom or of any British Possession.	5 per cent
17	Do., the produce of any other place.....	10 per cent
18	Cotton Thread, Twist and Yarn the produce of the United Kingdom or of any British Possession. Ditto the produce of any other place..	3½ per cent 7 per cent
19	Opium.....	24 rupees per seer of 80 tolas
20	Salt.	2-8 per maund of 80 tolas per seer
21	Alum,	10 per cent
22	Camphor,.....	10 per cent
23	Cassia,.....	10 per cent
24	Cloves,....	10 per cent
25	Coffee,.....	7½ per cent
26	Coral,.....	10 per cent
27	Nutmegs and Mace,.....	10 per cent
28	Pepper,.....	10 per cent
29	Rattans,.....	7½ per cent
30	Tea,.....	10 per cent
31	Vermillion,.....	10 per cent
32	Wines and Liqueurs,.....	1 rupee per imperial gallon
33	Spirits, ditto, the produce of any other place..	1-8 annas per imperial gallon.
	Porter, Ale, Beer Cyder and other similar fermented liquors	5 per cent.
	And the duty on spirits shall be rateably increased as the strength exceeds London proof, and when imported in bottles, six quart bottles shall be deemed equal to one imperial gallon....	
34	All articles not included in the above enumeration....	5 per cent

NOTE TO SCHEDULE A.

ENUMERATION OF GOODS.			
(1)	<i>Precious Stones.</i>		
	{ Cornelian Beads Agates & Blood stones..... } Come under this head...		Free
(2)	{ Bricks..... } This denomination does not include Bath or scorp- ing Bricks which are du- tiable as unenumerated.. }		5
	{ Stones } Refers to the article in its rough state for build- ing; not to the manufac- tured article, such as Mill- stones, Grindstones, Stone Plates, Caps, &c., neither to Marble, such as Busts, Statues, which are liable to duty as unenumerated articles..... }		5
	{ Slates and Fire } Clay..... } Dutiable as unenumerated } articles..... }		5
	{ Flints } In a rough state are..... }		Free
(3)	{ Books, Atlases, Maps, or En- gravings..... } Are not exempt from pay- ment of duty under this head, but considered un- enumerated. When Let- ter Press and Engravings or Maps are combined in any works, the rule is, if the Maps or Engrav- ings merely illustrate the Letter Press, the work passes free as a Book. If the Letter Press be a mere illustra- tion of the Engravings or Maps, the work is dutia- ble as an unenumerated article. }		5
	{ Music and Music } Books..... } Are dutiable as unenum- erated articles..... }		5

	ENUMERATION OF GOODS.		<i>Marine Stores, &c.</i>
(4)	{ Marine Stores.	Under this head are not included deals of sorts, Lanterns and Varnish, which pay as unenumerated articles..... <i>List of Marine Stores.</i> Anchors..... Blocks..... Bunting..... Fir Spars..... Canvass..... Hemp Cordage..... Grapnels..... Kentledge..... Sail Twine..... Tar and Pitch..... Rosin..... Cables, Chain, Coir Rope.. Ships' Chandlery.. Time and Binnacle Glasses.. Figure Heads..... Sail Needles..... Hand Spikes..... Hawse Rollers.. Felt..... Compasses..... Palm Irons..... Sheathing Paper.. Hanks.....	5
(5)	{ Metals.... { Plate and Plated Ware... Hardware .. Jewellery..	Come under the head.. If not united with any other substance, falls under this head, is united, considered unenumerated.. When the metal part cannot be separately valued from the stones is considered unenumerated.. When it can, the stones are valued separately for Free Entry, and the mounting subjected to duty as worked metal.. If wholly of metal, as worked metal.. As unenumerated articles.. As metal.....	5 5 5 5 5 5 5
	{ Watches.. Gold and Silver Leaf, Brass leaf or Orsidue....		5

ENUMERATION OF GOODS.		Watches, Gold and Silver leaf, &c.	
(5)	{ Instruments Astronomical, Mathematical, Musical and Surgical.... }	{ Are considered unenumerated.... }	5
	{ Guns and Fire Arms. }		
(6)	{ Woollens.. }	{ Under this head are comprised all articles manufactured from Wool, viz : Lamb's Wool, Lascar's Woollen Caps.. }	5
	{ Piece Goods. }		
(7)	{ Silk Handkerchief, China Silk and Caps, Shawls, Cotton and Silk Scarfs, Cotton Blankets.. }	{ When in pieces of more than one handkerchief, Scarf or Shawl, are considered Piece Goods, when single pieces, as unenumerated.... }	10
	{ Ribbons.. }		
	{ Mixed goods.... }		
		{ Come under the head of unenumerated articles.. }	10
		{ Of Woollen and Cotton, Woollen and Silk, or Cotton and Silk, as unenumerated.... }	10

And when the duty is declared to be *ad valorem*, it shall be levied on the market value without deduction; and if the collector of customs shall see reason to doubt whether the goods come from the country from which they are declared to come by the importer, it shall be lawful for the collector of customs to call on the importer to furnish evidence as to the place of manufacture or production, and if such evidence shall not satisfy the said collector of the truth of the declaration, the goods shall be charged with the highest rate of duty subject always to an appeal to the board of customs, salt and opium.

And upon the re-export by sea of goods imported, excepting opium and salt, provided the re-export be made within two years of the date of import as per custom house register, and the goods be identified to the satisfaction of the collector of customs, there shall be retained one-eighth of the amount of duty levied, and the remainder shall be repaid as drawback. And if goods be reported in the same ship without being landed (always excepting opium and salt in regard to which the special rules in force shall continue to apply,) there shall be no import duty levied thereon,—see also article xvi. of 1837, sec. 14. This clause has no retrospective effect.

And after the said 1st April 1837, credit shall not be given, nor shall drawback be allowed of any inland customs or land frontier duty, paid at any custom house or chokee of the Jumna frontier line, or of Benares, except only upon the article of cotton wool, covered by ruwannas taken out at the custom houses of the western provinces, and proved to have been destined for export by sea when passed out of those provinces.

FORT WILLIAM, GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

30th May 1836.

Under the powers conferred by the 6th Section, Act No. XIV. of this year, the Governor of Bengal has fixed the station of Kedgerree, in the river Hooghly, as the place beyond which no vessel, inward bound, shall pass, until the master and commander shall have delivered a manifest of the cargo and goods laden therein, drawn up in the form prescribed by section 45, regulation ix, 1810, to the pilot on board, in order that it may be forwarded to Calcutta in such manner as may be ordered by the Marine Board.

H. T. PRINSEP, Secy^r to Govt.

SCHEDULE B.*

Rates of duty to be charged upon goods exported by sea from any port or place in the presidency of Fort William in Bengal.

No	Enumeration of Goods.			
1	Bullion and Coin,....	....	....	Free
2	Precious stones and pearls,....	..	....	Ditto
3	Books printed in India, ...	..	....	Ditto
4	Horses and living animals,....	....	....	Ditto
5	Opium purchased at Government sales in Calcutta.			Ditto
6	Cotton wool, Ditto..	....	....	Ditto
7	Sugar and rum exported to the United Kingdom, } or to any British possession (2)..	....	....	Free
8	Ditto, exported to any other place....	..	....	Free
9	Grain and pulse of all sorts..	..	....	1 anna per bag not exceeding 2 mds. of 80 tolas to the seer, or if exported otherwise than in bags, $\frac{1}{2}$ anna per maund
10	Indigo .....	....	....	3 rupees per md. of 80 tolas to the seer
11	Lac dye and shell lac,....	..	....	4 per cent
12	Silk, raw flature,....	....	....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ annas per seer of 80 tolas
13	Silk, Bengal wound, ..	....	....	3 annas per seer of 80 tolas
14	Tobacco, ....	..	....	4 annas per maund
15	All country articles not enumerated or named above,			3 per cent

* Under Acts 6 and 7 of 1848, goods are exported and imported free from the Presidency to another.

NOTE TO SCHEDULE B.

ENUMERATION OF GOODS.	<i>Cotton, Wool, &c.</i>
(1) Cotton Wool	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="flex: 1;"> Cotton Flyings or refuse Cotton is considered unenumerated..... </div> <div style="flex: 0.5; border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; text-align: center; padding: 0 5px;">3</div> </div>
(2) Sugar and Rum.....	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="flex: 1;"> The word Sugar includes all extract from the Sugar cane, as Molasses, Jaggery, Gaur, Treacles, &c. rap. </div> <div style="flex: 0.5; border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; text-align: center; padding: 0 5px;">}</div> </div>
	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="flex: 1;"> Sugar shipped as stores on a vessel proceeding to a British Possession is dutiable, as stores are consumed any where... </div> <div style="flex: 0.5; border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; text-align: center; padding: 0 5px;">}</div> <div style="flex: 0.5; border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; text-align: center; padding: 0 5px;">Free</div> </div>
	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="flex: 1;"> Sugar and Rum shipped to any British Possession on the continent of India are dutiable, see section II. Act XVI. of 1837.. </div> <div style="flex: 0.5; border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; text-align: center; padding: 0 5px;">}</div> <div style="flex: 0.5; border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; text-align: center; padding: 0 5px;">Free</div> </div>

And when the duty is declared to be *ad valorem*, the same shall be levied on the market value of the article at the place of export, without deduction.

The following acts and notification affecting the customs duties appeared during the past year.

ACT NO. VI. DATED MARCH 4, 1848.

An Act for equalizing the Duties on Goods imported and exported on Foreign and British Bottoms, and for abolishing duties on goods carried from Port to Port in the Territories subject to the Government of the East India Company.

I. It is hereby enacted, that from and after the Twenty-fifth day of March 1848, all Goods imported on foreign Bottoms by Sea into any Port of the Presidencies of Fort William in Bengal, Fort St. George, or Bombay, shall be charged only with the same rates of duty as such goods would now by law be charged with if such goods were imported into any of the said Ports on British Bottoms, any thing in any Act of the Council of India contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that from and after the said day all Goods exported on Foreign Bottoms by Sea, from any Port of the said Presidencies, shall be charged only with the same rates of duty as such goods would now by law be charged with if such goods were exported from any of the said Ports on British Bottoms, any thing in any Act of the Council of India contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

III. And it is hereby enacted, that from and after the said day no duty shall be charged on any Goods lawfully carried from any Port in the Territories subject to the Government of the East India Company to any other Port in the said Territories, any thing in any Act of the Council of India contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

IV. Provided always, that nothing in this Act contained shall apply to the Articles of Salt or Opium.

ACT No. VII. DATED MARCH 25, 1848.

An Act to except certain free Ports from the operation of Section III., Act No. VI. of 1848, and otherwise to amend that Act.

In modification of Section III., Act No. VI. of 1848, it is hereby enacted, that the provisions of the said Section shall not apply to Goods exported from any part of the Territories subject to the Government of the East India Company, to any of the ports in the Straits of Malacca, or to any of the ports in the Tenasserim Provinces, or to any of the ports in the Province of Arracan, nor to Goods imported from any of those ports into any port of the said Territories.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that no drawback shall be allowed on the re-export of Goods from any port in the Territories, subject to the Government of the East India Company to any other port in the said Territories, to which the operation of Section III., Act No. VI. of 1848, may extend.

NOTIFICATION.

CUSTOMS.—In further modification of the rules in force for Warehousing Imported Salt under bond, it is hereby notified, that in settling for the Import duty on clearance of the Salt, a deduction will be allowed on account of wastage at a rate not exceeding four per cent. upon the quantity delivered over the Ship's side. Provided, however, that if the Collector of Customs have reason to believe, that any portion of the Salt has been clandestinely or fraudulently removed, he will be at liberty to levy duty on the entire quantity so delivered.

The duty upon bonded Salt will be levied at the rate in force at the time of clearance.

The Collector of Customs may, at his discretion, allow parties to whom Salt stored in bond may be transferred to enter into a new engagement for the payment of duty upon the entire quantity weighed over the Ship's side, and upon execution thereof, to cancel the bond of the first owner, importer or Consignee, and release him from further responsibility.

By order of the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium.

CECIL BEADON,

Offg. Secretary.

The 21st October, 1848.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, Home Department, Separate—Revenue, the 4th November, 1848—Notification. It having been represented to the Government of India that sugar from Singapore and Malacca has hitherto, in contravention of the law, been imported into the Tenasserim provinces: and further that the prevention of such importation would be likely to check the increasing rice cultivation and trade of the Tenasserim provinces without any present benefit to sugar growers in those provinces, the hon'ble the President of the Council of India in Council has resolved to remove the existing prohibition against the importation into the Tenasserim provinces to foreign sugar, rum, and rum, or sugar, rum and rum shrub, the produce of any British territory into the foreign sugar, rum and rum shrub can be legally imported; and it is hereby declared, that the resolutions of the 18th July 1846, making such importation illegal are rescinded accordingly.

By order of the President of the Council of India in Council.

G. A. BUSHBY,

Secy. to the Govt of India.

PASSAGE OF SERVANTS.*

Mistakes having occurred on the part of individuals applying to Government for permission for servants to proceed on board ship, with respect to the description of such servants, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct, that all persons applying to Government to authorize the reception of any servant on board ship, shall distinctly specify in their application, after careful inquiry, the country to which such servant may belong.

His Excellency in Council is also pleased to direct, that extracts from the former orders of the honorable the court of directors, relative to servants proceeding on board ship, be now re-published for general information :—

Extract from a public general letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated the 19th August, 1807.

4th.—“We have resolved, that in future, previous to any black servant, or the wife of any non-commissioned officer or private, either in His Majesty's or the company's service, being allowed to come to England, in attendance upon passengers on board any ship whatever, a deposit of £100 instead of £50, as heretofore, be made in the company's treasury, at your presidency.”

Extract from paragraph 17th of a public general letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated the 14th of January, 1809.

“We think it necessary here to state, that in giving these directions, it was our intention, that the deposit should be made, not only for the return of natives of India, but for that of black servants in general, and we, therefore, now direct, that the prescribed deposit shall be made, for the return of all servants who may be natives of any parts of Asia, or Africa, or other countries whatever, continents, or islands, which are situated within the limits of the Company's exclusive trade.”

Extract from a public general letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated the 22d July 1814.

69th.—“We however direct, that in future, upon permission being given for any female European servant to proceed to Europe, the deposit ordered by our general letter of the 19th August, 1817, be made previous to the order for the person to be received on board being delivered, and that it be particularly expressed in the order, whether the female servant is the wife of a non-commissioned officer or private in His Majesty's or the company's service; if so, to what regiment or corps the husband belongs, and whether it is the woman's intention to apply for leave to return to India.

Extract from a public general letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated the 7th of January, 1820.

4.—“We have of late received various applications from the wives of soldiers in the company's service, who have come to England in attendance on passengers during the voyage, to be granted a passage back to India, at the company's expense.

These persons have no claim whatever upon the company, and we have resolved not to accede to such applications under any circumstances. We therefore desire, that you will make our determination, in this respect, public, in order that females coming home in the service of individuals may be aware that they cannot entertain any expectation of being returned to India at the company's expense.

By Command of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council,

C. LUSHINGTON, Acting Chief Sec. to Govt.

Fort William, General Department, May 3, 1822.

* Modified. “Under the circumstances brought to our notice in your letters in this Dept. dated 12th March last, (No. 7) authorizing you to reduce the deposit made on account of native servants proceeding to England or to the Cape of Good Hope, from Rs. 1,000 to 500” See Cal. Gaz. 26th Jan. 1830.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE.

Considerable misapprehension is prevailing as to what articles are comprised in the term "baggage in use," and so entitled to free duty, it is hereby declared, that the term applies solely to wearing apparel, second-hand, or in use, cabin furniture and trifling personal property, all in use and accompanying; the baggage of overland passengers not accompanying them is also imported free, if it would have been free, had the proprietor come in the ship with it.

The tide-waiter on board each vessel after satisfying himself by inspection, that baggage as above defined, has been in use, will pass it direct from the ship.

Fresh millinery, saddlery, musical instruments, guns, pistols, carriages, wines, spirits, plate, glass, crockery, &c. not used, [although for personal use and not brought for sale] are liable to duty; all packages containing such articles as well as all closed packages, whatever contents may be stated to be, must be sent to the custom house, at the expense of the proprietor, for examination and levy of duty, unless the proprietor can produce to the tide-waiter, a custom house permit or pass, particularly specifying such packages.

Passengers whose baggage may have been forwarded to the custom house are requested to apply in writing to the collector of customs at the custom house, for a permit; and such applications should contain the number of packages, and the contents and value of each.

The inward baggage rules having in practice been modified to the extent of allowing free entry to the following articles, viz.

Each lady passenger.....One closed packages of new millinery.

Each gentleman ditto. { One closed case new saddlery, one ditto wearing apparel, and accoutrements, one gun and pair of

The inspectors will save the collector much trouble by going on board British passenger ships at the time of their arrival off town and passing all such packages.

The inspectors may likewise take the word of any gentleman in the Queen's or Company's service for the contents of any closed packages, and pass direct all such as may not appear to contain dutiable articles.

By order of the Board of Customs,

R. WALKER, Acting Collector Customs, Calcutta.

Custom House, the 2d Feb 1837.

N. B. The above applies solely to the baggage of passengers arriving from beyond sea. In passing the baggage of passengers to a ship leaving the port, the tide-waiter on board will exercise greater discretion in passing all wearing apparel new or old, furniture and personal property in use, and stores, such as wines, spirits, tea, sugar and biscuits; in short, all edible and drinkable articles, for the consumption of a passenger on board ship.

NOTICE.—Commanders of vessels being in the habit of inserting at the bottom of their manifests "surplus stores may be landed, if required," and subsequently importing large quantities of wines, spirits, hams, cheeses and other edible articles, and claiming exemption from the penalties prescribed by section 6th. of the act for goods unmanifested, on the ground, that such importations are comprehended in the manifest under the term surplus stores, notice is hereby given, that in future all goods of the above description, landed in excess of the quantity stated in the victualling bill, will be considered merchandise unmanifested, and be subjected to double duty or confiscation under the above section, as the Board of Customs may be pleased to direct.

By order of the Board of Customs,

R. WALKER, Acting Collector, Govt. Customs.

Calcutta, Custom House, 2d December, 1836.

Bengal Government Securities.**FOUR PER CENT. LOAN OF 1824-5.**

The notes of this loan are nearly all transferred to the second five per cent. loan, and no further transfers are now admitted.

SECOND FOUR PER CENT. LOAN OF 1828-9.

Opened on the 3d of July, 1828. Subscriptions to this loan were received for sums, in even hundreds, of Calcutta sicca rupees. The conditions of this loan are the same as those of the 18th August, 1825, save in respect to the rate of interest. Provided also, that the interest shall be paid in cash only, and not in bills on the honour of the court of directors. No further subscriptions are received to this loan.

THIRD FOUR PER CENT. LOANS OF JULY 7, 1831.

Promissory notes which are dated 1st May, 1833, closed on the 31st October, 1835, and in lieu of it, a fourth 4 per cent. loan has been opened by advertisement, dated 16th September 1835, in company's rupees inserted below under the same provisions and conditions as this loan.

Proprietors of paper of this loan receive interest half-yearly, viz. on the 1st May and 1st November of each year, and such as are *bona fide* residents in Europe, have the option to receive through their representatives in India interest, by bills on the H. C. of directors, at the exchange of 1s. 11d. per sicca rupee.

FOURTH FOUR PER CENT. LOAN OF SEPTEMBER 16TH, 1835.

In Company's Rupees, Promissory Notes, dated 31st March, 1836.

FORT WILLIAM, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, 16th Sept., 1836.

Notice is hereby given, that the sub-treasurers at Fort William, Fort St. George, and Bombay, the several residents at native courts, and several collectors of land revenue under those presidencies, as well as the collectors under the Agra government, have been authorized to receive, until further orders, any sums of money, in even hundreds, of not less than 500 company's rupees, which may be tendered on loan to the East India company, at an interest of 4 per cent. per annum, subject to the provisions hereinafter specified.

2. Audited bills for arrears of salary, whether the same shall have been advertised for payment or not, will be received in lieu of cash subscription without any deduction. Bills of Exchange on the public treasuries will also be received in subscription to this loan, with a deduction at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, for the period they may have to run. Treasury notes and all authorized public demands will be received as cash at par.

3. The pay master of the army, under the several presidencies, are also authorized to transfer any demand which may be payable by them respectively to this loan, and to grant drafts on the presidencies of Fort William, Fort St. George and Agra, for the amount, in the usual manner, on the accountant general; and on the presidency of Bombay, on the military pay master general, which drafts shall be received by the several officers above mentioned, in payment of subscriptions, on being tendered to them for that purpose.

4. Furruckabad, Lucknow, Madras and Bombay rupees will be received, where respectively current, at par with the company's rupees, in which last mentioned currency all acknowledgments for the receipt of money into this loan shall be expressed, and Calcutta sicca rupees, where this rupee is current, will be received at the rate of 15 sicca rupees for 16 company's rupees. Interest when paid in these rupees will be issued at the rate antecedently specified.

5. The several public officers authorized to receive subscriptions into this loan, will grant acknowledgments in the following form, for all sums received by them respectively.

"I hereby acknowledge that A. B. has this day paid into the East India company's treasury the sum of company's rupees _____ for which he is entitled to receive a promissory note, bearing interest from the 31st March or 30th September next ensuing of the year in which the subscription may be received, as the case may be) of the tenor and subject to the conditions specified in the advertisement published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 5d of Oct.

1835, and intermediately, the same interest from the date of this acknowledgment to the (31st March or 30th Sept. of the year of subscription as above)."

6. The deputy accountant-general at Fort William will, on the said acknowledgments being delivered to him, forthwith cause to be prepared and issued to the parties entitled thereto, promissory notes, under the signature of the secretary to the government of India of the following form:—

"FORT WILLIAM, the 31st March, 1836.

"Promissory note at 4 per cent. for company's rupees.

"The governor general of India in council, does hereby acknowledge to have received from A. B. the sum of company's rupees as a loan to the East India Company, and does hereby promise for and on behalf of the said company, to re-pay the said loan, by paying the said sum of company's rupees to the said A. B., his executors or administrators, or his or their order, on demand, at the general treasury of Fort William, after the expiration of three months notice of payment to be given by the governor-general of India in council in the Calcutta Gazette, and to pay the interest accruing on the said sum of company's rupees at the rate of four per cent. per annum, by half yearly payments at the general treasury of Fort William, to the said A. B. his executors or administrators, until the expiration of three months after such notice of payment as aforesaid, when the amount of interest due will be payable with the principal, and (such notice being considered as equivalent to a tender of payment at the period appointed for the discharge of the note,) all further interest shall cease.

"Signed by the authority of the governor-general of India in council,
*Accountant-General's Office, }
 Registered as No. of } Secretary to the Government."*

7. The several officers authorized to receive subscriptions, will, on application from the holders of acknowledgments, transmit them (free of every expense whatever) to the accountant-general in Bengal, to be exchanged for promissory notes bearing interest from the 31st March or 30th September next ensuing, after the date of subscription. The interest accruing on the broken period of the half year, that may intervene between the date of subscription and the 31st March or 30th September next ensuing, as the case may be, will be paid up at the time of granting the acknowledgment.

8. Proprietors of notes who may require the interest to be paid at the general treasury of Fort St. George, shall be entitled to receive it accordingly, provided they previously notify their wish to the accountant-general at Fort William, and present the notes to him to have an order for the payment of interest at the said treasury, written on the face of them under the signature of the said officer, or that of the deputy accountant-general. And after such order shall, on the application of the proprietor, be inscribed on any note, the interest shall be payable only from the said treasury, unless the proprietor shall prevent the notes with an application for the purpose of transferring the payment from Bengal to the accountant-general at Fort St. George, who, on such application being so made, will cancel the said order by a writing inscribed as aforesaid, under signature of himself or deputy. A similar course will be followed, *mutatis mutandis*, in the case of proprietors of notes who may desire to have the interest thereof paid at the general treasury of Bombay.

9. The proprietors of acknowledgments who may desire to have the interest of the promissory notes to be issued in exchange thereof, to be made immediately payable at Madras or Bombay, must express their desire to that effect on the face of the acknowledgments before transmitting them to the accountant-general at Fort William, who will make the interest payable accordingly in the manner and subject to the condition above-stated.

10. The promissory notes of this loan shall not be renewed or sub-divided except by the accountant-general. But the accountant-general at Fort St. George and Bombay will, on application of the proprietors of such notes, and the payment of the established fees, transmit them to the accountant-general of Bengal for the purpose of being renewed or sub-divided free of all further expense. In other respects, the practice and rules heretofore in use in regard to the renewal and sub-division of promissory notes, will be adhered to.

11. The said notes shall be advertised for payment in the inverse order in which they shall have been placed upon the general register; that is to say, the notes last brought on the register shall be first liable to be discharged; but all notes advertised at the same time for payment, shall become payable on demand, without regard to priority, at the expiration of the notice. Government shall also be at liberty to advertise other notes for payment, without waiting for the expiration of pending notices and to discharge the notes so subsequently advertised, at the expiration of the notice relating to them, notwithstanding the holders of notes comprized in prior advertisements may have omitted by themselves, or their attorneys, duly authorized, to apply for payment.

Published by order of the Honorable the Governor-General of India in Council,

G. A. BUSHBY, *Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

LOAN AT FIVE PER CENT. 30TH JUNE 1841.

TREASURY NOTES.—(Transfers)

Calcutta Govt. Gazette Extraordinary of 1st April 1841.

FORT WILLIAM, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, 31st March, 1841.

1. Notice is hereby given, that the Sub-Treasurers at Fort William, Fort St George, and Bombay, the several Residents at Native Courts, and several Collectors of Land Revenue under those Presidencies, as well as the Collectors and others in charge of Treasuries under the Government of the North Western Provinces, have been authorized to receive, until further orders, any sums of money, in even-hundreds, of not less than 500, of Company's Rupees, which may be tendered on Loan to the East India Company, at an Interest of 5 per Cent. per annum, subject to the provisions hereinafter specified

2. Audited Bills for arrears of Salary, whether the same shall have been advertised for payment or not, will be received in lieu of Cash Subscriptions without any deduction. Bills of Exchange on the Public Treasuries will also be received in Subscription to this Loan, with a deduction at the rate of 5 per Cent. per Annum for the period they may have to run. Treasury Notes, and all authorized Public Demands, will be received as Cash at par.

3. The Paymasters of the Army under the several Presidencies are also authorized to transfer any demands which may be payable by them respectively to this Loan, and to grant Drafts at the Presidencies of Fort William, Fort St. George, and in the North Western Provinces for the amount in the usual manner, on the Accountant General; and at the Presidency of Bombay, on the Military Paymaster General: which Drafts shall be received by the several Officers above mentioned, in payment of Subscriptions, on being tendered to them for that purpose.

4. Farruckabad, Lucknow, Madras and Bombay Rupees will be received where respectively current at par with the Company's Rupees, in which last mentioned currency all Acknowledgements for the receipt of money into this Loan shall be expressed, interest when paid in these Rupees will be issued at the rates antecedently specified

5. The several Public Officers authorized to receive Subscriptions into this Loan will grant Acknowledgements in the following Form, for all sums received by them respectively.

"I hereby acknowledge that A. B. has this day paid into the East India Company's Treasury the sum of Company's Rupees _____ for which he is entitled to receive a Promissory Note, bearing interest from the (30th of June or 31st December next ensuing of the year in which the Subscription may be received as the case may be) of the tenor and subject to the conditions specified in the advertisement published in the Calcutta Gazette of the _____ and intermediately the same interest from the date of this Acknowledgement to the (30th of June or 31st December of the year of Subscription as above)"

6. The Deputy Accountant General at Fort William will, on the said Acknowledgements being delivered to him, forthwith cause to be prepared and

issued to the parties entitled thereto, Promissory Notes under the signature of the Secretary to the Government of India in the following Form:

Fort William, 30th June, 1841.

"Promissory Note at 5 (five) per Cent. for Company's Rs.—The Governor General of India in Council does hereby acknowledge to have received from "A. B. the sum of Company's Rupees _____ as a Loan to the East India Company, and does hereby promise for and on behalf of the said Company to repay the said Loan, by paying the said sum of Company's Rupees _____ to the said A. B. his Executors or Administrators, or his or their order, on demand at the General Treasury of Fort William, after the expiration of three months notice of payment to be given by the Governor General of India in Council in the Calcutta Gazette, and to pay the interest accruing on the said sum of Company's Rupees _____ at the rate of 5 per Cent. per annum, by half yearly payments at the General Treasury of Fort William, to the said A. B. his Executors or Administrators, until the expiration of three months after such Notice of payment as aforesaid, when the amount of interest due will be payable with the principal, and (such notice being considered as equivalent to a tender of payment at the period appointed for the discharge of the Note) all further interest shall cease."

"Signed by the authority of the Governor General of India Council,"

"Secretary to the Government."

"Accountant General's Office
Registered as No of 1841-42,"

7. The several Officers authorized to receive Subscriptions will, on application from the Holders of Acknowledgments, transmit them (free of every expense whatever) to the Accountant General in Bengal, to be exchanged for Promissory Notes bearing interest from the 30th of June, or 31st December next ensuing after the date of Subscription. The interest accruing on the broken period of the half year, that may intervene between the date of Subscription and the 30th of June, or 31st December next ensuing, as the case may be, will be paid up at the time of granting the Acknowledgment.

8. Proprietors of Notes who may require the interest to be paid at the General Treasury of Fort St. George, shall be entitled to receive it accordingly, provided they previously notify their wish to the Accountant General at Fort William, and present the Notes to him to have an order for the payment of interest at the said Treasury, written on the face of them, under the signature of the said Officer or that of the Deputy Accountant General. And after such order shall, on the application of the Proprietor, be inscribed on any Note, the interest shall be payable only from the said Treasury, unless the Proprietor shall present the Note with an application for the purpose of transferring the payment to Bengal, to the Accountant General at Fort St. George, who, on such application being so made, will cancel the said order by writing inscribed as aforesaid, under the signature of himself or his Deputy. A similar course will be followed, *Mutatis Mutandis*, in the case of Proprietors of Notes who may desire to have the interest thereof paid at the General Treasury, of Bombay.

9. The proprietors of Acknowledgments, who may desire to have the interest of the Promissory Notes to be issued on exchange thereof, to be made immediately payable at Madras or Bombay, must express their desire to that effect on the face of the Acknowledgments, before transmitting them to the Accountant General at Fort William, who will make the interest payable accordingly in the manner and subject to the conditions above stated.

10. The Promissory Notes of this Loan shall not be renewed or sub-divided except by the Accountant General at Fort William. But the Accountants General at Fort St. George and Bombay will, on application of the Proprietors of such Notes, and the payment of the established fees, transmit them to the Accountant General in Bengal for the purpose of being renewed, or sub-divided free of all further expense. In other respects the practice and rules heretofore in use in regard to the renewal and sub-division of Promissory Notes will be adhered to.

11. The Notes of this Loan shall be advertised for discharge relatively to the 5 per Cent Loans of 1825, and 16th January 1830, in the order of their date; and the several Notes of this Loan shall be advertised for payment in the inverse order, in which they shall have been placed on the General Register, that is to say, the Notes last brought on the Register shall be first liable to be discharged.

But all Notes advertised at the same time for payment shall become payable on demand, without regard to priority; at the expiration of the notice. Government shall also be at liberty to advertise other Notes for payment without waiting for the expiration of pending notices, and to discharge the Notes so subsequently advertised at the expiration of the notice relating to them, notwithstanding the Holders of Notes comprised in prior advertisements may have omitted by themselves, or their Attornies duly authorized to apply for payment.

Published by Order of the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council,

(Signed) G. A. BUSHBY,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

FOUR PER CENT. LOAN OF FEBRUARY 1843.

Opened 1st February; conditions the same as those of the Loan of the 16th of September 1835 which will be found above.

TRANSMISSION OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BY PUBLIC DAWK

Calcutta Govt. Gazette, Page 763 of 1837.

FORT WILLIAM, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, 4th October, 1837.

Notice is hereby given, that in order to obviate inconvenience and losses which have been found to attend the transmission of Promissory Notes and the other Government Securities by the Public Dawk, the Accountant General of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal has been authorized on the application of parties to grant renewed Notes with the signatures and numbers in duplicate, so as to admit of their being cut in half for transmission by separate Dawks, the second half after receipt of intelligence of the arrival of the first. The renewed double-signed Notes will be in the names of the parties to whom they may be duly transferred at the time of renewal, and upon evidence being given as to the loss of either half during transmission by the Public Dawk, a duplicate Note will be immediately issued under a general guarantee to hold Government harmless on production of the other half, provided it shall be apparent that there has been no endorsement or other assignment made upon the Note before it was cut in half.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council,

(Signed) H. T. PRINSEP,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

REGISTRY OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES FOR TRANSMISSION FROM ONE STATION TO ANOTHER IN THE INTERIOR.

Calcutta Govt. Gazette, Page 222, of 1839.

FORT WILLIAM, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, 6th March, 1839

With reference to the notification published in this Department under date 4th October 1837, it is further notified to the Holders of Notes of the Government Loans who may desire to transmit them by the Public Dawk from station to station in the interior, that upon their application the Collectors of Land Revenue and other Officers in charge of Government Treasuries will register the transfers made of such Notes according to a form prescribed for their observance by a circular letter from the Accountant General dated 26th January 1824, and after such a registry of transfers shall have been made in a Collector's Office, if the Note shall be lost while under transmission by the Public Dawk, immediately after the date of registry, the Government Officers at the Presidency will grant a Duplicate Note, under the usual guarantee in the name of the last registered transferee upon advertisement being published of the loss, without requiring the Proprietor to wait the period of two years, as usually prescribed before granting Duplicates in the case of losses of Notes of which the transfers have not been registered.

Published by Order of the Honorable the President of India in Council,

(Signed) H. T. PRINSEP,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

REGISTRY OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES FOR TRANSMISSION BY DAWK FROM ONE PRESIDENCY TO ANOTHER.

Calcutta Government Gazette, page 782 of 1839.

PORT WILLIAM, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, 25th September, 1839.

With reference to the Notification published in this Department under date the 6th March last, it is further notified that the Honorable the President in Council has been pleased to extend the benefits of that Notification and to allow the Registry of endorsements upon Government Securities intended to be dispatched by Dawk from one Presidency to another to be made in the Office of the Accountants General respectively under the Provisions of the above-mentioned Notification.

Published by Order of the Honorable the President in Council,

(Signed) H. T. PRINSKP.

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

FEEs.

1. A fee of a rupee is to be paid on the renewal and consolidation of all Government promissory notes.
2. On the sub-division of any of the public securities, a fee of one rupee is levied on each note taken out by the party applying for the sub-division.
3. For each bill of exchange, drawn on a provincial treasury, a fee is levied in proportion to the amount, according to the same rates, which are established above, in clause 2, for the assessment of fees on the renewal of promissory notes.

Government Agency.

PORT WILLIAM, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT,

The 29th April 1848.

1. In compliance with instructions received from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, the right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council, is pleased to direct that the following Regulations for conducting the Government Agency business at the several Presidencies, be published for general information.

2. The Governor-General in Council has been pleased to authorize the Government agent of Port William and the Accountants General and the Sub-Treasurers at Port St. George and at Bombay for the time being to act under the responsibility of the honorable East India company, as agents for the purposes hereinafter mentioned of the public creditors of government whether residing in Europe or elsewhere. The government agent at Port William is also authorized to act as agent for the purposes hereinafter mentioned to absent proprietors of shares in the capital stock of the Bank of Bengal, and the accountants general and the sub-treasurers at Port St. George and at Bombay are also authorized to act as agents for similar purposes to absent proprietors of shares in the capital stock respectively of the Bank of Madras and of the Bank of Bombay.

3. The officers above mentioned is authorized to receive charge of and to grant receipts in duplicate for any obligations or loan acknowledgments of the government of India, or for certificates of shares in the abovementioned Banks at their respective presidencies which the proprietor may wish to deposit with them, and the accountant general and the sub-treasurer at Port St. George are also authorized on the application of the proprietor to receive charge of and to grant receipts in duplicate for promissory notes of the Government of Port St. George issued on account of the Tanjore debt. No note or certificate is to be received in deposit which shall not appear to be made out in the name of or be regularly endorsed to the person depositing it or on whose account the deposit may be made. Persons desiring to deposit their government securities or Bank share certificates shall make their application

to the government agent at Fort William, or to the accountant general and sub-treasurer at Fort St. George or at Bombay in the form hereunto subjoined No. 1, and the receipt of those officers will be given in the form No. 2.

4. The officers abovementioned will receive the interest on any government paper, or the dividend on any Bank share certificates which may be deposited with them, and will according to the instructions of the proprietor either remit the amount of such interest to England in bills to be drawn on the honorable court of directors, if the interest shall be payable in such bills by the terms of the loan, or they will pay the amount of such interest or dividend at the presidency, to any person nominated by the proprietor to receive such payment. The government agent at Fort William will also, according to the instructions of the proprietor, remit the amount of interest on such Government paper as may be deposited with him to the presidencies of Fort St. George or Bombay by drafts on the public treasuries of those presidencies or to any of the stations subordinate to the presidency of Fort William by drafts on the collectors or on the residents at Delhi or Lucknow according to the rates of exchange at which government may draw at the time. The accountant general and the sub-treasurer at Fort St. George will also, according to the instructions of the proprietor, remit the amount of interest or dividend on such government paper or Bank share certificates as may be deposited with them to any of the stations subordinate to the presidency of Fort St. George by drafts on the collectors, commissioners or residents according to the rates of exchange at which government may draw at the time. The accountant general and the sub-treasurer at Bombay will also, according to the instructions of the proprietor, remit the amount of interest on such government paper as may be deposited with them by drafts drawn upon any of the civil treasuries subordinate to the presidency of Bombay according to the rates of exchange at which government may draw at the time. The instructions as to the manner in which the interest or dividend is to be paid must be made out according to the forms hereunto subjoined, Nos. 3, 4 and 5, which are adapted to the several cases above specified, and the power of attorney for drawing the dividends on Bank shares certificates must be made out according to form No. 6. The proprietor will be at liberty to substitute one of these modes of receiving the interest or dividend for the other as often as he shall think fit provided that the fresh instructions be furnished one month before the day on which the interest may fall due. Persons having more promissory notes or Bank share certificates than one in deposit may give separate instructions regarding the interest on each note, or the dividend on each certificate, but the whole of the interest on each note or certificate must be received in the same manner and at the same time.

5. When the principal of any government paper so deposited shall become payable, the abovementioned officer will, according to the instructions of the proprietor, either pay the amount with interest due upon it to such person as may be appointed to receive the payment or they will re-invest it in any other loan to which it may be subscribable at the time, or in the purchase of other obligations or loan acknowledgments of the government of India, or of shares in the capital stock of the Banks abovementioned at their respective presidencies in the market at the current price of the day. The accountant general and the sub-treasurer at Fort St. George will also, according to the instructions of the proprietor, re-invest the amount in the purchase of promissory notes granted by the government of Fort St. George on account of the Tanjore Debt. The instructions for these purposes must be made out according to the forms hereunto subjoined Nos. 7, 8, and 9, which are adapted to the several cases above specified. The proprietor may at any time substitute one of these modes of disposing of the principal for the other provided that the fresh instructions be furnished one month before the day on which the principal falls due. Persons having more notes than one in deposit may give separate instructions regarding each note, but the whole amount of each note must be disposed of in the same manner and at the same time.

6. If any loan be opened by the Government into which the paper deposited may be receivable, the officers abovementioned are authorized to subscribe the papers so deposited to such loan upon receiving the instructions of the proprietors for that purpose although the notes may not be in course of payment: instructions for these purpose must be made out according to the form No. 10.

7. The officers abovementioned are authorized to receive remittances in government bills only from individuals, desiring to purchase the public securities or Bank shares for deposit with them, provided such bills shall be payable at the general treasury, or presidency pay office at Fort William if remitted to the government agent at Fort William, and at the general treasuries or government Agent's office at Fort St. George and Bombay if remitted to the accountants general and the sub-treasurers at those presidencies. The officers abovementioned are authorized to invest the amount of such remittances according to the instructions of the proprietor either by subscribing the amount to any loan which may be open for the receipt of cash or by purchase in the market at the current price of the day. Instructions for the purpose shall be made out according to the forms hereunto subjoined Nos. 11 and 12.

8. The officers abovementioned are further authorized to invest the amount of interest for dividends due on paper deposited with them in either of the modes mentioned in the last clause upon receiving the proprietor's instructions for that purpose: such instructions must be made out in the forms hereunto subjoined No. 13.

9. The same officers are further authorized at any time on receiving proper authority and instructions from the proprietor for that purpose to endorse any one or more promissory notes or Bank share certificates deposited with them as attorneys of the owner to such person as he shall direct, or to sell the same on the owner's account at the current price of the day, and to pay over the proceeds in cash at the general treasury to such person as the proprietor may appoint to receive the same provided that the whole amount of each note or Bank share sold shall be payable in one sum and to the same person. They are also authorized on receiving proper instructions from the proprietor to re-invest the proceeds of paper so sold in the purchase of other paper. Any fees which may have become due according to the rates hereinafter prescribed upon the paper required to be endorsed, are to be paid before the endorsement is made, or in case of the sale of the paper the fees shall be deducted from the amount proceeds before it is paid over. The power of attorney to endorse or to sell government securities must be made out according to the form No. 14, the direction to endorse according to the form No. 15, and the direction to sell and dispose of the proceeds according to the forms Nos 16 and 17. The power of attorney to sell, assign or transfer Bank shares, must be made out according to form No. 18.

10. If Government should at any future period grant a remittance of the principal of any paper deposited under the terms of this advertisement the officers abovementioned will remit the principal upon receiving instructions from the proprietor to that effect: such instructions must be made out according to the form No. 19. The proprietor may at any time withdraw the Government securities or Bank share certificates deposited or any part of them from the charge of the abovementioned officers, and such securities or certificates will be delivered up to the proprietor himself or to any other person whom he may authorize to receive them upon payment of such fees as may have become due to the Government Agent or to the accountants general and sub-treasurer according to the rates hereafter specified upon the paper so required to be delivered up. The authority to receive deposited paper must be made out according to the form No. 20.

11. In each of these cases on which the officers abovementioned are authorized to invest money in the public securities or in the purchase of Bank shares it is to be understood that they will invest as nearly as possible the whole amount, but that they are in no case and upon no account to exceed such fractional sum as may remain in their hands above the amount in-

vested will be payable on demand at the general treasury to the order of the proprietor. Such order is to be made out according to the form No. 21.

12 The full postage must be paid on all letters directed to the officers abovementioned, and the full postage on all letters from them will be charged to the persons to whom they are addressed. All letters addressed to them are to be superscribed in the following manner:—

“To the government agent for the time being, Fort William,” or

“To the accountant general and sub-treasurer, Fort St. George,” or

“To the accountant general and sub-treasurer, Bombay,” as the case may be.

13. The responsibility of the Honorable Company is strictly confined to the cases above specified and to such transactions as shall be conducted according to the prescribed forms. These forms will be printed and furnished in blank at the different presidencies and at the India House to persons desirous of availing themselves of the agency of the public servants, and no other than the forms so furnished will be received or acted upon by those officers.

14 Commission shall be payable to the abovementioned officers on the several transactions above specified according to the subjoined rates:

On cash receipts,	4 As. per cent.
On buying and selling company's paper or Bank shares, brokerage.....	2 do ditto
On deposits, a fee of one per thousand up to ten thousand rupees; above ten thousand an additional one rupee per every ten thousand not to exceed 20 rupees; on any sum in one note or certificate.....	20 Rupers.
On returning company's paper or Bank share certificates, on the principal,	4 As. per cent.
On subscribing company's paper of one closed loan to an open loan.....	1 R. p. mille.
On remitting the principal of notes when such remittance is granted in Government Bills.....	4 As. p. mille.

15. Such fees or commission as may have become due on any of the abovementioned transactions from any person depositing paper will be deducted by the government agent at Fort William, or the accountants general and sub-treasurers at Fort St. George and Bombay, from the first interest or dividend received by him or them from any paper in deposit belonging to such person, but if these officers shall in any instance omit to deduct their fees or commission from the interest or dividend coming first to their hands, they shall not be at liberty to make the deduction at any future period.

16. Government reserves to itself the liberty of withdrawing the authority hereby granted to the government agent at Fort William and to the accountants general and the sub-treasurers at Fort St. George and Bombay upon giving two years' notice of their intention so to do in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and at the expiration of such notice those Officers will cease to act in the concerns of individuals, but any paper which may have been deposited with them will remain for safe custody at the general treasuries until claimed by the proprietor.

Published by order of the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India in Council,

J. A. DORIN,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 1.

Form of application to be allowed to deposit Paper, with the Government Agency Officers.

Insert the year and day of the month on which the application is made, and the place at which it is signed.

Sir, (or Gentlemen, as the case may be.)

Please to receive the public securities (or Bank share certificates, as the case may be) here under mentioned into your charge according to the terms of the advertisement published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the _____

One promissory note of the Supreme Government, No. _____ of _____ dated _____ for Rs. _____

One promissory note of the Tanjore debt, No. _____ of _____ dated _____ for Co's Rs. _____

One certificate of shares from No. _____ to No. _____ of Rupees _____ each, in the capital stock of the Bank of _____; viz. _____ dated _____ Rs. _____.

I am, Sir, (or Gentlemen, as the case may be,) A. B.

To the Government Agent, for the time being,
Fort William.

To the Accountant General and Sub-Treasurer,
Fort St. George, or
Bombay,

as the case may be.

No. 2.

Form of Receipt to be given by the Government Agency Officers for paper deposited.

Name of Presidency.

Government Agent's (or Agent's, as the case may be) Office, the _____ of _____ 18-____.

Received of _____ the undermentioned public securities (or Bank share certificates, as the case may be) to be kept under my (or our, as the case may be) charge upon the terms of the advertisement published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, of the _____.

One promissory note of the Supreme Government, No. _____ of _____ dated _____ for Rs. _____.

One ditto _____ of the Tanjore debt, No. _____ of _____ dated _____ for Co's Rs. _____.

One certificate of _____ shares, from No. _____ to No. _____ of Rupees _____ each, in the capital stock of the Bank of _____; viz. No. _____ dated _____ Rs. _____.

C. D., Government Agent.
or E. F., Accountant General.
and G. H., Sub Treasurer.

as the case may be.)

No. 3.

Form of instructions for the receipt and disposal of interest on Government Securities when to be remitted by bills on the Court of Directors.

[Insert date of time and place of filling up the instruction.]

Sir, (or Gentlemen, as the case may be.)

Please to receive the interest accruing from time to time on the undermentioned public securities deposited with you in bills on the honorable Court of Directors according to the conditions of the loans to which these securities belong.

The bills to be made payable to A. B. or order, and to be enclosed to the address of C. D. at E

One promissory note of the Supreme Government No. _____ of _____ dated _____ for Rs. _____.

One ditto _____ of the Tanjore debt, No. _____ of _____ dated _____ for Co's Rs. _____.

I am, &c.
&c. &c.

To the Government Agent,
Fort William;
(or as the case may be.)

No. 4.

Where to be remitted by bills on the Collectors, Commissioners, Residents or other Officers in charge of Civil Treasuries.

Sir, (or Gentlemen)

Date of time and place.

Please to receive the interest accruing from time to time on the under-mentioned securities deposited with you by draft on the collector of _____ or the Commissioner of _____ or the resident of _____ (as the case may be.)

Payable to A. B. or order, and to enclose the said draft to C. D. at E.

One promissory note of the Supreme Government No. _____ of dated _____

Sa. Rs. _____.

One ditto _____ of the Tanjore debt, No. _____ of _____ dated _____
Sa. Rs.

I am, &c.,

&c. &c. &c.

*To the Government Agent,
Fort William,
(or as the case may be.)*

No. 5.

Where to be paid at the Treasury.

Date of time and place.

Sir, (or Gentlemen,)

Please to pay the amount of the interest (or the dividend) accruing from time to time on the undermentioned securities (or Bank share certificates) deposited with you to A. B. or C., or to his order, on my account upon demand at the General Treasury of _____

One promissory note of the Supreme Government, No. _____ of _____ dated _____ for Sa. Rs. _____.

One ditto _____ of the Tanjore debt, No. _____ of _____ dated _____ for Co.'s Rs. _____.

One certificate of _____ shares from No. _____ to No. _____ of Rs. _____ each, in the capital stock of the Bank of _____ viz.
No. _____ -dated _____ Rs. _____.

I am, &c.,

&c. &c. &c.

*To the Government Agent,
Fort William,
(or as the case may be.)*

No. 6.

Form of Power of Attorney to draw Dividends on Bank Shares.

KNOW ALL MEN by these presents that I _____ do make, constitute and appoint the person (or persons) at present exercising the office (or offices) of Government Agent at Fort William in Bengal (or accountant general and sub-treasurer of the East India Company at Fort St. George in Madras, or at Bombay, as the case may be), to be my true and lawful attorney, (or attorneys), and from time to time as any other person shall be appointed to exercise that said office (or either of the said offices,) I do substitute the person so appointed, so that this power shall always be executed (or executed jointly) by the person (or persons) exercising the said office (or offices) for me and in my name and on my behalf to receive of and from the treasurer or other proper officer of the Bank of Bengal (or Madras or Bombay, as the case may be) and give receipts for all dividends that are now due and that shall hereafter become due and payable for or in respect of all and every or any share to which I now am or may hereafter become entitled in the said Bank of Bengal (or Madras or Bombay, as the case may be) and to do all lawful acts requisite for effecting the premises, hereby ratifying and confirming all that attorney (or attorneys) the said Government Agent at Fort William in Bengal (or accountant general and sub-treasurer at Fort St.

received for such subscription in deposit for me under the terms of the advertisements published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the _____.

One bill drawn by _____ on the _____ No. _____ dated _____ for Rs. _____.

One bill drawn by _____ on the _____ No. _____ dated _____ for Rs. _____.

I am, &c.,

&c. &c. &c.

To the Government Agent,
Fort William,
or as the case may be.)

No. 12.

Where to be invested in paper purchased.

Date of time and place.

Sir, (or Gentlemen,)

Please to invest the amount of the undermentioned bills when the same shall become payable at the general treasury in loan acknowledgments or promissory notes of the Government of India (or in promissory notes of the Tanjore debt or in shares in the capital stock of the Bank of Bengal, or Madras or Bombay, as the case may be) in my name and on my account and to retain the same when purchased in deposit under the terms of the advertisements published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the _____.

One bill drawn by _____ on the _____ No. _____ dated _____ for Rs. _____.

One bill drawn by _____ on the _____ No. _____ dated _____ for Rs. _____.

I am, &c.,

&c. &c. &c.,

To the Government Agent,
Fort William,
(or as the case may be.)

No 13

Form of instruction to invest the amount of interest (or of dividends) accruing on paper deposited in the purchase of other paper.

Date of time and place.

Sir, (or Gentlemen,)

Please to invest the amount of interest (or of dividends) accruing from time to time on the undermentioned securities (or Bank share certificates) deposited with you in the purchase of loan acknowledgments or promissory notes of the Government of India (or of promissory notes of the Tanjore debt, or in the purchase of shares in the capital stock of the Bank of Bengal, or Madras or Bombay, as the case may be) in my name and on my account and to retain the same when purchased in deposit under the terms of the advertisements published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the _____.

One promissory note of the Supreme Government No. _____ of _____ dated _____ for Rs. _____.

One ditto _____ of the Tanjore debt, No. _____ of _____ dated _____ for Rs. _____.

One Certificate of _____ Shares from No. _____ to No. _____ of Rs. _____ each, in the capital stock of the Bank of _____ viz. No. _____ dated _____ Rs. _____.

I am, &c.,

&c. &c. &c.

To the Government Agent
Fort William,
(or as the case may be.)

No. 14.

Form of Power of attorney to sell or endorse government securities.

Know all men by these presents that I _____ do make, constitute, and appoint the person (or persons) at present exercising the office (or offices) of government agent at Fort William in Bengal (or accountant general and sub-treasurer of the the East India Company at Fort St. George in Madras or at Bombay, as the case may be) to be my true and lawful attorney (or attorneys) and from time to time as any other person shall be appointed to exercise the said office (or either of the said offices) I do substitute the person so appointed so that this power shall always be executed (or executed jointly) by the person (or persons) exercising the said office (or offices) in my name and on my behalf to endorse, sell, and assign all or any securities of the East India Company deposited or which may hereafter be deposited by or for me with the said government agent (or accountant general and sub-treasurer,) under the terms of the advertisement published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the _____ and to receive the consideration money and to give a receipt or receipts for the same, and to do all lawful acts requisite for effecting the premises, hereby ratifying and confirming all that the said government agent (or accountant general and sub-treasurer) for the time being shall do therein by virtue hereof, and in case of my death this letter of attorney as to all matters and things which after my decease shall be done by my said attorney (or attorneys) by virtue of or under color or in pursuance thereof shall so far as the said East India Company are interested or concerned, be as binding upon my executors and administrators as the same would have been upon me if living, unless notice in writing, of my death shall have been previously given to the said government agent (or accountant general and sub-treasurer) by my executors or administrators, or by some person or persons interested in the property to which this letter of attorney refers, and unless such notice be given I hereby promise and engage and bind myself, my executors, and administrators to and with the said East India Company that they, my said executors and administrators, shall and do allow, ratify, and confirm as good, valid, and effectual against them and against my estate whatsoever shall or may be done by my said attorney (or attorneys) after my decease so far as the said East India Company shall or may be in any way or manner interested therein. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this _____ day of _____ in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and _____.

Signed, sealed, and delivered by }
_____ in the presence of _____ }

No. 15.

Form of instruction to endorse over paper deposited.

Date of time and place.

Sir, (or Gentlemen,)

By virtue of my power of attorney to you dated _____ please to endorse the undermentioned securities (or Bank share certificates) deposited with you to A. B. and to deliver the same to the endorsee or to his order.

One promissory note of the Supreme Government No. _____ of _____ dated _____ for Sa. Rs. _____.

One ditto _____ of the Tanjore debt, No. _____ of _____ dated _____ for Co.'s Rs. —

One Certificate of ——— shares from No. ——— to No. ——— of Rs. ——— each, in the capital stock of the Bank of ——— viz. No. ——— dated ——— Rs. ———.

I am, &c.,

&c. &c. &c.

To the Government Agent,
Fort William,
(or as the case may be.)

—
No. 16.

Form of direction to sell paper deposited

Date of time place.

Sir, (or Gentlemen,)

By virtue of my power of attorney to you dated ——— please to sell on my account the undermentioned securities (or Bank shares) deposited with you on my account and to pay the proceeds to A. B. or his order, on my account upon demand at the general treasury at Fort William (or Fort St. George or Bombay, as the case may be.)

One promissory note of the Supreme Government, No. ——— of ——— dated ——— for Rs. ———.

One ditto ——— of the Tanjore debt, No. ——— of ——— dated ——— for Co.'s Rs. ———.

One certificate of ——— shares from No. ——— to No. ——— of Rs. ——— each, in the capital stock of the Bank of ——— viz. No. ——— dated ——— Rs. ———.

I am, &c.,

&c. &c. &c.

To the Government Agent,
Fort William,
(or as the case may be.)

—
No. 17.

Form of instructions to sell paper deposited and re-invest the proceeds the purchase of other paper.

Date of time and place.

Sir, (or Gentlemen,)

By virtue of my power of attorney to you dated ——— please to sell on my account the undermentioned securities (or Bank shares) deposited with you and to re-invest the proceeds in the purchase of loan acknowledgments promissory notes of the Government of India (or of promissory notes of the Tanjore debt, or in the purchase of shares in the capital stock of the Bank of Bengal, or Madras or Bombay, as the case may be) in my name and on my account and retain the same when purchased in deposit under the terms of the advertisement published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the ———.

One promissory note of the Supreme Government No. ——— of ——— dated ——— for Rs. ———.

One ditto ——— of the Tanjore debt, No. ——— of ——— dated ——— for Co.'s Rs. ———.

One certificate of ——— shares from No. ——— to No. ——— of Rs. ——— each, in the capital stock of the Bank of ——— viz. No. ——— dated ——— Rs. ———.

I am, &c.,

&c. &c. &c.

To the Government Agent,
Fort William,
(or as the case may be.)

No. 18.

Form of power of attorney to sell, assign, and transfer Bank Shares.

Know all men by these presents that I ——— do make, constitute, and appoint the person (or persons) at present exercising the office (or offices) of government agent at Fort William in Bengal (or accountant general and sub-treasurer of the East India Company at Fort St. George in Madras or at Bombay, as the case may be) to be my true and lawful attorney (or attorneys) and from time to time as any other person shall be appointed to exercise the said office (or either of the said offices), I do substitute the person so appointed so that this power shall always be executed (or executed jointly) by the person or (persons) exercising the said office or (office-s) in my name and on my behalf to make sale, and dispose of and assign and transfer or cause and procure to be assigned and transferred in the book or books of the Bank of Bengal (or Madras or Bombay, as the case may be) kept for that purpose all and any share and shares to which I now am or hereafter may be entitled in the said Bank to and into the name or names of such person or persons as shall buy and accept the same and for such price and in such manner as my attorney or (attorneys) the said government agent (or accountant general and sub-treasurer) for the time being shall think fit and to receive the consideration money for the same and upon receipt thereof acquittances and discharges for me and in my name, or otherwise to make, sign, and give, hereby ratifying and confirming all that my attorney (or attorneys) the said government agent (or accountant general and sub-treasurer) for the time being shall do therein by virtue thereof. And in case of my death this letter of attorney as to all matters and things which after my decease shall be done by my attorney (or attorneys) the said government agent (or accountant general and sub-treasurer) for the time being, by virtue or under color or in pursuance thereof shall so far as the said Bank of Bengal (or Madras or Bombay, as the case may be) their successors or assigns are interested or concerned be as binding upon my executors and administrators as the same would have been upon me if living, unless notice, in writing, of my death shall have been previously given to and left at the said Bank of Bengal, (or Madras or Bombay, as the case may be) by my executors or administrators, or by some person or persons interested in the property to which this letter of attorney refers. And unless such notice be given I hereby promise and engage and bind myself, my executors, and administrators to and with the said Bank of Bengal (or Madras or Bombay, as the case may be) that my executors or administrators shall and do allow, ratify, and confirm as good, valid, and effectual whatsoever shall or may be done by my attorney (or attorneys) the said government agent (or accountant general and sub-treasurer) for the time being after my decease so far as the said Bank of Bengal (or Madras or Bombay, as the case may be) shall or may be in any manner interested therein. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal at ——— the ——— day of ——— in the year of our Lord One Thousand, Eight Hundred and ———.

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the }
said ——— in the presence of — }

No. 19.

Form of instructions to remit the principal of Government Securities.

Date of time and place.

Sir, (or Gentlemen,)

Please to remit the principal and interest of the undermentioned securities deposited with you in bills of the governor-general in council (or governor in council) on the honorable the court of directors if any such remittance for the principal shall have been on the receipt of the instructions or shall at any time, until further orders from me be granted by the government of India:

One promissory note of the Supreme Government, No. _____ of _____
dated _____ for Sa. Rs. _____.
One ditto _____ of ditto _____ No. _____ of _____ dated _____
for Co.'s Rs. _____.

I am, &c., &c. &c. &c.

To the Government Agent,
Fort William,
(or as the case may be.)

No. 20.

Form of direction to deliver up deposited paper.

Date of time and place

Sir, (or Gentlemen,)

Please to deliver the undermentioned securities (or Bank share certificates)
deposited with you to A. B. on my account.

One promissory note of the Supreme Government, No. _____ of _____
dated _____ for Sa. Rs. _____.

One ditto _____ of the Tanjore debt, No. _____ of _____ dated _____
for Sa. Rs. _____.

One certificate of _____ shares from No. _____ to No. _____ of Rs. _____
each in the capital stock of the Bank of _____ viz No. _____ dated _____
Rs. _____.

I am, &c., &c. &c. &c.

To the Government Agent,
Fort William,
(or as the case may be.)

No. 21.

Form of draft for cash balance.

Date of time and place.

Sir, (or Gentlemen,)

Please to pay the balance of cash at my credit with you to A. B. or
order.

I am, &c., &c. &c. &c.

To the Government Agent,
Fort William,
as the case may be.)

Fort William, Financial Department, the 8th September, 1849.

NOTIFICATION.—Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of instructions received from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, the Government Agents at the several Presidencies have been authorized to purchase Public Bills, on account of Constituents, desirous of effecting remittances to England, on the understanding that these purchases shall be at the sole risk of the Constituents concerned, and that the Government will be in no way responsible for the Private Agency, which may thus be voluntarily committed to the Public Agents.

The sanction now given is not, in any case, to be construed to extend to the purchase of Private Bills of any description whatever.

By order of the Hon'ble the President in Council,

J. A. DORIN, Secy. to the Govt of India.

Notice is hereby given, that orders granted by the Government Agent on the General Treasury, will henceforth be claimable on the next business day following the date of the said orders.

Govt. Agent's Office, }
18th September, 1849. }

J. G. CAMPBELL,
Government Agent.

APPENDIX

PART VIII.

House Assessment.*

As much misconception prevails on the part of landlords and others in regard to the remission of the House Tax, for periods during which houses are unoccupied, and to the rules, established for hearing appeals against the assessment, the collector of assessment deems it necessary to inform landlords, where any house, building, or ground, within the said Town, has been vacant for sixty consecutive days in any quarter of a year, the rates for that quarter shall be remitted, provided that the owner of such house, buildings, or land, shall have given notice in writing of the vacancy thereof, to the Secretary of the Commissioners, within seven days next after the day on which it becomes vacant; and if such notice of vacancy be not given within the said seven days, the said rates shall be remitted from the day on which the notice may be delivered to the Secretary.

The bills for house tax, being made out from books prepared by the assessors, and approved by the justices at their quarter sessions, neither the Commissioners nor Collector have power to alter those bills in any respect, consequently, when parties are desirous of having their own names substituted for the names in which the bills are made out, or when the assessor's valuation of premises is objected to, they should apply to the justices at their quarter sessions for the alteration of names or the abatement of assessment, as the case may be, and landlords are *particularly required to take notice* that any abatement in the assessment which may be allowed by the justices in sessions has effect *from and after the quarter immediately succeeding that in which the abatement was allowed, and not retrospectively.*

The Quarter Sessions are holden by H. M. Justices of the Peace in February, May, August and November in each year; at these sessions the Assessors make such increase in the valuation of premises as they may deem proper, timely notice being served upon the owners or occupiers of the premises the assessment whereof it is proposed to increase. Public notice is given in the Calcutta *Exchange Gazette*, of the holding of the quarter sessions and of the period allowed by the justices for receiving appeals against the assessment. Appeals should be delivered to the clerk to the justices, and receipts obtained from him of their having been filed in his office. The assessors give notice to appellants of the day and hour appointed by the justices to hear their appeals.— *Vide Sections 39, 40, 41, 42. Act 10 of 1852.*

The house tax is *payable quarterly*, and recoverable, in cases of default, by distress of the goods and chattels of the owner or occupier, under the provisions of Act X of 1852.

Calcutta, 1st June, 1842.

A Tax of $6\frac{1}{2}$ or one anna in the Rupee per cent. per annum, on the rent, is levied quarterly by the collector of assessment on all dwelling houses or tenements in Calcutta.

The rent of houses occupied by the Proprietors is estimated at the rent similar houses of the neighbourhood are let

* The collection of the house assessment is now transferred to the municipal but is subject to the same rules as prevailed when it was under the justices.

No tax is levied on empty houses, if the same be duly reported to the collector within seven days of being vacated — *Vide Section 37 Act X of 1852.*

Public religious edifices are exempt from the payment of tax.

The assessment on all premises is taken on the rents already known. When rents fall, or the value decreases from any cause, parties may petition the Justices of the Peace, through the clerk to the Justices in Session, when, after examination, their cases will be taken into consideration. In assessing new premises, the assessor will serve on the proprietor a notice, specifying the rate at which the tax will be levied, should this appear to the owner excessive, he can, as in the above case, send to the clerk of the peace a petition stating his objections when his case will be brought forward and heard. Should no objection be made, the rate named by the assessor will be fixed. Sessions are held quarterly for hearing all objections as to rent, and any alteration made in session, whether of increase or decrease will take place from the commencement of the next quarter, and will not have any retrospective effect nor will the alteration break in upon a quarter.

When the property is occupied by huts, built by the tenants, besides the real amount of ground rent received by the proprietor, a valuation on the huts is also made, and the owner is assessed for both the ground rent and the value of the huts; he on his part may levy the tax, or the difference between the ground rent and the valuation, from his tenants — *Vide Section 35 Act 10 of 1852.*

On the sale or purchase of property the purchaser should see that all balances are adjusted and proprietors should be careful to notify to the assessors that such change has taken place, the assessor on being satisfied of the correctness of such information will, during the next session, insert the name of the new proprietor in the assessment book, after which the bills will be issued in the name of the purchaser.

If any part of premises be occupied *the whole* is considered as occupied. The owner can have the separate parts assessed separately by application to the Justices.

The tax is collected quarterly, and in case of refusal or evasion of payment, the collector may levy the same by distress of property of the occupier or proprietor. — *Vide Sections 44, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 54, 55.* Parties often think it sufficient to intimate a fall in their rental to the collector, but this is of no avail, for the notice of occupation in which it is generally inserted, is obliged to be kept in his office, whilst the notice of reduction should be made to the clerk to H. M.'s Justices in Sessions, if with the view to having it rated accordingly.

Ecclesiastical Department.

Extract from the proceedings of the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council, under date the 20th August, 1813.

BURIAL, MARRIAGE AND BAPTISM FEES.

With respect to the rates of fees for the ritual service, it has been thought proper to continue to charge the same sums which have heretofore been received on account of funeral fees, with some modifications, calculated to relieve the lower classes of the community, upon whom the fees formerly charged might be thought to press too heavily. With these views the following rates have been established, which it is hoped, will afford relief to the public, without materially affecting the just rights of the chaplains, viz.

- 1st.—That the fee for interring a body in the ground be, if brought in a horse or coach..... Rs. 32
- 2d.—Ditto for interring a body in a pukka grave, the dimensions of which are not to exceed in length 10 feet, and in breadth 6, be.... 50
- 3d.—Ditto, if brought on the shoulders, and coffin ornamented, and interred in the ground..... 2
- 4th.—Ditto, if ditto, and coffin unornamented..... Nothing
- 5th.—Ditto, if brought on the shoulders, and placed in a pukka grave. 24
- 6th.—A tomb-stone perpendicularly erected, not to be considered as a monument, nor if laid on the grave it does not exceed two feet in width.

- 7th.—A monument, when the ground occupied is equal to the grave or not exceeding 10 feet in length and six in breadth..... 50*
- 8th —A ditto, ground double the grave..... 100
- 9th —A ditto, ditto treble the grave..... 150
- 10th.—The dimensions of a monument are not to exceed the abovementioned sizes, without the special sanction of the select vestry, whose duty it should be to limit the spaces occupied in the Burying Ground.

By order of the Right Hon. the Governor General in Council,

C. M. RICKETTS. *Sec. to the Govt.*

DISSENTERS' BURIAL.

The following is an extract from an official communication to the Military Board, dated the 28th September, 1848.

"It should be distinctly understood that it is not optional with the Clergyman to give or withhold the key of the Burial ground, which must be opened whenever it is required for purposes of interment by Europeans or Christians, of whatever sect or denomination.

The Lord Bishop has also been informed, that in respect to ground which has been consecrated by him, or ground which may be set apart hereafter at a station, for the purpose of burial, it is desirable that a sufficient portion should be reserved for the use of Dissenters."

General Department, the 19th of January, 1827.

The Right Honorable the Vice-President in Council has been pleased to authorize the following revised scales of fees to be received henceforward by the Presidency chaplains on account of marriages and baptisms, and by the Cathedral clerk, on the former.

CHAPLAINS.—A fee of fifty rupees for a marriage by license, and of sixteen rupees for a marriage by banns.

A fee of thirty-two rupees for every baptism which the chaplains shall be called upon to administer out of the hours of divine service on Sundays, except in cases of dangerous illness.

CLERK.—A fee of five rupees on a marriage by license, and of two rupees on presentation the banns of publication.

By command of the Right Honorable the Vice-President in Council,

C. LUSHINGTON, *Chief Sec. to the Govt*

The Military exempt from fees to Chaplains.

Ecclesiastical Department, April 22, 1835.

The Honorable the Governor-general of India in council is pleased to notify that in future no fees what ever shall be required from the military service, or from the families of military persons, by the honorable company's chaplains, in the presidencies of Bengal and Agra, for the performance of sacred offices.

Abstract of Rules and Regulations relating to leaves of absence, furlough, &c. to chaplains, dated 29th December, 1825.

1. Application for leave of absence to be made to Government through the Lord Bishop, or in his absence through the Archdeacon or commissaries

2. Applications for leave of absence for sickness, to be accompanied with certificate in duplicate of the medical officer of the station, countersigned by the senior medical officer, if more than one, of state of health.

3. When extension of leave of absence is required, a certificate of state of health of the senior surgeon of the station to be furnished.

* The abolition of the fees on Monuments is under consideration of the Government, December 1848.

4. Should the individual proceed to any other station without coming to Calcutta, certificate of state of health, of the senior surgeon of such station to be sent. If he come to Calcutta, a similar certificate of the surgeon attending upon him, countersigned by the superintending surgeon of the presidency, or one of the members of the medical board.

5, 6, and 7 cancelled.

8. Chaplains who proceed to Europe without having returned to India, considered as on furlough from date of leaving India, and their allowances to cease from such date.

9. Officiating senior or junior presidency chaplain, entitled to all fees on performance of duties of such office, during absence of principal.

10. When voyage to sea, Cape of Good Hope, St. Helena, or any place within the company's limits, necessary for health, certificate to that effect of surgeon in attendance, countersigned by a member of the medical board, to accompany application for leave. Application for leave to the presidency to be made first.

11. Certificate of pilot, of date of his quitting the vessel, to accompany intimation of final departure, to be forwarded addressed to civil auditor.

12. If no pilot on board, leave to commence from date of government order granting the same.

13. Application on account of sickness, to be further accompanied by medical certificate.

14. The place to which desirous of proceeding to be specified in application for leave; general terms "to make a sea voyage" inadmissible.

15. If return to the presidency be delayed beyond term of leave, by uncontrollable circumstances, certificate of the fact by the chief officer at the place of detention, to accompany application for further leave.

16. A chaplain on obtaining leave of absence to sea, to apply to secretary in general department for order to the commander of a vessel to be received on board (with family if any) as passenger and to obtain certificates from civil auditor and accountant general of no claim of government against him.

17. If sickness prevent return to the presidency within leave of absence, application for extension of leave to be made, accompanied by a certificate of the chief medical officer of the place, stating necessity of extension of leave.

18. Similar course to be pursued on every subsequent application for renewal of leave for sickness.

19. If period of leave beyond the limits of presidency originally granted insufficient, sufficient reason to be assigned for its extension.

20. Period of absence from Bengal Presidency, not included in term of service, which entitled to retirement on pay of military rank.

21. On leave of absence for sickness to eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, to the Cape, or St. Helena, full allowance drawn for the certified time and not later, but not to be disbursed after embarkation or until return.

22. The above applicable only in cases of return to India after absence for sickness or private affairs or in case of death (to be certified by the chief officer of the place) previous to permission to proceed to Europe. If after leaving India on leave, and proceed to Europe without returning to India, then to be considered on furlough from time of departure from India, allowances to cease from such date of departure.

23. Chaplains returning to England on furlough, or retiring from the service to be furnished with a certificate from the Secretary in the general department, of permission and of length of service.

24. In case of sickness a certificate of state of health and necessity of proceeding to Europe by surgeon in attendance, countersigned by a member of the medical board, to accompany application for leave to Europe on furlough.

25. Statement of service to specifying period of actual residency in India, time of absence on furlough on former occasion, and intention of retiring or otherwise, to be completed and certified by Civil Auditor, to accompany application to secretary in the General Department, for furlough.

26. Furlough to Europe limited to three years from leaving India, on full pay of Major, (15 shillings per day) after seven years service. If granted

for sickness period to completion of that period of service, than on full pay of captain, (10 shillings per day.)

27. Advance of six months' pay of major or captain issuable in India, regulated according to period of actual service.

28. On arrival in England on furlough, report of same to be made to secretary to Court of Directors, accompanied by certificate received in India.

29. Extension of furlough not granted in England, except in case of sickness or other necessary cause, to be proved to Court of Directors.

30. On expiration of extension of furlough, application to be made to return to duty, or reside further time in Europe.

31. Under 53 Geo 3 Cap. 15, sec. 84, an officer under lieut. colonel eligible to return to the service after five years' absence, or under 33. Geo. 3. Cap. 52, Sec. 70, who fails to receive extension of furlough.

32. Pay in England commences from last pay in India, and continues for 2 years and 6 months only from quitting India, although furlough extended, but on return to India, six months' pay advanced on application to auditor of India accounts.

33. If three years from quitting India extended, pay to cease after prescribed period.

34. On return to India, allowances recommence from date of arrival in Bengal.

35. On returning to India from furlough, certificate and shipping order to be obtained from secretary India House, to be laid before government on arrival in Bengal.

36. In payment of allowances, time of previous and every subsequent furlough to be reckoned.

37. In case of death on furlough, estate of deceased entitled to pay up to death, to be certified by Minister or Church Wardens, or chief magistrate of nearest town, borough corporate.

38. Certificate of unavoidable detention on homeward voyage, or in England, to be obtained from auditor of India accounts, as grounds of exception to general rules, if so admitted by Court of Directors.

39. Pay in England issues in England half yearly at Midsummer and Christmas, on presenting bill to auditor of India accounts.

40. At time of payment, principal or his attorney to appear at the office of auditor in England. Attorney to produce certificate of Minister, Church Wardens, or chief magistrate of nearest town or borough corporate, of principal being alive.

41. Pay certificate from auditor of India accounts, of date up to which payment made in England, to be obtained.

42. In computing service which entitles to retirement, absence on sickness or under leave to Cape of Good Hope, or other place, to be included, but no absence on other accounts.

43. On quitting presidency with intention of retiring, certificate from secretary in General Department, of permission to proceed to Europe with option of retiring, and of length of service to be obtained.

44. Intention of retiring to be signified to Court of Directors within twelve months arrival in England.

45. Vacancy by retirement, reckoned from date pilot leaves vessel on which individual embarked for Europe.

46. Chaplains after 18 years' service, including 3 years for one furlough, entitled to retire on pay of lieutenant colonel, viz. £365 per annum. If sickness compel quitting the country, after 10 years' service, then entitled to retire, on half-pay of lieut. colonel, viz. £200-15 per annum; and if quit the country from same cause, after 7 years' service, then entitled to retire on half-pay of major, viz. £173-7-6 per annum.

47. Retirement from service when no intention signified, to be computed from expiration of 3 years from quitting India unless furlough extended, then from expiration of such extension, or otherwise from date when application to retire laid before the court, which ever shall first happen.

48. In cases of retirement, testimonials from the Lord Bishop, as to conduct, to be transmitted to Court of Directors through government.

Abstract of rules and regulations relating to leave of absence, &c. to chaplains passed by the government, 31st May, 1831.

1. Any chaplain absent from his station without leave to forfeit the whole of his allowances for the period of unauthorized absence, unless penalty be remitted by government. Any chaplain exceeding his leave, to be held absent without permission for the time of such excess.
2. Any chaplain leaving his station whether with, or without orders, to report same to the civil auditor.
3. Any chaplain removed from his station to another, to report to the civil auditor the dates of departure from the one, and of arrival at the other. Civil auditor restricted from passing the bill of any chaplain appointed to a new station, for the allowances belonging to such station, until he receives a report of his arrival at the place of his appointment.
4. Leave of absence to any place on the continent of India, not to exceed six months; but extended by government, on cause being shewn.
5. Any chaplain desiring to visit the presidency, with the intention of proceeding to sea, to specify in application the period of leave necessary for the first purpose, on expiration of which, renewed leave given, for periods not exceeding one month, until he finally avails himself of further permission to quit the presidency, when the vessel on which he embarks to be reported.
6. Any chaplain arriving at the Presidency, to report his arrival to the secretary to government in the general department, and to the chief Ecclesiastical authority at the presidency.
7. Any chaplain returning to the presidency from a sea voyage, to rejoin his station, within the prescribed time for travelling to such station, unless the contrary be specially sanctioned by government.
8. One day allowed for every ten miles of distance, as recorded in the office of the quarter master general, a week being given over and above this allowance for preparation for the journey. If a longer period necessary, application to be made to government for further time, or leave of absence for the excess.
9. The 5th, 6th and 21st rules of the Ecclesiastical resolution, dated the 29th December 1825, are hereby rescinded.
10. Chaplains absent from station without leave, whether on account of sickness or private affairs, for a period exceeding one month in the year, not subject to any deduction from their allowances.
11. Chaplains absent from station, on account of private affairs, for a continuous period, exceeding one month in the year, to forfeit one-third of their allowances during the whole time of their absence.
12. Chaplains absent from station on certificates of ill health, for a continuous period, exceeding one month in the year, to forfeit one-sixth of their allowances during time of absence. Chaplains proceeding to sea, or beyond the limits of the presidency, on certificate of ill health, for a continuous period exceeding one month in the year, to forfeit one-eighth of allowances for one year, and one-sixth for the next sixth months of absence.
13. Chaplains absent from station beyond limits of the presidency, on account of sickness or private affairs, for a period exceeding eighteen months, to forfeit their appointment, and receive only an allowance of 244 rupees per mensem until a new appointment.
14. These rules not applied to absent chaplains whose leave granted previous to the date of them, and not intended to supersede the existing arrangement under which the Bishop is authorized to grant leave of absence from station, without the previous sanction of government; a power which the archdeacon may also exercise, during the Lord Bishop's absence from the presidency.

Extract from a letter from the Secretary to Government to the Archdeacon, Calcutta, dated 19th July, 1831.

Determined that the extra allowance at the rate of 360 rupees per mensem drawn by the chaplains for visiting out-stations, be discontinued, and that instead, a travelling allowance be drawn, according to the rates fixed at the general post office, as in cases in which travelling allowances are granted to civil

servant; the bills for which allowance to be submitted with the certificate of chief civil, or military authority and through the channel countersigned by the Arch-deacon, through whom they are to be forwarded to the civil auditor, and to be returned by the latter, direct to the respective chaplains prescribed in the 5th and 6th paragraphs of the orders of government, dated the 10th March 1829.

Ecclesiastical Department the 18th December, 1832.

The Hon'ble the Vice-president in council is pleased to resolve, in supersession of the rule passed under date the 19th July 1831, permitting chaplains to draw a travelling allowance according to the rates fixed at the general post office for visiting out stations, that hereafter an extra allowance not to exceed 200 rupees per mensem, shall be paid to the district chaplains of the Bengal presidency upon periodical visitations, when these have been duly authorized, and that it shall be calculated at the rate of one day's allowance for every ten miles, allowing for a halt on the Sabbath; provided, however, that the allowance drawn on this account shall in no case exceed 200 rupees per mensem. The bills for this allowance are to be authenticated by a copy of the order or authority under which the visit has been made, and by a declaration on the part of the chaplain, that the journey has been performed, without which documents the civil auditor is prohibited from passing the charges.

Calcutta Court of Small Causes.

Whereas by act No. IX. of 1850, entitled an act, for the more easy recovery of debts and demands in Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, it is, amongst other things, enacted that

"The judges of each court holden under this act, subject to the approval of the judges of the Supreme Court, shall have power to make and issue all the general rules for regulating the practice and proceedings of the court, and also to frame forms for every proceeding in the court, for which they shall think it necessary that a form be provided, and also for keeping all books, entries and accounts to be kept by the clerk of the court, and from time to time to alter any such rule or form; and the rules so made, and the forms so framed, shall be observed and used in the court of that presidency, and shall be sent to the Supreme Court for approval, but shall be of force until disapproved."

In pursuance of such power, therefore, it is hereby ordered, that the following be the

Rules of practice for the Calcutta Court of Small Causes.

1st. All applications for the usual process of the court shall be made to the clerk in writing, setting out the names and designations in full, of plaintiff and defendant if known, if not known, describing them by such names and descriptions to the extent to which the same are known, with their last place of abode or business, the cause, or causes of action, and the amount claimed to be recovered.

2nd. The summons to appear to suits, or actions, shall be issued according to the forms, in the schedule, and shall be dated, as of the day when issued. Summonses shall be made generally returnable on the seventh day, but may be made returnable in a shorter or longer period at the discretion of the judge.

3rd. Every such summons to appear to a suit or action shall be served by one of the bailiffs of the court, two clear days before the holding of the court, at which it shall be made returnable.

4th. The service of summons, to appear to a suit or action, must be, either personal, or, by delivering the same, to some person at the place of abode, or place of business of the defendant, and in such cases as the judge may deem it necessary, the plaintiff, or his agent, must accompany the bailiff to point out the defendant, or his place of abode, or place of business.

5th. When a defendant shall be living or serving on board of any ship or vessel, or be residing or quartered in any barracks, and serving her majesty or the East India Company, as a mariner or soldier, it shall be sufficient service to deliver the summons, to appear to a suit or action, to the senior

officer on board, or to the person who may at the time have charge of such ship, or vessel; or to the adjutant of the corps, or any officer or sergeant of the Company to which such mariner or soldier shall belong or be attached.

6th. When any defendant shall, by keeping his house, place of abode, or place of business closed, or by absconding, or by violence or threats, prevent any bailiff from serving any summons to appear to a suit or action, as hereinbefore directed, and such summons shall have been conspicuously fixed on, or near to, such place of abode or place of business, or otherwise served, as nearly as may be according to the mode hereinbefore directed, such service may be deemed good service.

7th. Provided that in all cases where summons, to appear to a suit or action, shall not have been served personally, and the defendant shall not appear on the return day, or day for his appearance, it must be proved to the satisfaction of the judge, that the service of such summons was regularly made.

8th. When any such summons, to appear to a suit or action, has not been served as hereinbefore directed, it shall be lawful for the court to issue another summons, in continuation of, and founded on, the first summons, which shall be returned not served; the first summons shall be deemed the commencement of the suit.

9th. The bailiff who serves a summons to appear to a suit or action, shall endorse on a copy of such summons, the time and manner of the service thereof, and shall produce such copy so endorsed at the court, on the day in which the summons shall be returnable, and such copy shall be filed by the clerk of the court.

10th. The rules as to the mode of service of summons, to appear to a suit or action, shall apply to the service of all summonses, judgments, orders, notices and processes whatsoever, issuing under the authority of act IX. of 1850, except as to summonses to witnesses, service of which must be personal, and to cases in which it shall be otherwise directed by the said act, or any rule made under the authority thereof.

11th. The clerk shall keep the several books, and in the form in the schedule, and every entry in such books shall have a number prefixed, corresponding with the number of the summons to which it refers.

12th. The clerk shall also keep a separate book (for the purpose of being submitted to the judges of the Supreme Court) in which shall be transferred and entered the causes, which may be removed, or the cases which may be sent to the Supreme Court.

13th. The attachment against defendant to compel his appearance in court to answer to the suit or action, shall be made returnable on such a day as the judge may order, and on the defendant being arrested under the writ of attachment, immediate notice shall be given to the plaintiff to appear, and on the appearance of the plaintiff, the cause shall be called on before the judge, and the appearance of the defendant being duly noted, the judge at his discretion, may either then proceed with the cause, or adjourn the hearing to the day, when the writ of attachment shall be returnable, or to such other day as he shall direct; and if the plaintiff shall not appear when the defendant is brought before the court in custody, by virtue of the writ of attachment, the absence of the plaintiff and the appearance of the defendant shall be intimated and the defendant be discharged from custody, and directed to attend on the day of the return of the writ of attachment, and on failure of the defendant's attendance on the day mentioned, the hearing of the cause shall be proceeded with, notwithstanding the non-appearance of the defendant; and the judge may make such order as to costs of attachment as he may think just.

14th. The clerk shall grant a receipt or memorandum for every sum paid into court by the suitors as fee, or commission, or on any account whatsoever, and no money shall be paid out of the court, unless on production of said receipt, or memorandum, or by order of a judge.

15th. When the defendant pays money into court, the sum shall be large enough to include all necessary costs in court up to that time, incurred by the plaintiff, together with the costs of notification to be given by the plaintiff, of his acceptance of the money and the costs of taking the same out of court;

the amount so paid shall be duly registered. A receipt or memorandum shall also be granted by the clerk to the party for the amount so paid in.

16th. If the plaintiff elect to accept, in full satisfaction of the debt or damages claimed, and costs, the sum that has been so paid into court, by the defendant, and shall notify the same to the clerk in writing, the action shall be discontinued, and the parties to the suit or action, shall not be liable to any further costs, after such payment and satisfaction to the plaintiff as aforesaid. But if in default of plaintiff notifying to the clerk such acceptance as aforesaid, or otherwise, the suit or action proceed, and the plaintiff fail to prove that he is entitled to more than has been paid into court, and the defendant is put to fresh costs, the plaintiff shall be liable to pay to the defendant such costs as the defendant may incur after such payment.

17th. The cause settled by agreement of the parties must be reported to the clerk by the plaintiff, or his constituted agent, previous to the day of the return of summons, or to the judge at the time when the cause is first called in court, on the return day of the summons.

18th. When a defendant is desirous to set-off any debt, or demand alleged to be due to him by the plaintiff, he must state the particulars of such set-off to the clerk one clear day before the return of summons, unless the court shall fix some other day for stating the same.

19th. When a defendant intends to rely on the special defence of infancy, coverture, the statute of limitations, or his discharge under the statute relating to insolvent debtors, he must be personally present in court on the day of appearance to the summons, and orally plead such defence before the judge, or if unable to attend, by reason of illness or other allowable cause of absence, he must state in writing such special defence to the clerk at the time of his appearance.

20th. No new trial or motion to alter the amount of a judgment shall be granted, unless a motion be made for a rule *Nisi*, by the plaintiff, within four days after the judgment has been given, or by the defendant on a certificate of the deposit in court of the amount for which the judgment has been given, including the costs, if any, within the same period if he were present, or were represented at the hearing, or within the same period after he shall have obtained the said certificate, if the judgment were given *ex parte*.

21st. In every case where the defendant intends to move to reduce the amount of a judgment, or for a new trial, he must give notice at the time of making the deposit, to the clerk, who shall then retain the same for five days; within which time the defendant must move the court for the rule *Nisi*. On the granting the rule *Nisi*, the money shall be detained in court, till the rule has been made absolute, or till such other time as the court shall order. In the event of notice not being given to the clerk as aforesaid, or of the rule *Nisi* being refused, the plaintiff may take the money out of court without further delay.

22d. When any order is made for the payment of any debt or damages, costs or other sums of money by instalments, such instalments shall be payable at the office of the clerk, at such periods as the court shall order, and if no order be made fixing the dates of payment of the instalments, then, the first instalment shall become due at the expiration of one calendar month from the day of making the order, and every successive instalment at like periods of one calendar month from the day of the previous instalment becoming due.

23d. When any cattle, goods, and chattels taken as a distress for rent in arrear, or damage falsant, shall have been replevied, the party at whose instance such replevin bail have been made, shall enter his suit in the court held under the authority of act IX. of 1850, and thereupon summons shall issue against the defendant according to the form annexed in the schedule; and such summons shall be served in such time and manner as hereinbefore directed.

24th. On entering a suit in replevin, the plaintiff must specify and describe, in a statement of particulars to be made in writing, the cattle and the several goods and chattels taken under the distress, and of the taking of which he complains.

25th. All actions of replevin in cases of distress for rent in arrear or damage falsant, shall be tried in a summary way as other suits and actions in the court held under the authority of act IX. of 1850, and the judgment

therein, in ordinary cases, whether for plaintiff or defendant, shall be according to forms in the schedule, or to the like effect.

20th. Execution on a judgment is not to issue by or against any person not a party to such a suit or action, without summons upon the judgment, the proceedings in which shall be the same as in ordinary cases.

27th. When judgment has been given for or against a person deceased, his executors or administrators may, in the same manner, sue and be sued upon the judgment.

24th. The ordinary judgment against executors or administrators shall be to pay the debt or damages and costs, to be levied out of the goods of the deceased in their hands, and as to the costs, if there are no such goods then to be levied out of their own goods.

29th. If the sole defence by executors or administrators be, that they have fully administered, and the judgment of the court is for the defendants, it shall be, that the amount found to be due be paid and levied out of the future assets of the deceased, and the costs shall be in the discretion of the judge. If the executor or administrator have assets to satisfy part of the debt only, then he must admit assets to satisfy the demand to that amount, and say that he has none besides; and if that be so found, then the plaintiff shall have judgment for the assets on hand; and for future assets, as to the residue, and the costs shall be in the discretion of the judge.

30th. When judgment has been given against executors or administrators, that the amount be levied from the future assets of the deceased when they shall come to hand, the plaintiff may at any time proceed, by application for summons against them, suggesting that assets have come to their hand, and the court shall proceed (after due service of summons) and give judgment thereon, as in rule 28, and if for the defendants, they shall be entitled to their costs.

31st. When the ordinary judgment has been given, that the debt, or damages, and costs be levied out of the testator's effects, then, if there be no assets to satisfy the judgment in the whole or in part, the plaintiff may apply to the judge for leave to levy the whole, and costs, out of the defendant's own goods on a suggestion of misapplication of the assets, and the judge shall direct such notice to be given of the application as he thinks fit, and dispose of the motion in a summary way.

32nd. If the party, sued as executor or administrator or representative, have set up any vexatious and groundless defence, and the matter of the defence, be adjudged against him, and the judge shall think the defence vexatious and groundless, he shall give judgment out of the assets, and if none, out of the party's own goods for the sum which it adjudges.

33rd. All costs shall be taxed by the clerk.

34th. No warrant of execution or commitment shall be executed after the expiration of one calendar month from the date thereof, provided that second and successive warrants of execution may be issued by order of the judge, at the expiration of one calendar month from the date of each, on payment of the prescribed costs of execution by the party suing out the same, provided always that no warrant of execution shall issue upon any judgment order of this court after the expiration of three years from the date of such judgment or order, but the parties in such a case, shall institute a suit or action *de novo* on such unsatisfied judgment or order.

35th. When any claim shall be made to, or in respect of, any goods or chattels, taken in execution under the process of the court holden under the authority of act IX. of 1-50, or in respect of the proceeds or value thereof, or by any person not being the party against whom such process has issued, and summonses have been issued on the application of the officer charged with the execution of such process, such summons shall be served in such time and manner as hereinbefore directed for summons to appear to a suit or action, and the claimant shall be deemed plaintiff and the execution creditor the defendant, and the claimant shall, on the day on which he may prefer such claim, deliver to the said officer, or leave at the office of the clerk, a particular of any goods or chattels alleged to be the property of the claimant, and on the day on which the said summons is returnable state to

the judge the grounds of his claim, and in case of a claim for rent, the claimant shall, on the day on which he may prefer his claim, deliver to the said officer, or leave at the office of the clerk, a particular of the amount, and for what period the rent was claimed to be due.

36th. The clerk shall have an office in, or attached to, the court house.

37th. All matters and things required to be done by the clerk, may also be done by his deputy or deputies.

38th. The office of the clerk shall be open daily, (except on Sundays and authorized holidays) and the office hours shall be from 10 o'clock in the forenoon until 4 in the afternoon. No money shall be paid out of court on Saturday nor before 1 P. M., of any other day nor shall any, be received on account of costs after 3 P. M.

39th. At every court, or at such times as the judge shall require, the bailiffs of the court shall deliver statements and returns pursuant to the form in the schedule, of what shall have been done since their last return, under every process of execution or commitment, which they shall have been required to execute.

40th. One day before the day of the holding of the court, the bailiffs shall deliver to the clerk, a list of all summonses to appear to suits or actions, which shall have been issued, and the clerk shall forthwith cause such lists to be put up in the court house.

41st. Every bailiff required to execute any warrant of execution or commitment, if he shall not have executed such warrant, shall return the same to the Clerk's office, at the expiration of one calendar month from the date thereof.

42nd. Every bailiff levying or receiving any money by virtue of any process issuing out of the court shall forthwith, or on the day after the receipt thereof, pay over the same to the clerk of the court.

43rd. No summons, notice, order, or any execution on a judgment, or any other process whatsoever, shall be served or executed on Sunday, Christmas-day and Good Friday.

44th. With reference to section XXIII. of the act IX. of 1850, the court, under the authority of the governor in council, will not hold sittings on any of the holidays which are observed as such in the general treasury and no writ of attachment, referred to in the 13th rule, shall be served on those days.

45th. No summons, notice, order, execution on a judgment, or any other process whatsoever, shall be served or executed on a person professing the Hindoo religion, during the four days of Doorga Poojah, viz., Saptami, Ashtami, Navami and Dashami.

46th. Provided that all such days mentioned in the three preceding rules shall be counted in the computation of the time required by rule 34th, unless any such days shall be the last day of such time, in which case it shall be excluded from such computation.

47th. In case of proceedings not provided for, by the forms in the schedule, the clerk shall issue the necessary process, using, where practicable, the forms prescribed in the schedule, as guides in framing the same.

48th. No process of any kind shall be set aside for irregularity; it shall be amendable and amended, and the judge may, if he think it right so to do, make the party in error pay the costs of the application for, and of, the amendment.

49th. All parties shall be liable to appear in person before the court, but when any person shall appear, with leave of the court not in person, nor by any relative or servant of his or any member of his establishment, but by some person previously unconnected with him, such person shall not only be constituted in writing the agent for the party for the conduct of the case; but be subject to the jurisdiction of the court and to summary taxation of any sum claimed as remuneration.

50th. No correspondence relating to suits instituted in, or proceedings before the Court of Small Causes, can be attended to, and parties having business with the clerk, or in his office shall transact the same in person or by an accredited agent.

51st. Whenever the singular number is used in these rules, or the schedule, in reference to persons or things, it shall be understood, when necessary to give full effect to the rule, to mean several persons or things, and

whenever the plural number is so used, it shall mean also, when necessary, one person and thing, and every word importing the masculine gender shall, in like manner when necessary, be understood to include the feminine gender.

ADDITIONAL RULES.

52nd.—When an Advocate or Attorney of the Supreme Court shall appear on behalf of any party or parties in the Court of Small Causes, the highest amount of fees allowed to Counsel at the termination of the suit, and on taxation of costs, shall be two Gold Mohurs and to the Attorney one Gold Mohur, but no fees or costs shall be allowed unless the debt or damages claimed or value of the property in dispute shall be more than One Hundred Rupees, nor in any case unless the Judge shall certify, that the case was a fit one for the employment of Counsel and Attorney or Attorney alone.

53rd.—Summonses shall in future be returnable on the fourteenth day unless when Plaintiff shall apply for a Summons at a shorter date in term of the Second Rule of the Court.

54th.—Every case in which the plaintiff, or his agent, on applying for a summons, or the defendant or his agent, prior to the returnable date of the summons, certifies to the chief clerk that a point of law of any difficulty is involved, shall be set down for hearing before the first judge.

55th.—Motions for new trials, and new trial, will be heard before two judges at least, of whom one will be the judge who tried the case originally, and the other the first judge. If the case were heard by the first judge he will call for the assistance of one or both of the other judges.

56th.—If the court is of opinion that a new trial should be granted, the plaintiff shall proceed to set his case down for re-hearing within four days, unless some other time be granted by the court, and in default the defendant shall be at liberty to withdraw his deposit.

57th.—Should the rule for a new trial be made absolute, the order shall be made on such terms as to the payment of costs as the court shall direct.

58th.—If on the hearing of the second trial the verdict is entered for the plaintiff, the judgment may be satisfied *pro tanto* out of the sum already deposited for debt and costs by defendant, with right of execution against the goods or person of the defendant for the amount payable by the defendant over and above the sum so deposited by him in court.

59th.—If on the hearing of the second trial the verdict is entered for the defendant, he shall be at liberty to withdraw his deposit.

ADDITIONAL RULE.

ACTIONS FOR THE RECOVERY OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY.

Rule 60th—In all actions for the recovery of immovable property brought against tenants, it shall be necessary to serve a notice in the form provided by the Rules of this Court, on each of the tenants in possession of the lands or premises claimed, service whereof shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Court, prior to the hearing of the cause, unless the Court shall otherwise order; and the landlord shall, on his application at any time before final judgment, be let in to defend, and such order shall be made thereupon as to the amendment of the plaint or the adjournment of the cause, as the Court shall think fit.

APPENDIX.

PART IX.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF INDIA.

BYE-LAWS.

CHAPTER I.

Object.

The promotion and improvement of the agriculture and horticulture of India, constitute the object of the Society.

CHAPTER II.

Constitution.

* The Society consists of members, honorary and corresponding members, and associates.

CHAPTER III.

Proposal and Election of Members.

SECTION 1.—Persons of every nation shall be eligible as members of the society.

SECTION 2.—Candidates for admission as ordinary members shall be proposed by two members at a general meeting, and ballotted for at the succeeding meeting, when a majority of votes shall determine the election.

SECTION 3.—Persons so elected shall have immediate notice thereof transmitted to them by the secretary, accompanied by a copy of the Bye-Laws.

SECTION 4.—Ordinary members shall pay an admission fee of 8 Rs., and the same sum quarterly, in advance, (commencing from the quarter of the year in which they are elected,) so long as they continue resident in India. It shall be optional for any member to compound for the quarterly contributions by the payment of Rs. 400 to the funds of the society.

SECTION 5.—The payment of the admission fee shall be considered as distinctly implying the acquiescence of every member elected into the society in all the Rules, Regulations, and Bye-Laws thereof. A member retiring from the society shall be exempted from the payment of a second admission fee on re-election.

SECTION 6.—Members whose absence from India shall not extend beyond four years, shall continue to be borne on the list of members, but shall be exempt from the payment of subscriptions until their return to the country.

SECTION 7.—When any member shall be in arrear of his annual contribution or otherwise indebted to the Society for more than one year, he shall be apprised by letter, addressed to his last known place of residence, that unless the amount due by him be paid within six months of the date of notice, his name shall be removed from the list of members, and in the event of his omitting to pay the amount within the time limited, his name shall be removed accordingly, and published in the proceedings of the society as a defaulter.

SECTION 8.—Ladies may be admitted as members upon the same terms, and under the same regulations in all respects, as Gentlemen.

CHAPTER IV.

Withdrawal of Members.

SECTION 1.—Any member may withdraw from the society by intimating his wish to do so by letter addressed to the secretary, without continuing his subscription beyond the quarter of the year in which his resignation is sent in; subject nevertheless to his name being published among the defaulters (as per section 7 of chapter iii.) if his arrears of subscription or other debts to the Society are not paid.

SECTION 2.—A resigning member shall be at liberty to withdraw his letter of resignation, on payment of arrears, without going through the form of re-election; provided such notice of withdrawal be given during the year in which the resignation has been notified.

CHAPTER V.

Privileges of Members.

SECTION 1.—The members have the right to be present and to vote at all general meetings; to propose candidates for admission into the society as members, as also to have personal access to the Museum, Library, and Garden of the society, and to introduce visitors at the ordinary meetings.

SECTION 2.—Members shall be entitled to a share of all seeds purchased by, or presented to the society; they can indent, at least once a year, on the society's Garden for plants; they shall also be entitled to a copy of the Society's Journal, published subsequently to their election, and to previously published volumes on payment of the cost charges.

SECTION 3.—Members in the country applying for seeds shall distinctly state to whose care such seeds are to be delivered in Calcutta, or how otherwise they are to be forwarded: the society cannot despatch them at its own expense.

SECTION 4.—Only members actually resident in India shall have claims upon the society's Garden, or seeds imported by the society, or copies of the journal, unless they continue their subscriptions while abroad.

SECTION 5.—Members resident in Calcutta and its suburbs, whose subscriptions are three quarters in arrear, shall be debarred from all the privileges above mentioned. The same rule is applicable to members in the country, who are four quarters in arrear.

CHAPTER VI.

Of Honorary Members.

SECTION 1.—Honorary members shall be persons eminent for their knowledge of, or encouragement given to agriculture or horticulture, or for services rendered to the society.

SECTION 2.—Persons proposed as honorary members shall be recommended by the council, they shall be balloted for like ordinary members, but three-fourths of the votes shall be required to determine their election.

SECTION 3.—Honorary members shall be exempted from the payment of fees and contributions; and they shall be entitled to all the privileges of ordinary members.

SECTION 4.—No office-bearer of the society shall, in future, be eligible as an honorary member during his tenure of office.

CHAPTER VII.

Of Corresponding Members.

SECTION 1.—The corresponding members of the society shall be constituted of such persons not resident in Calcutta, or within one hundred miles thereof, as may show a willingness to promote the objects of the society.

SECTION 2.—Corresponding members shall not be limited as to numbers; they shall have the privilege of attending the meetings of the society, but shall have no voice in the business; they shall receive such copies of the society's Journal as may contain their contributions, but shall not be entitled to receive seeds, plants, &c.

SECTION 3.—Persons proposed as corresponding members shall be recommended by the council, they shall be ballotted for like ordinary members, but three-fourths of the votes shall be required to determine their election.

CHAPTER VIII.

Of Associates.

SECTION 1.—Associates shall be persons well known for their practical knowledge of, or encouragement given to agriculture or horticulture, or for services rendered to the society, but who are not likely to apply to become ordinary members.

SECTION 2.—Persons proposed as associates shall be recommended by the council, they shall be ballotted for like ordinary members, but three-fourths of the votes shall be required to determine their election.

SECTION 3.—Associates shall be exempted from the payment of fees and contributions: they shall have all the privileges of ordinary members, except that of voting at meetings of the society.

CHAPTER IX.

General Meetings.

SECTION 1.—The general meetings to be held by the society shall be of three kinds: 1st, annual—2nd, ordinary—3rd, special.

CHAPTER X.

Anniversary General Meeting, Election of Officers, Council, and Committees, Annual Report.

SECTION 1.—An anniversary general meeting shall be held in January of each year, for the election of officers and council for the ensuing year, for the nomination of the several standing committees, and to receive and hear read the annual report on the financial and general concerns of the Society.

SECTION 2.—The officers shall consist of—

1 President.

4 Vice-Presidents.

(Two of whom shall always be natives.)

1 Secretary.

1 Deputy-Secretary and Treasurer.

SECTION 3.—The president and council shall, previous to the meeting, nominate the persons whom they recommend for election as office bearers and council; and balloting lists containing the names of the members recommended, leaving a blank column opposite for such alterations as members may wish to make, shall be prepared one week before the day of election. A copy of the list shall be handed to each member present at the meeting, and should he disapprove of any name or names, or be desirous of inserting some other name or names, he shall erase or insert accordingly.

SECTION 4.—The chairman shall appoint two scrutineers, not members of the council, to examine the lists and report the result to the meeting.

SECTION 5.—In the event of a vacancy during the year in the list of officers or Council of the Society, such vacancy shall be filled up for the remainder of the year on the recommendation of the council, at the second monthly meeting after the occurrence of such vacancy.

SECTION 6.—With the exception of the president, secretaries and treasurer, the office bearers of the Society after a tenure of office during two years, shall not be eligible for re-election till the expiry of twelve months.

SECTION 7.—The revision of the various standing committees shall also take place at each anniversary meeting, consisting of the following:

Sugar committee.

Cotton committee.

Silk, hemp, and flax committee.

Coffee and tobacco committee.

Oil and oil seed committee.

Grain committee.

Implements of husbandry and machinery committee.

Nursery garden committee.

Fruit and kitchen garden committee.

Horticultural committee.

Translation committee.

SECTION 8.—The council shall consist of the Office-Bearers and twelve members.

SECTION 9.—No person shall hold at the same time more than one of the following offices: viz president, vice-president or secretary.

SECTION 10.—The council shall elect from their own body, sub-committees of finance and papers, whose reports on all matters referred to them shall be submitted to the council.

CHAPTER XI.

Ordinary and Special General Meetings

SECTION 1.—Ordinary general meetings shall be held at the Society's apartments, Metcalfe Hall, on the second saturday of every month, throughout the year, at the hours of four P.M. from Oct. to March and at four-half P.M. from April to Sept. unless circumstances should render it expedient, in the opinion of the Council or any General Meeting, to alter the day of the next General Meeting.

SECTION 2.—Strangers may be present at the ordinary general meetings, if introduced by members, and their names given to the president for record.

SECTION 3.—The ordinary course of procedure at the general meetings shall be as follows:

1. The proceedings of the preceding general meeting shall be read and submitted for confirmation.
2. The names of the gentlemen proposed as members at the last meeting shall be announced for ballot.
3. Motions of which notice was given at the last meeting shall be brought forward and disposed of.
4. Notice of motions shall be given for entry in the proceedings of the meeting.
5. The names of gentlemen proposed as members, shall be announced.
6. The various reports, &c. on questions referred to the council, shall be submitted for consideration.
7. Papers and communications, received since the last meeting, together with their respective presentation, shall be brought to notice.

SECTION 4.—Special general meetings may be convened at any time, on a requisition to that effect to the president, signed by at least six members, who thereupon will call the same, through the secretary, or Deputy-Secretary, by public advertisement in three of the newspapers of the presidency. No special meeting shall take place without a month's previous notice being given, unless the case be urgent.

SECTION 5.—No stranger shall be permitted to be present at special meetings of the society.

SECTION 6.—Notice of motion on questions of finance, or other matters of importance, shall be given at a general meeting, preceding that on which the subject is to be disposed of, in order that members who take an interest in the question may have an opportunity of expressing their assent or dissent; and no motion of which notice has not been given, shall be carried at the meeting at which it is proposed, if any three members present vote for its postponement.

SECTION 7.—Motions of which previous notice has been given shall take precedence of all others.

SECTION 8.—Movable members shall have the privilege of voting on questions of which one month's notice is given, sending their votes, post paid, to the secretary, for record.

CHAPTER XII.

Council-Powers and duties.

SECTION 1.—The government of the society and the management of its concerns are entrusted to the council, subject to no other restrictions than are imposed by the Bye-Laws, and to no other interference than may arise from the decisions of the members assembled in general meetings.

SECTION 2.—The council shall meet once at least in every calendar month throughout the year, on such day or days as they shall deem expedient

SECTION 3.—No meeting of the council shall be competent to enter on, or decide any business unless three or more members be present.

SECTION 4.—The council may appoint persons, not members of it, to be salaried clerks or servants, for carrying on the necessary concerns of the Society and may define the duties to be performed by them respectively, and may suspend any clerk or servant from office whenever it shall appear to them necessary; provided always, that such appointment or suspension shall be reported to the next general meeting of the members, to be confirmed or annulled as may be decided by such meeting.

SECTION 5.—The council shall present and cause to be read to the Anniversary general meeting, a report on the general concerns of the Society for the preceding year. The report shall state the income and expenses, the receipts and disbursements and the increase or decrease of the Society during that year; and give an estimate in detail of the probable income and expenditure of the succeeding year.

SECTION 6.—The council shall distribute seeds and plants to all public gardens, reporting their proceedings to the next meeting of the Society. No other resolution of the council for disposing of or pledging the funds or property of the Society to any amount beyond the current expenses of the establishment shall be acted upon or be of any validity, until confirmed by the Society.

SECTION 7.—The president, or in his absence one of the Vice-Presidents, or in their absence the senior member, shall preside at every meeting of the council.

SECTION 8.—All questions shall be decided by ballot, on the demand of any member present; and the decision of the majority shall be considered the decision of the meeting.

CHAPTER XIII

The duties of the President and Vice-Presidents

SECTION 1.—The business of the president shall be to preside at all the meetings of the Society, and regulate all the proceedings therein, and generally to execute, or see to the execution of the Bye-Laws and orders of the society.

SECTION 2.—In case of the absence of the president from any of the meetings, his place shall be filled by the senior Vice-President then present, and in the absence of the Vice-Presidents, by the senior member present, who shall, for the time being, have all the authority, privilege, and power of the president.

CHAPTER XIV.

Of the Secretary and Deputy-Secretary.

SECTION 1.—The secretary, or in his absence the Deputy-Secretary,* shall exercise a general inspection over the Servants and the affairs of the Society, and shall see that the Bye-Laws and orders of the Society are executed: he shall also attend the meetings of the Society, and read such papers as may be submitted.

SECTION 2.—The secretary, or in his absence the Deputy-Secretary, shall sign all letters and papers emanating from the society.

SECTION 3.—The Deputy-Secretary shall draw up the correspondence of the society, and be in daily attendance at the society's apartments during the usual office hours.

CHAPTER XV.

Of the Treasurer and the Accounts.

SECTION 1.—The treasurer shall demand and receive for the use of the society, all moneys due by or payable to the society, and shall keep full and particular accounts of all sums so received and paid.

SECTION 2.—The moneys as received shall be deposited in the Bank of Bengal; and when the surplus shall exceed rupees 1,000 it shall be invested in company's securities, on behalf of the society, in the name of the government agent for the time being.

* There is no Deputy-Secretary now.

CHAPTER XVI.

Of Committees.

SECTION 1.—Besides the standing committees (section 7, chapter x.) the members assembled in general meeting may appoint committees to report on any special matter, relating to the objects or concerns of the society.

SECTION 2.—Every committee shall cause minutes to be taken of its proceedings.

SECTION 3.—Every committee may appoint its own chairman and secretary.

SECTION 4.—Any member of any committee, who shall be personally interested in any question before that committee, shall withdraw during the consideration of, and vote upon the same, and shall not take part in any report that may be drawn up upon the matter for submission to the society.

SECTION 5.—The secretary shall be, *ex-officio*, a member of all committees.

CHAPTER XVII.

Of the Publications of the Society.

SECTION 1.—The journal, or other publications of the society, shall be under the superintendence of the council, and shall be printed from time to time, whenever a sufficient number of such papers as may be deemed of public utility have been collected to form part of a volume.

SECTION 2.—Contributors to the journal, &c. shall be entitled to twenty-five copies of their papers.

CHAPTER XVIII.

Distribution of Prizes.

SECTION 1.—The distribution of prizes at the periodical vegetable and flower shows of the Society shall be undertaken by the president or senior vice-president. In the absence of such officer or officers, the senior member of the committee, to whom the arrangements of the show are entrusted, shall perform that duty.

SECTION 2.—The council shall have the power of adopting from time to time any regulations for the management of the shows that may seem to them expedient.

CHAPTER XIX.

Amendments of the Bye-Laws.

Amendments or alterations of the Bye-Laws may be proposed at any ordinary meeting of the Society: they shall, with the assent of the majority of the members present, be entered on the minutes, and if ordered by the said majority to lie over for consideration, the president shall direct them to be read by the secretary, and stated for discussion at the next general meeting; and if three-fourths of the members, provided that not less than 10 members be present, shall vote in favor of adopting them, they shall be recorded as a part of the Bye-Laws.

Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

Rules and Regulations of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, adopted at a General Meeting of the Chamber, on Monday, the 9th day of May 1853.

First—That the Society shall be styled "**THE BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.**"

Second—That the object of the Chamber shall be to watch over and protect the general interests of Commerce; to collect information on all matters of interest to the Mercantile community, and to use every means within its power, for the removal of evils, the redress of grievances, and the promotion of the common good; to communicate with authorities and individual parties thereupon; to form a code of practice whereby the transaction of business may be simplified and facilitated; to receive references and to arbitrate between disputants. The decisions in such references being recorded for future guidance.

Third.—That it being highly desirable not to recognize any principle of exclusion, all persons engaged or interested in the Commerce or Shipping of Bengal, shall, upon payment of the Subscription and on signature of the Rules and Regulations, be admissible as Members in the manner hereinafter described.

Fourth.—That Candidates for admission, proposed by one Member and seconded by another, shall be ballotted for, and a majority of votes shall decide the election.

Fifth.—That voting by proxy, or by members whose subscriptions are in arrear, be not allowed.

Sixth.—That the Chamber reserves to itself the right of expelling any of its members; such expulsion to be decided by the votes of three-fourths of the members of the Chamber.

Seventh—That a majority of the firms constituting the Chamber shall be held sufficient to form any general meeting, at which although two or more partners of one firm be present, they are to count in voting as only one member; and no two members of one firm can be at the same time members of the committee.

Eighth.—That the monthly subscription of each member or firm be Rupees 16, subject hereafter to increase or reduction as may be decided by a general meeting.

Ninth.—That the business and funds of the Chamber shall be managed by a committee of seven members, consisting of the president, and vice-president, and five members, to be elected annually at a general meeting of the Chamber in the month of May; the president, or, in his absence, the vice-president, being ex-officio chairman of the committee, and in the absence of the president and vice president, the committee to elect its own chairman. Four to form a quorum; the chairman in cases of equality having the casting vote.

Tenth.—That the committee shall meet on such day of every week as it may fix as most convenient, for the purpose of transacting such business as may come within the limits of the objects of the Chamber, and that its proceedings be laid on the table open to the inspection of members, subject to such regulations as the committee may deem expedient.

Eleventh—That vacancies in the committee created by the absence of members from the presidency for two months, or by departure or Europe or by death, be filled up at a general meeting by a majority of the members present thereat.

Twelfth.—That the secretary be elected by the committee; such election to be subject to confirmation at the next ensuing general meeting.

Thirteenth.—That the general meetings of the Chamber be held from time to time as the committee for the time being may deem necessary. That

a special general meeting shall be called by the president, or, in his absence, by the vice-president, or by his order on the requisition of any five firms, members of the Chamber, to be held within five days subsequent to the receipt of such requisition.

Fourteenth.—That all proceedings of the committee be subject to approval or otherwise of general meetings duly convened.

Fifteenth.—That strangers visiting the presidency may be introduced as honorary members for two months by any member of the Chamber inserting their names in a book to be kept for that purpose.

Sixteenth.—That the committee be empowered to make Bye-laws, which shall not be of any force until approved of by a general meeting.

Seventeenth.—That an annual report of the proceedings be prepared; and after being approved of at a general meeting, printed and circulated.

Eighteenth.—That the above rules be added to, or altered only by a majority of members of the Chamber.

Nineteenth.—That the foregoing rules be printed, and an authenticated copy, subscribed by each member on admission, be kept as part of the records of the Chamber. That printed copies be forwarded to members of the Chamber, to the secretary to Government, and to such other parties or authorities as it may be desirable to make acquainted with the objects and rules of the Association.

At a general meeting, held May 1st 1853, additional rules adopted. —

That the subscription for a single member be Rs. 10 per month, in lieu of Rs. 16.

That the subscription for *indefinite* Members be Rs. 32 per annum.

CALCUTTA TRADE ASSOCIATION.

REGULATIONS.

I. That this association be denominated, "The Calcutta Trade Association."

II. That it do consist of an unlimited number of merchants, tradesmen, artists and others, who may be disposed to aid in the accomplishment of the objects of the association.

III. That the objects of this association be

1. To encourage the general adoption of the system of ready-money-payments, which prevails in all other parts of the world, and which enables tradesmen to sell at lower rates than those of Calcutta can afford to do, from the prevalence of the ruinous system of indiscriminate credit which has obtained for many years, to the serious injury of the tradesmen, and the manifest disadvantage of the public.

2. To define the terms of credit, when credit is allowed, and to prescribe measure calculated to ensure payment, and guard against future loss when the terms of credit are violated.

3. To encourage friendly communication amongst persons engaged in business in Calcutta, especially on subjects involving their common interests; an object which appears to have been hitherto neglected.

IV. The officers of the trade association are the master, past masters, senior warden, junior warden, treasurer, secretary, auditors, counsel and solicitor.

V. The master to be elected from the past masters and those members who have served or may be serving the offices of wardens. All other office bearers, to be elected from the members generally.

VI. The election of master, wardens and treasurer to take place by ballot annually, at a special meeting to be convened for the purpose, on the second Saturday in December. All other officers, when once elected or appointed to hold their offices, until removed by death, resignation, or vote of the association.

VII. No member shall continue in the office of master or warden for more than two years in succession; but he may be again elected after he has been out of office one year.

VIII. The committee of management, to consist of twelve members in addition to the office bearers, and five to be considered a quorum.

IX. Four members of the committee shall go out annually by rotation, and the master shall nominate four, which, with any candidate proposed by a member, shall be ballotted for their stead.

X. Any member of the committee being obliged to leave Calcutta from sickness or otherwise, on intimating the same to the master in writing, the master shall, if required, nominate another member from the body of the association to take his place during his absence.

XI. The committee of management shall meet every Saturday morning for the despatch of business, their decisions being subject to the approval of the members at the succeeding quarterly meeting.

XII. The general quarterly meetings of the association to take place the second Saturday in January, April, July, and October.

XIII. The master shall preside at all meetings, or, in his absence, the immediate past master. In the absence of the immediate past master, the oldest past master present, shall take the chair.

XIV. The master, or, in his absence, the senior warden, has right and authority of assembling a special general meeting; the cause of such meeting to be declared in the summons, and no other business to be entered upon.

XV. Special general meetings may also be called on a requisition to that effect, signed by five members and specifying the object of the proposed meeting.

XVI. In any case where the votes are equal, the second or casting vote of the chair to decide.

XVII. The master, past master and wardens in office, are to be the representatives of the association, and being supposed to speak the sentiments of the members, or a majority of them, or bound to act upon such resolutions as may be passed in committee, or at general meetings duly assembled.

XVIII. Applicants for admission as members of the association, to be proposed and seconded at one committee meeting and ballotted for at the next, two black balls to exclude.

XIX. Notice of the ballot to be particularly circulated to the committee.

XX. The member who proposes a candidate for admission, shall be responsible for his entrance fee.

XXI. Each newly elected member shall pay an entrance fee of fifty (50)* rupees, towards the permanent fund of the association, and he shall be furnished with a copy of the general regulations and bye-laws of the trade associations, gratis.

XXII. Each member shall pay a subscription of six rupees monthly, in advance to the current fund of the association.

XXIII. Any member allowing his bills to remain unpaid beyond three months, shall be liable to have his name erased from the list of members of the association.

XXIV. Any member who shall have been struck off for non-payment of subscriptions, shall not be again eligible for election, except as a new member, and that not until he pays the said arrears; when he may make application, as a new member in form and manner above prescribed.

XXV. Any member desirous of withdrawing from the Association, can have his wish complied with from the end of the current month, upon sending written notice to that effect to the Secretary.

XXVI. Any member intending to leave Calcutta for a considerable length of time, but to return within two years shall not be subject to monthly subscription during his absence, and may, if he wishes be re-admitted to the association without paying the usual donation, provided that, previous to going away, he has duly intimated his intention to the Secretary in writing.

XXVII. In case of the death, sickness, or absence from Calcutta of the subscribing partner of any firm, another member of that firm, or other person employed by it, shall be allowed on continuing to pay the monthly subscription, to take his place in the association, provided he duly intimates intention of so doing in writing to the Secretary.

XXVIII. All bills or drafts for disbursements, shall be signed by the Master before they are paid.

XXIX. The permanent fund of the Association shall be lodged in the Bank in the name of the Master and Treasurer for the time being.

XXX. The accounts of the Association, with an abstract therefrom, shall be laid upon the table at each quarterly general meeting.

XXXI. A weekly list of arrivals and departures in and from Calcutta, shall be furnished to each member of association.

XXXII. Applications for the use of the rooms for meetings or other purposes unconnected with the association, shall be made to the Master, through the Secretary.

XXXIII. It shall be proper for any member of the association, to apply *personally*, to the Secretary or to the committee, for any information obtainable on subjects embraced by the declared objects of the association; and the committee, and especially the Secretary, are enjoined, as far as practicable, to impart the desired information.

XXXIV. Such part of the proceeding or regulations of the association, as to the committee may seem proper shall, from time to time, be published for general information in such newspapers as may be disposed to give gratuitous insertion to the same.

XXXV. In addition to the officers prescribed by Regulation IV, that of Permanent President be revived.

XXXVI. The permanent president shall be a member of the Committee, and Regulation IX, which prescribes the retirement of members by rotation, shall be inoperative as regards the permanent president.

XXXVII. The organization hitherto existing for the government and management of the Association and its objects, as laid down in Regulation XIII, is complete and effective; and its powers and duties are in no wise altered, abrogated, or to be controlled by the permanent president.

XXXVIII. The functions of the permanent president are, and shall be, to preside over the political and social interests of the Association and its members; and in relation to those interests, he shall represent the Association at all public meetings, and in deputations to government, or other public bodies. In the absence of the permanent president, the master or past master shall preside, as laid down in Regulation XIII.

XXXIX. These regulations and the bye-laws to be binding on all members; but to be subject to addition, alteration, or abrogation by a majority of two-thirds of the members present, in form and manner specified in the bye-laws, c. 18.

BENGAL CIVIL FUND.

[Rules as Passed at the General Meeting of 31st July 1850.]

(With Revision of Articles V. and VIII. at Meetings of 30th March and 31st July 1852.)

ART. I.—The object of the Bengal civil fund shall henceforth be to provide for the widows and children of deceased members, without reference to any property they may possess or acquire.

ART. II.—The Hon'ble the court of directors, and the governor-general of India in council, shall be solicited to continue patrons of the institution.

ART. III.—The fund shall be supported by the contributions of the company's covenanted civil servants on the Bengal establishment now subscribing, or who may hereafter join the service, aided by the donation of the honorable the court of directors; it being, as heretofore, at the option of such of the subscribers as were admitted to the service prior to the 17th of January 1823, and have not in pursuance of a resolution passed at the general meeting of the 23rd of July 1817, signed the declaration of a determination to continue their contributions to the fund during the whole period of their service in India, at any time to withdraw altogether therefrom, forfeiting thereby all claims upon the fund, whether for sums subscribed, or on any other account whatsoever.

ART. IV.—The subscribers shall contribute, from the 1st January, 1850, at the following rates of per centage on their salaries and other authorized public emoluments, including furlough allowance.

Married subscribers 4½ per cent.

Widower and unmarried subscribers 2½ per cent.

The subscriptions on this account being liable to increase or decrease, according to the necessities of the fund, as ascertained by a quinquennial adjustment of its assets and liabilities.

ART. V.—Married and widower subscribers, with families, desirous of securing the benefits of the fund for all, or any of their children, shall contribute further for such children from 1st April 1862 at the following rates.

Married subscribers for each unmarried daughter $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. for each son under the age of 21 years $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

Widower subscribers double the above rules.

ART. VI. Subscribers, whether in Europe or India, are required to intimate to the Secretary to the fund, the date of their marriage, and of the birth of each child, within one month after the date of the occurrence. On failure of such intimation within the prescribed time but if made within three months, the additional subscriptions will be levied with interest at 8 per cent., and a fine of rupees 50 (fifty) and if made within six months, with interest at 8 per cent., and a fine of rupees 100 (one hundred). After six months the admission of the wife or child to the benefits of the fund will be dependent on the decision of a general meeting subject to such penalty, not being less than rupees 500 in the case of a child, or rupees 100 in that of a wife, besides arrears of subscription with interest at 8 per cent., as the meeting may determine upon in each case.

ART. VII.—On the death of a subscriber, should the amount of his subscription levied under Articles IV. and V., with interest, fall short of one-third of the value of the pension or pensions granted by the fund, his family shall be allowed to make up the deficiency; failing which a deduction at the rate of one sixth shall be made from such pension or pensions, until the minimum payment of one-third has been completed. In calculating this minimum, the whole of the contributions of the deceased subscriber shall be taken into account, and the deduction, if any, shall be made rateably from the pension of each member of his family.

ART. VIII.—*First.* Subscribers who may hereafter retire from the service on annuities of the civil service annuity fund, wishing to secure to their widows and children the full benefits of the fund, must on retirement make up the amount of their subscriptions with interest to rupees 25,000, and must also continue their contributions at the same rates on their annuities, as those levied from subscribers in the service on their allowances and under the same conditions in regard to minimum payments and liability to increase or decrease of rates; an option being allowed to each subscriber of paying up, once for all, either at the time of resigning the service, or at any subsequent period, the full value of his contributions according to the tables of mortality which, on the advice of an Actuary, may be adopted by the Managers. This commutation will be calculated at 5 per cent., in the following manner: Ordinary subscriptions, on the life of the Subscriber alone, additional subscriptions on the joint lives of husband and wife, and extra contributions for children on the joint lives of father and child. But such settlement will be open to re-adjustment, if the necessities of the fund should be found to require an enhanced rate of subscription; and every retired subscriber will also be liable to pay, in the same manner for each child afterwards born, and in case of subsequent marriage, the additional premium as a married subscriber.

Second. But subscribers hereafter so retiring from the service may at their option, by making up the amount of their subscriptions with interest, either to rupees 12,500, or to rupees 6,250, and by continuing, or compounding for, their contributions at the same rates on their annuities as those levied from subscribers in the service on their allowances, secure to their families, on the same conditions as above, in the former case one-half, and in the latter one-quarter of the amount of pensions and other allowances granted to the family of a subscriber dying in the service, or of an annuitant who has made up on retirement the full amount of rupees 25,000.

ART. IX.—The amount of contribution payable by each subscriber in the service shall, with the permission of government, be deducted by the civil auditor or other officer auditing the monthly pay bills of civil servants, and be transferred to the treasurer of the fund in such manner as may be found most advantageous to the fund, under the direction of the committee of managers; and all subscribers, from whose salaries deductions may be made less than may be due from them, shall be obliged, on discovery of the error, to make up the difference to the fund with interest thereon at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

ART. X.—Annuitants shall pay their subscriptions either to the agents of the fund in England, or to the treasurer of the fund in Calcutta, under the rule prescribed in Article XXXVIII.

ART. XI.—The sub-treasurer of government shall, with the permission of government, be Treasurer to the fund; and all money and securities for money

belonging to the fund in India shall, with the like permission, be kept in the public treasury, subject to the direction and control of the managers of the fund.

ART. XII.—The unappropriated receipts of the fund exceeding the sum of two thousand (2,000) company's rupees (to be reserved for current expenses,) shall be vested in the securities of government, and made payable on account of the fund under the signatures of any three of the managers, but the treasurer of the fund shall be competent of himself to pass receipts for the interest receivable thereupon.

ART. XIII.—The managers of the fund in India shall nominate such persons as may appear to them proper, to act as agents for the fund in England; and any money that may be required for the disbursements of the fund in Europe shall be drawn for by, or remitted to, the agents as may be most advantageous to the fund, in such manner as the managers, under the control of the subscribers, from time to time, may determine.

ART. XIV.—A duplicate copy of all rules and resolutions, which may be passed relative to the fund, shall be transmitted to the agents in England for their information, and that of all persons who may apply to them upon the subject.

ART. XV.—A half-yearly general meeting of the subscribers to the fund, shall be held at the presidency of Fort William, in the months of January and July of each year, on a day to be fixed by the committee of managers, and notified in the *Calcutta Gazette*, in two of the daily Calcutta papers, and in not less than two newspapers published in the North-Western Provinces two months before the day so fixed upon.

ART. XVI.—The committee of managers, or any nine members of the institution, may also convene a special general meeting at the presidency, by public notice, provided that the day fixed for holding such special meeting, and the object of it, be advertised, in the manner prescribed in the foregoing article, for the general information of the subscribers.

ART. XVII.—All questions proposed at a general meeting, whether half-yearly or special, shall be determined by a majority of votes; but the concurrent voices of at least nine members shall be requisite to carry any motion whatever. The resolutions or proceedings of all general meetings shall be signed by the Chairman, and published in the *Calcutta Gazette*. They shall also be printed and circulated to the subscribers.

ART. XVIII.—Should the managers or any member or members be desirous of bringing forward at a half-yearly meeting, any new general question, or any question involving an increase or diminution of the rate of contribution now fixed, or any essential addition to, or alteration in, the rules and principles of the institution, now established, or any case not distinctly provided for under these rules, due notice of the purport thereof shall be given in the *Calcutta Gazette*, in two of the daily Calcutta papers, and in not less than two newspapers published in the North-Western Provinces, at least two months before such meeting. Provided, however, that on such questions and cases no resolution of a general meeting, whether half-yearly or special, shall be conclusive; but the determination of the meeting shall be referred to the subscribers at large, for final adoption or rejection, by the transmission of their votes to the managers within two months after the date of issuing the notice, either by advertisement or by separate letters to each subscriber, as may be determined by the meeting. It shall be the special duty of the Chairman of any meeting to require attention to this rule.

ART. XIX.—The resolution of a general meeting on any question not falling within the provisions of the preceding article, shall be open to revision after two months' previous notice given through the secretary, and published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, in two of the daily Calcutta papers, and in not less than two newspapers published in the North-Western Provinces, of a motion to that effect, at the next general meeting which may be held at a period of not more than four months subsequently to the general meeting at which such resolution was passed, and two months subsequently to the date of the notification above prescribed; but the resolution of such subsequent meeting on such question shall be final and conclusive; provided always, that no resolution of a prior meeting shall be referred or altered at a subsequent meeting, except by a majority consisting of as many votes, at least, as decided the question in the first instance. All resolutions not subjected to revision under this article shall be deemed final and conclusive.

ART. XX.—Upon all questions duly advertised for discussion at any half-yearly or special general meeting, all subscribers shall be allowed to deliver sentiments and votes by proxy. General proxies will only be allowed on behalf of members who have left India, and, unless revoked, will be of force during the absence of such members, or until the receipt of intelligence of their death.

Parties holding general proxies shall be entitled to vote on any question whatever that may arise. The holder of a special proxy shall be entitled to vote on any point connected with the question for which the special proxy was given, that may be discussed at the meeting summoned for its determination.

No person shall hold a general or special proxy, or be entitled to vote at any general or special meeting, who is not a subscriber to the fund.

It shall be the duty of the Chairman of every general meeting, after taking the votes of those present on each question, to call for the votes of proxies on the same question; the Chairman shall examine the proxies to see if they are in the prescribed form, and if not shall reject them.

For forms of general and special proxies, see A and B of the Appendix.

ART. XXI.—The annual accounts of the fund shall be made up to the end of April, and submitted by the managers at the half-yearly general meeting of the subscribers to be held in the month of January of each year. After being approved by the meeting, a general statement of the state of the fund shall be published for the information of the subscribers in the *Calcutta Gazette*. A committee of managers of the fund shall, at each January meeting, be appointed for the ensuing year, and shall consist of the secretaries to the government of India in the Home and Financial Departments, the Sub-Treasurer, and the civil auditor for the time being, with five other members to be elected at such general meeting.

ART. XXII.—The committee of managers, or the majority of those present at a meeting of five or more, or, if less than five be present, any three members of the committee who may concur in opinion shall be competent to decide, in the first instance, upon all matters connected with the fund not expressly reserved for the determination of a general meeting; but every act of the managers shall be liable to revision and control by the resolution of a general meeting. It shall, moreover, be the duty of the managers to report at the half-yearly meetings the matters determined by them in the expired period.

ART. XXIII.—The committee of managers shall, subject to the control of a general meeting, appoint the secretary and accountant to the fund, and shall fix such allowance for him, payable from the fund, as they may consider adequate to his services. The officer so appointed shall act under the immediate directions of the committee of managers, and shall also attend and obey the instructions of all general meetings of the subscribers, the proceedings of which, and of the committee of managers and generally all papers appertaining to the institution, which may not be intrusted to the treasurer in India, or the agents in England, shall be kept under the charge of such secretary and accountant, and shall, on application to him, or to the committee of managers, be open to the inspection of any of the subscribers of the fund.

It is to be understood that the secretary and accountant appointed as above, shall not be subject to removal from his situation by any future committee of management, but in concurrence with a majority of subscribers at a general meeting held as prescribed; provided, however, that it shall, at any time, be competent to the committee to suspend the said secretary and accountant from the exercise of his functions, and to delegate them to another, pending the disposal of the question which may have given rise to such a proceeding.

ART. XXIV. In the event of any of the managers who may be selected annually being subsequently removed from the presidency without an intention or expectation of returning during the year of their election, it shall be communicated to the subscribers at the next general meeting, and in such instances, as well as in all instances of a vacancy in the situation of a manager by death or otherwise, a new election, if necessary, shall take place for the unexpired term of the current year.

ART. XXV.—All applications for admission to the benefits of the fund shall be made to the committee of managers. The managers after calling for any further information which may appear to them requisite, are to submit the application and the decision they may have come to thereupon for the determination of the subscribers at the next general meeting. In cases of emergency and distress, when the managers may consider the party for whom the application is made clearly entitled to the benefit of the fund, they are authorized to advance such proportions of the fixed allowances hereafter specified, as may appear to them indispensably requisite till a final determination can be passed by the subscribers at the next general meeting aforesaid.

ART. XXVI.—The widow of every subscriber who may die on or after the 1st January, 1850, and by whom the additional subscription levied from that date from married subscribers has been paid, shall, on furnishing a certificate of baptism, or a declaration, on honor, of her age, together with a certificate of marriage, and of the death of her husband with the date of his decease, be entitled to receive, subject to the deduction provided for in articles VII. and VIII., a pension of £300 (three hundred pounds sterling) a year if residing in Europe, or of rupees 300 (three hundred rupees) a month if residing in India.

ART. XXVII.—No widow shall be entitled to the benefits of the fund who may have been separated under a legal decision from her husband for misconduct on her part, or who may be known to have been living in a state of adultery, though not divorced or separated from him by law.

ART. XXVIII.—One half of the pension of a widow shall cease upon her re-marriage, the amount of deduction to complete the minimum payment prescribed by article VII. remaining unaltered.

ART. XXIX.—A widow admitted to the benefit of the fund and losing a moiety of her allowance by marriage, shall be entitled on again becoming a widow, to receive from the fund the same allowance that she received previous to her last marriage. If her last husband be a subscriber to the fund, she becomes again entitled to the benefit of the fund as his widow. But in no case shall a widow receive from the fund more than one full pension of £300 a year in England, or rupees 300 a month in India.

ART. XXX.—On the death of any member of the fund, on or after the 1st January, 1850 leaving a daughter or daughters born in lawful wedlock, for whom the additional subscription of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. indicated in article V. has been paid, an allowance shall be made to every such daughter from the fund, to be paid in England or India, as circumstances may require, (without any reference to property) at the following rates:

Till five years of age, rupees 30 a month in India, or £30 a year in England.

From the commencement of the sixth year to the end of the eighth year, rupees 40 a month in India, or £60 a year in England.

From the commencement of the ninth year to the end of the eleventh year, rupees 50 a month in India, or £80 a year in England.

From the commencement of the twelfth year till marriage, rupees 60 a month in India, or £100 a year in England.

A donation of £300 shall be paid to each daughter on her marriage.

ART. XXXI.—On the death of any member of the fund, on or after the 1st January, 1850, leaving a son or sons born in lawful wedlock, for whom the additional subscription of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. indicated in article V. has been paid, an allowance shall be made to every such son from the fund, to be paid in England or India, as circumstances may require, (without any reference to property) at the following rates:

Till five years of age, rupees 30 a month in India, or £30 a year in England.

From the commencement of the sixth year to the end of the eighth year, rupees 40 a month in India, or £60 a year in England.

From the commencement of the ninth year to the end of the eleventh year, rupees 50 a month in India, or £80 a year in England.

From the commencement of the twelfth year to the end of the twenty-first year, rupees 60 a month in India, or £100 a year in England.

Provided that at any time between the age of sixteen and twenty-one, on being settled in any profession or employment, he may receive, in advance, the whole amount of the annuity due to him up to the end of his twenty-first year, his claim on the fund ceasing.

ART. XXXII.—In the case of a posthumous child, if the subscriber, its father, had no other children, or if, having other children, he contributed for them the extra payment prescribed by article V., the same allowances shall be granted to it as if the extra contribution had been paid on its account; but if the father of a posthumous child, having other children, did not contribute the extra payment prescribed by article V. for the youngest child living at the time of his death, the posthumous child shall not be entitled to derive any support from the fund.

ART. XXXIII.—The pensions of widows who may be admitted to the benefit of the fund shall be paid in advance *quarterly* to themselves or to their authorized agents, but the acknowledgment of the widow herself shall be taken, or affidavits paid on her behalf.

ART. XXXIV.—The allowances granted from the fund for the maintenance and education of children, shall be paid in advance *quarterly* to their guardians or relatives having the care of them, or to such persons as may be entrusted with the disbursement of the sums allotted for them, either by the managers of the fund in India or by the agents of the fund in England. *No advances made under this or the preceding rule shall be liable to be recovered on the death, marriage, or coming of age of any incumbent on the fund.*

ART. XXXV.—The pensions payable *quarterly* in advance to widows and children, under articles XXXIII. and XXXIV. shall be considered due on the 1st of January, 1st of April, 1st of July, and 1st of October in each year; and should any pension be left undrawn in the hands of the Home Agents of the fund beyond three months after it becomes due, the same shall be at the risk of the pensioner.

ART. XXXVI.—The mother, guardian, or other person who may be in charge of any child or children entitled to a provision under articles XXX., XXXI. and XXXII. of these rules or any other person who may be authorized to receive the same on account of such child or children, shall, on each occasion of payment, before receiving the annuity payable, or any part thereof, take and subscribe, before a justice of the peace or other competent officer, a solemn declaration according to form C. of the appendix; and such declaration shall be dated and signed on or subsequent to the day on which the annuity is claimable, and shall, in the event of the widow, guardian, or other person entitled to receive the same being in Europe, be delivered to and left with the agents for the fund in England, or if such widow, guardian, or other person shall be in India, it shall be delivered to, and left with the managers of the fund for the time being.

ART. XXXVII.—If a subscriber to the fund, continuing in the civil service, and wishing to retain his interest in the fund, shall have proceeded to, or remain in Europe, otherwise than on furlough allowance, he shall be required, while absent from India, to pay to the fund a monthly subscription equal to that which he would have been required to pay if on furlough allowance; provided, however, that no subscriber shall be permitted to avail himself of the above rule for any period exceeding five years, from the date of his departure from India.

ART. XXXVIII.—*If any subscriber, absent from India either on furlough or otherwise, shall omit to pay his subscription for the period of one entire year, his family shall not, in the event of his death during his absence, have any claim upon the fund. It shall be the duty of the managers to cause a written communication to this effect to be made to every subscriber so discontinuing his subscription; and it shall be competent to a general meeting to admit to the benefits of the fund the family of any such defaulting subscriber, on good and sufficient cause being shewn for the omission, and on payment of all arrears with interest at 8 per cent. On the return to India of a subscriber who has failed during his absence to pay the full amount of his subscriptions, his allowances will be subject to the same rate of deduction as those of other subscribers, and on all arrears of subscription being made good, with interest at 8 per cent. his family will be entitled in the event of his death, to the full benefits of the fund.*

ART. XXXIX.—If a subscriber to the fund shall be suspended from the service of the Hon'ble Company, and shall die during the period of his suspension, his widow and children shall be entitled to the benefits of the institution, in like manner as if he had not been suspended, provided he continue to pay at the rate fixed on his actual allowances under articles IV. and V.

ART. XL.—If a subscriber to the fund shall be dismissed from the service of the Hon'ble Company, in the event of his death, his widow and children shall have no claim to the benefit of the institution, and he shall not be allowed to retain any interest in the fund by making any payment whatever.

ART. XLI.—Any person admitted into the Bengal civil service, with permission to take rank in that service above any person that has been a subscriber to the fund for a longer period than one year, shall not be entitled to become a subscriber to the fund except upon the following conditions, viz.:

First.—If the individual so circumstanced shall be unmarried, he shall not become a member of the fund, except on condition of his paying to the treasurer, within a period not exceeding six months from his commencing to receive salary from the Bengal government, a sum of money equal to the average amount of the aggregate subscriptions of the unmarried members in whose year the individual wishing to subscribe may rank in the Bengal civil service, with interest hereon at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

Second—If the individual so circumstanced shall be married or be a widower, having a child or children, he shall not become a member of the fund except on condition of his paying to the treasurer, within a period of six months from his commencing to receive a salary from the Bengal government a sum of money equal to the average amount of the aggregate subscriptions of the married members, retaining a contingent interest in the fund, in whose year the individual wishing to subscribe may rank in the Bengal civil service, with interest thereon at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

Third—Any applicant giving to the secretary of the fund, a written authority for the deduction of twenty per cent. from his future monthly allowances until the sums due from him, under the above rules, with interest, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, be paid up, shall be considered as having fulfilled the conditions required of him; provided always, that his family shall not benefit from the fund, if he quit the service before paying up the whole amount due from him.

Fourth.—The managers are authorized to admit applicants in the first instance agreeably to the foregoing rules, but in all such cases the application shall be submitted for confirmation at the next general meeting.

ART. XLII.—The actual value of all annuities, granted under the foregoing rules, as well as those already granted shall be passed to a separate account on the books of the institution, under the head of "appropriated funds," agreeably to the value shewn in the annexed tables, or any other which, on the recommendation of a professional actuary, may hereafter be adopted, by which tables the one-third minimum value shall also be determined. Provided that, until the state of the fund will admit of this rule being fully carried out, the managers shall be at liberty to suspend such portion of it as relates to the pensions of incumbents under the old rules.

ART. XLIII.—On the 30th April, 1853, and subsequently at the close of every fifth year, the managers shall, according to these tables, calculate the actual values of the pending annuities to widows and children of deceased members, and shall then compare the total of their values with the assets belonging to the appropriated funds of the institution. Should these assets exceed in value the said total, the difference shall be transferred back to the credit of the unappropriated funds, and be available for the purposes of the institution; on the other hand, should the value of the said assets be less than the total aforesaid, the deficiency shall be supplied by a transfer from the latter branch to the former.

ART. XLIV.—At the same periods the managers shall prepare and submit a complete valuation of the assets and probable liabilities of the unappropriated funds, and found thereon, a recommendation for an increase or decrease of the contributions according to the necessities of the institution.

ART. XLV.—It is hereby declared that the old rules of the Bengal civil fund, as they stood on the 31st December, 1849, are and will continue hereafter to be in force, in respect to the families of subscribers who died on or previous to that date, as also to the families of all subscribers, then retired from the service, who have retained a contingent interest in the fund. And all allowances granted to such families will be regulated as heretofore according to the provisions of those rules, in the same manner as if the new rules had not been passed. Provided that every widow now deriving support from the fund, shall, in case of re-marriage, be entitled to an allowance of £150 a year, if residing in Europe, or of rupees 150 a month, if residing in India, subject to limitation under the old rules to the extent of any private income she may possess or acquire in excess of £100 a year, or rupees 100 a month, as the case may be.

APPENDIX.

Form A. of General Proxy.

I, A. B., do hereby authorize and appoint C. D., to vote for me, upon all questions to be determined at the general meetings of the subscribers to the civil fund, and I hereby bind myself to abide by the vote to be given in my behalf, the same as if I myself had been present and voted at such meeting.

(Sd.) A. B.

Form B. of Special Proxy.

I, A. B., do hereby appoint C. D., to vote for me on all points connected with the following question to be discussed at the general meeting of the subscribers to the civil fund, appointed to be held on the

(Sd.) A. B.

Form C. referred to in Article XXXVI.

I, A. B., (mother, guardian or relative of the child or children) of C. D. formerly a civil servant on the establishment of Bengal in the East Indies, do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare that (here enter at full length the names and ages of the child or children of the deceased;) a child (or children) of the said C. D., is (or are) at this time alive.

(Sd.) A. B.

Acknowledged and declared,

this — day — before me,

RULES OF THE BENGAL CIVIL SERVICE ANNUITY FUND,

As adopted at the Special General Meeting of Subscribers on 14th February, 1853.

1. The subscribers to the Bengal Civil Service Annuity Fund are the covenanted Civil Servants in the Bengal establishment. They shall continue as long as they remain in the service, to contribute for the purposes of the fund, four per cent. of their salaries and all other public emoluments whatever (travelling allowance alone excepted).

2. The annuities are fixed at 10,000 sicca rupees payable in India, or £1,000 sterling payable in England. In discharge of each annuity payable in England, the sum of £1,000 sterling shall be paid to the annuitant through the Company's Treasury in London, the managers of the fund undertaking to pay over to the government of Bengal 10,000 sicca rupees for every year's annuity so paid.

3. Those subscribers only shall be qualified for annuities of the amount aforesaid, who have served in the civil service 15 years and actually resided 22 years in India.

4. The annuities of each year shall commence with the 1st of May, and shall be payable quarterly at the close of each quarter and to the date of the annuitant's decease.

5. The number of annuities assignable on account of each year from the 1st of May 1851, shall be ten, and they shall be available, subject to the provisions of the following rule, to all qualified subscribers according to their seniority in the gradation list of the service as fixed by the court of directors. But if any subscriber having become qualified for an annuity, shall retire from the service before the option of an annuity may devolve upon him, he shall nevertheless be entitled to the same in his turn, as though his name had remained upon the gradation list of the service.

6. On the 1st of November of every year, the ten annuities that are to become available on the following 1st of May, shall be assigned to those qualified subscribers in order of seniority, from whom applications for annuities shall have been received before the said 1st November. After the 1st of November, any of the said ten annuities which shall not have been assigned under the preceding clause, shall be assignable to all qualified subscribers in order of application.

7. As soon as possible after the 1st of May of every year, the managers shall notify in the *Calcutta Gazette* the number of annuities of that year which remain unassigned, and also the number of annuities (any) which remain not taken from previous years, and these annuities shall be assignable at any subsequent period to all qualified subscribers in order of application. But for the year in which any such annuity may be assigned, a ratable portion only of the annuity shall be payable, calculated from the date on which it is taken.

8. Every subscriber to whom an annuity shall be assigned, shall be required in order to entitle him to the full annuity fixed by article II., to pay, on or before the date from which the annuity is to commence, the difference between one-half of the value of the annuity and the accumulated amount of his contributions, whenever the latter shall be less than the former.

The value of an annuity on the life of any subscriber shall be determined by such table of valuation as may be sanctioned by the hon'ble the court of directors; and to determine the accumulated amount of subscriber's contributions, a separate account shall be kept for each subscriber, and the account shall be made up annually, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent. calculated on the subscriber's contributions as allowed by the court of directors.

9. Any subscriber who shall decline to pay the difference defined in the foregoing article, shall be entitled to an annuity of a reduced amount, to be calculated in the following manner, viz., he shall receive an annuity of 5000 sicca rupees or of £500 sterling, increased by such additional amount as his contributions may suffice to purchase, according to the table of valuation in force.

10. The acceptance of the resignation of the hon'ble Company's service is an essential condition to entitle a subscriber to an annuity, and annuitants will not be permitted by the court of directors to return to the service; any subscriber therefore, to whom an annuity shall have been assigned under article VI or VII, who shall fail to tender his resignation of the hon'ble Company's service, on or before the 1st of May following, shall not only forfeit his right to the annuity so assigned, but shall also forfeit a sum of ten thousand rupees, to be paid by the subscriber within one week from the said 1st of May; or in the event of non-payment by the subscriber, to be deducted from his allowances by the civil auditor, in such instalments not exceeding one-half, or being less than one-third of his total official receipts, as the managers may direct, and in the latter case, interest shall be charged at the rate which the fund would have received had the amount of the fine been paid by the subscriber within the prescribed term of one week from the 1st of May.

No subscriber who shall incur the above penalty shall be deemed entitled to an annuity until the amount of such penalty, together with all interest which may become due thereon, shall have been fully paid.

11. Any subscriber not having served 25 years and actually resided 22 years, who may be compelled to retire from the hon'ble Company's service by sickness, duly certified as below provided, shall be entitled to receive either a donation or an invalid pension of reduced amount, as follows:—

If he shall not have completed 10 years' residence, a donation of 5,000 Sicca Rupees or £500 sterling.

If he shall have completed 10 years' residence but less than 15 years, a pension of 1,500 sicca Rupees or £150 sterling.

If he shall have completed 15 years' residence, a pension of 5,000 sicca Rupees or £500 sterling.

The grant of invalid pensions shall be made in all respects upon the same principles as are prescribed in articles VIII. and IX. of the rules;

that is to say, in order to entitle a subscriber to an invalid pension of £500 a year, or £250 a year, as the case may be, it will be necessary for him to make good one-half of the value of such pension, but it will be optional with him, in the event of his subscriptions not being equal to the half value, to take a reduced pension of £250 or £125 a year, increased by such additional amount as his contributions may suffice to purchase according to the table of valuation in force.

13. It will be necessary for every subscriber applying for an invalid pension, to furnish to the managers of the fund, a certificate from his usual medical attendant, countersigned either by the medical board in Calcutta, or by a special committee of medical officers, to consist of not fewer than three members, convened by the hon'ble the lieutenant governor of the north-western provinces, certifying that he is, from some permanent cause or complaint, incapable of rendering service in the climate of India, and it will further be necessary that such certificate be confirmed by the examining physician of the hon'ble court of directors, after the subscriber shall have resided one year in England.

14. The value of every annuity or pension which is granted, shall be passed to a separate account under the head of "appropriated funds," and to the debit of that account shall be entered all payments in satisfaction of annuities.

15. At the close of every third year, the managers shall calculate, according to the table of valuation then in force, the values of the existing annuities and pensions, and shall compare the total of their values with the assets of the "appropriated funds." If the amount of those assets shall exceed the said total, the difference shall be carried to the credit of the unappropriated funds, but if the amount of the assets of the appropriated funds shall be less than the total aforesaid, then the deficiency shall be made good by a transfer to the head of "appropriated funds" of any balance remaining unappropriated, and a representation with regard to the difference (if any) shall be made by the managers to the Government of India.

16. Every annuitant or invalid pensioner, shall be furnished with a certificate of his admission to an annuity or pension, under the hands of not less than three of the managers of the fund, and a duplicate of the certificate shall be furnished to the Government for transmission to the hon'ble court of directors.

* 17. Any subscriber who may be dismissed from the hon'ble Company's service, shall forfeit all right to any benefit from the civil service annuity fund.

18. The interest in the fund of any subscriber who may be suspended from the hon'ble Company's service, shall be in abeyance during his suspension, and shall re-vive upon his restoration. But this provision shall not be held to apply to civil servants out of employ (from whatever cause) who shall be permitted to draw the subsistence allowance of their rank.

19. The affairs of the institution shall be conducted by nine managers of whom four shall be ex-officio, viz., the secretary to the government of India in the financial department, the accountant to the government of Bengal, the sub-treasurer and the civil auditor. The other five shall be subscribers and shall be elected at a general meeting of subscribers, to be held in January of each year in Calcutta.

20. The sub-treasurer of government shall, with the permission of government, be the treasurer of the institution, and the funds of the institution shall be deposited in the public treasury, subject to the direction and control of the managers.

21. The managers, or the majority of those present at a meeting of five or more, or if less than five be present, any three managers who may concur in opinion, shall be competent to decide in the first instance upon all matters

relative to the receipts and disbursements of the fund, as well as generally upon all subjects connected with the management of the fund, not expressly reserved for determination, by a general meeting of subscribers. But the decisions of the managers in all cases shall be liable to revision by a general meeting.

22. The managers shall appoint a secretary and accountant to the fund, and shall fix such allowance for him, payable from the fund, as they may consider adequate to his services. The officer so appointed shall act under the direction of the managers, and shall attend the general meetings of the subscribers. The proceedings of the managers, and generally all papers appertaining to the fund, shall be kept under the charge of the secretary and accountant to the fund, and shall on application to him, or to the managers, be open to the inspection of any of the subscribers.

23. All appointments to the office of secretary and accountant to the fund, as well as the appointments of any other persons whom the managers may find it necessary to employ, and the allowances assigned to such officers shall be subject to the control of a general meeting.

24. A general meeting of the subscribers shall be held in Calcutta in January of every year, (or as soon afterwards as the accounts can be made up and prepared for inspection) to receive and audit the accounts of the preceding year, and to decide on all questions duly brought before it. The managers or any nine members of the institution may convene at any time a special general meeting at the presidency, by notice in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and in two newspapers, one of the two being a newspaper published in the north western provinces, provided that the day fixed for holding such special meetings, and the object of it be advertised as above, at least six weeks before the same is held.

25. Upon all questions duly advertised for discussion at a general meeting, whether annual or special, all subscribers shall be allowed to deliver their sentiments and votes by proxy, and all questions shall be determined by a majority of two-thirds of the subscribers, who may be present at such general meetings, or who may vote thereat by proxy. But the concurrent voices of nine members at least actually present, shall be requisite to determine upon any question whatever. General proxies will only be allowed on behalf of members who have left India, and unless revoked will be of force during the absence of such members, or until the receipt of intelligence of their death.

Parties holding general proxies, shall be entitled to vote on any question whatever that may arise. The holder of a special proxy shall be entitled to vote on any final point connected with the question for which the special proxy was given, that may be discussed at the meeting summoned for its determination.

No person shall hold a general or special proxy, or be entitled to vote at any general or special meeting, who is not a subscriber to the fund.

It shall be the duty of the chairman of every general meeting, after taking the votes of those present on each question, to call for the votes of proxies on the same question, the chairman shall also carefully examine the proxies, to see if they are in the prescribed form, and if not, shall reject them.

The forms of general and special proxies shall be those marked A and B. appended to the rules.

26. Upon all general questions, involving any increase or diminution of the rate of the contributions, or any essential addition to, or alteration in, the original rules and principles of the institution, no decision of the subscribers shall be valid or have any effect until sanctioned and approved by the court of directors, to whom all parties considering themselves aggrieved by such decision, shall have a right of appeal, and the decision of the court of directors shall in all cases be final. Provided, however, that the determination of a general meeting on such cases and questions be referred to the subscribers at large for adoption or rejection, before being submitted to the sanction and approval of the court of directors.

Form A of General Proxy.

I, A. B., do hereby authorize and appoint C. D. to vote for me upon all questions to be determined at the general meetings of the subscribers to the Bengal Civil Service Annuity Fund, and I hereby bind myself to abide by the vote to be given in my behalf, the same as if I myself had been present and voted at such meeting.

(Sd) A. B.

Form B of Special Proxy.

I, A. B., do hereby appoint C. D. to vote for me on all points connected with the following question to be discussed at the general meeting of the subscribers to the Bengal Civil Service Annuity Fund, appointed to hold on the

(Sd) A. B.

Table of Valuation of Annuities payable Quarterly and to date of decease with the addition of 6 per Cent. as proposed in the Hon'ble Court's Despatch of 18th August 1852.

Age.	Value of an Annuity of Sa. Rs. 1,000 or Co.'s Rs. 10,000 10-8.	Age.	Value of an Annuity of Sa. Rs. 10,000 or Co.'s Rs. 10,000 10-8.
30	1,53,654	54	1,04,558
31	1,46,707	55	1,02,791
32	1,34,740	56	1,01,984
33	1,33,740	57	99,118
34	1,32,705	58	97,207
35	1,31,038	59	95,251
36	1,30,525	60	93,339
37	1,29,373	61	91,144
38	1,28,187	62	89,79
39	1,26,959	63	88,305
40	1,25,669	64	84,600
41	1,24,365	65	82,232
42	1,23,063	66	79,800
43	1,21,750	67	77,332
44	1,20,385	68	74,781
45	1,18,901	69	72,203
46	1,17,519	70	69,537
47	1,16,013	71	66,923
48	1,14,451	72	64,247
49	1,12,831	73	61,583
50	1,11,191	74	58,942
51	1,09,571	75	56,390
52	1,07,953	76	53,925
53	1,06,278		

**REGULATIONS OF THE BENGAL MILITARY FUND,
ESTABLISHED 1ST NOVEMBER, 1824.**

CORRECTED TO 1ST JANUARY, 1853.

SECTION I.

Admission of Subscribers.

ART. 1. The following description of persons, and they alone, are eligible to be subscribers to the Bengal Military Fund:—

1st. Officers or cadets in the military service of the honorable company under the presidency of Fort William.

2d. Chaplains of the Bengal establishment.

3rd. Officers of the Bengal medical establishment, and veterinary surgeons.

4th. Officers of the Bengal establishment, on the retired list.

ART. 2. Individuals of the descriptions enumerated in the 1st article, who entered the service previous to the 30th August 1826, and who hitherto have not become subscribers, shall only be admissible on the following conditions:—

1st. That the application for admission be accompanied by the certificate of two surgeons, that the person desiring to subscribe is then, to the best of their knowledge, in good health. This certificate being confirmed by the declaration to the same effect, from the person so applying to be admitted. Applications from married officers being also accompanied by a certificate of their marriage, and intimation of the correct age of the parties.

2d. That donation and arrears of subscription, according to the rank at the time of admission, be paid with compound interest on those sums accumulated half yearly at the rate of eight per cent. per annum. The arrears to commence from the date of the institution of the fund, or from the entrance of the person into the service, if subsequent to the institution of the same, and prior to 30th August 1826. If the arrears are paid by instalments (which are not to exceed twelve monthly payments from the date of admission) interest at 8 per cent. per annum to be charged on all intermediate balances.

ART. 3. A subscriber withdrawing from the fund, forfeits, *ipso facto*, all claims to its benefits, as also the amount of his donation and subscription, and all other sums which he may have paid up to the period of his secession. Should he afterwards be desirous of again becoming a subscriber, he will be admissible on the same terms as a new subscriber, as described in the 2d article. Note—This article is applicable to voluntary subscribers only.

ART. 4. Subscribers who may retire from the service on the prescribed pension of their ranks, or in ill health before entitled thereto, or who may return, permanently, or upon furlough, to Europe, shall not forfeit their title to the benefits of the fund, provided they continue the regular payments of the monthly subscription of their ranks agreeably to the rates laid down for each rank in table No. II.

ART. 5. Subscribers not in ill health retiring from the service before they are entitled to the full pension of their rank shall not forfeit all claims on the institution, provided they continue to pay the Indian rates of subscription of their respective ranks.

ART. 6. Officers are permitted to subscribe according to army rank, on furnishing the prescribed certificate of health, subscription and donation, as in every other case, being calculated from date of such rank. Under this rule, medical officers and Veterinary Surgeons may subscribe as captains after 15 years' service.

SECTION II.

Donations and subscriptions to be paid to the Bengal Military Fund.

ART. 7. All subscribers to pay a donation or premium on entering the fund, agreeably to the rates specified in the accompanying table No. I., and

shall also allot for the support of the fund, as long as they shall continue subscribers, the monthly sums specified in table No. II., agreeably to their rank, whether in India or Europe. The subscriptions of cadets to be calculated at the rank of ensign. Subscription by medical officers in the several grades attached to the 1st, 2d, and 3d classes is compulsory unless the privilege under article 8 has been embraced.

TABLE I.

Amount of the Premium or Donation payable by the different Ranks.

	MARRIED.		UNMARRIED.				
	On joining the Institution.	On Promotion.	On joining the Institution.	On Promotion.	On Marriage.		
	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.		
Cod. and 18 Surgeons 1st Class	3480 0	579 0	700 0	140 0	3130 0		
Lieut. Col. and 18 ditto 2d	2001 0	514 0	560 0	140 0	1721 0		
ditto,.....							
Major, Chap. and 18 ditto	1162 0	414 0	420 0	120 0	952 0		
3d ditto,.....							
Capt. Surge. and Asst. Chap.	556 0	364 0	300 0	120 0	406 0		
Lieuts. Asst. Sur. s. and	360 0	120 0	180 0	60 0	180 0		
Veterinary Surge,.....							
Cornets, 2d Lieuts. and En-	240 0	0 0	120 0	0 0	120 0		
signs,							

TABLE II.

Amount of Monthly Subscriptions of the different Ranks.

	IF IN INDIA.			IF IN EUROPE.		
	Unmarried			Unmarried		
	Rs.	A.	P.	£.	s.	d.
Colonels and 16 Surgeons } 1st Class,.....	25	0	0	50	0	0
Lieut. Colonels and 16 ditto } 2d ditto,.....	18	0	0	36	0	0
Major, Chaplain and 16 ditto } 3d ditto,.....	14	0	0	28	0	0
Captains, Surgeons, and As-	8	0	0	16	0	0
stant Chaplains,						
Lieutenants, Assistant and } Veterinary Surgeons,....	5	0	0	10	0	0
Cornets, 2d Lieutenants and } Ensigne,.....	4	0	0	8	0	0

ART. 8 The following rules have effect from first January 1837 :—

First—All members who have served 32 years may subscribe as colonels; all who have served 27 as lieutenant-colonels; all who have served 22 as majors; all who have served 12 as captains; and all junior officers as lieutenants.

Second—Medical and Veterinary officers may subscribe as colonel after 27 years' service; as lieutenant-colonel after 22 years; as majors after 17 years; and as captains after 10 years.

Third—Chaplains may subscribe after 15 years as lieutenant-colonels; after 20 years as colonels.

Fourth—Admission to subscribe in the next higher rank, to which his service may render an officer eligible, shall depend on the payment of the increased donation within the period prescribed by regulation XI. Further, the claim must be made to the managers in India within three months, if he be in India, or if at home, within 12 months from the completion of the qualifying service.

Fifth—If the privilege to subscribe in the next higher rank be not embraced within the above periods, the application, whenever subsequently made, must be accompanied by a health certificate, and compound interest at 8 per cent. per annum shall be charged upon the additional donation and arrears of subscription accumulated half-yearly (as by article 2 of the existing rules) from the date of these rules taking effect, or from the completion of the qualifying service.

Sixth—Retired officers are entitled to enter the higher classes of subscription under the above conditions, on the expiration of the several periods which, had they remained in the service, would have given them the same privilege. This rule is applicable to subscribers under article 5.

N. B. The period of service under this article is calculated by certificates of admission to be furnished from the adjutant-general's office. Officers embracing the privilege granted by this rule must comply with all its provisions, calculated through each grade of service.

ART. 9. Subscribers may redeem by a single payment the periodical subscription exigible under article 7, the equivalent sum being determined on this principle.

1. Members in Europe to redeem at Europe rates; in India at Indian rates: calculated by two tables of different values of an annuity, one adapted for Europe (as the Northampton table), the other for India (as the India tables,) receiving back, or paying the difference of premium according to residence in one or other country. Parties visiting Europe on furlough, or for a temporary residence not exceeding three years, not to receive the difference, nor parties revisiting India to pay it, if the temporary residence does not exceed 1 year. The value to be taken from tables of which the following is a specimen.

On promotion the subscriber will be liable to pay the donation and to pay or redeem difference of subscription.

2. Members who may redeem their periodical subscriptions by a single payment are precluded the benefit of passage money and equipment allowance.

3. All subscribers who may, from this date, 1st July, 1843, redeem their periodical subscriptions by a single payment shall be liable for the difference between existing rates of subscription and any future higher rates that it may be found necessary to adopt.

NORTHAMPTON TABLES.				INDIA COMMITTEE TABLES.			
Age.	Value of an Annuity in England.			Age.	Value of an Annuity in India.		
25	9	18	2	25	8	5	6
30	9	2	4	30	8	1	11
40	8	15	0	40	7	11	0

ART. 10. Subscribers on promotion shall pay the donation of their increased rank as married or unmarried, agreeably to the rates specified in table No. I, whether in India or in Europe. If in Europe the exchange to be calculated at 2s. 6d. per Company's Rupee.

ART. 11. The donation may be paid at once, or by monthly instalments not exceeding twelve, at the option of the subscriber; in failure of which all claims shall be forfeited upon the fund, either for himself or widow, unless the amount be paid with interest at 8 per cent. per annum from the day of admission. Subscribers paying donation by instalments pay interest at 8 per cent per annum upon all unpaid balances until the whole is liquidated.

ART. 12. Monthly subscriptions shall be made within four months after they become due, in default of which 8 per cent. per annum will be charged on all arrears after that period.

It will be the duty of the secretary to forward a statement of his account to every subscriber, on his payments to the fund, whether subscription or donation, becoming one year in arrears.

In all cases when the above notice has been given, and payment not made, interest on the arrears will be charged for the full period.

In the event of payment, as above, being refused, the name will be struck off, if the party entered the service before subscription was compulsory.

Should this account not be furnished, subscribers will not be held liable for the payment of interest beyond the first year.

The secretary will also call on subscribers, who may fall into arrears for three months, for the amount of such arrears, and if unsuccessful in recovering them, lay the case before the directors for their orders.

ART. 13. All members marrying, and who may be desirous that their widows should possess claims to the eventual benefits of the fund, are required to inform the Secretary and Paymaster (if in India and the Agents if in Europe) of their marriage, and unless the payment of the additional donation be made within six months after such marriage, the subscribers will be required to pay the amount with interest at 8 per cent. per annum, calculated from date of marriage, and to furnish a health certificate as required by Art. 2, Clause 1st., and no claim for pension on the part of the widow of an officer not subscribing as a married member at the time of his decease, shall be admissible.

Arrears which may be due to the fund by a married subscriber at the time of his death, will, if not discharged by the paymaster of the corps to which the deceased was attached, or by the President of the Committee of Adjustment, or by his Executors or Agents, be deducted from the pension of the widow, and the whole donation and arrears to be paid, although the subscriber should become a widower before completing the full payment. In all cases when the difference of age of the husband exceeds that of the wife 15 years, the donation to be increased 10 per cent. : when 20 years 15 per cent. : when 25 years 20 per cent. : when 30 years 25 per cent. : when 35 years 30 per cent. : when 40 years 35 per cent. ; and thereafter in a similar proportion in every grade of promotion.

All members remarrying, to pay the prescribed married donation of their rank as on their first marriage. A subscriber withdrawing his name from the married list during the life time of his wife and afterwards wishing to be again placed in the same position for her benefit, shall pay a second time the marriage donation, and furnish a health certificate of the form laid down in the Regulation.

N. B. A member marrying is required to furnish his marriage certificate, and to state his own and his wife's age.

An unmarried subscriber to the fund marrying a person who has borne him children, or with whom he may have been cohabiting, shall not be transferred to the married list, unless he furnishes a health certificate of the form laid down in the Regulations, and pays up the prescribed marriage donation and subscription, with interest, calculated half yearly at 8 per cent per annum, for five years, commencing in the rank he then held, and paying the difference through each successive rank he may have attained by Regimental promotion.

For the purpose of ensuring accurate information on the required points from applicants, power is vested in the Directors, in all cases seeming to them to

call for its exercise, to forward certain sealed queries, to be filled up, on honor, by the parties applying.

ART. 14. As is the case in the funds at Madras and Bombay, a minimum shall be established for each rank, and in the event of a member's contributions not having reached that minimum, a deduction shall be made from the sums otherwise receivable from the fund on account of equipment and income allowances, and from the widows' pension till the deficit be made good; such deduction being, as in the Bombay fund, according to the following scale:

Ensign,	Two-tenths.
Lieutenant,	Two-ninths.
Captain,	Two-eighths.
Major,	Two-sevenths.
Lieutenant Colonel, ..	Two-sixths.
Colonel,	Two-fifths.

ART. 15. When an officer receives aid from the fund, the aggregate amount of such aid shall be deducted from the amount of his contributions in estimating his minimum.

ART. 16. Subscribers who may be prevented from drawing pay from a temporary cause over which they had no control, such as captivity, or furlough extended on medical certificate, shall during such period, be exempted from the payment of monthly subscription, without forfeiture of the rights of the subscription; but on the removal of such incapacity and upon the receipt of pay, the arrears are to be made good within six months, with interest at 8 per cent per annum for any time beyond that period. But if the incapacity to pay proceed from any other cause, dependant upon the choice or conduct of the individual, such as furlough extended on private affairs, or any penal suspension from rank and pay, not only shall the arrears so accumulated be paid up within the above term, but compound interest charged at 8 per cent per annum on the amount.

SECTION III.

Benefits derivable from the Bengal Military Fund

ART. 17. The benefits derivable from the Military Fund are two fold:—

1st. Such as are granted by the regulations to subscribers while living.

2d. Such as are granted to widows of deceased subscribers.

ART. 18. The benefit granted to subscribers while alive, are considered persona, and subject to the decision of the Directors for the time being, who will be guided in their decision on each claim by the regulations of the fund, except when they have reason to entertain doubts with respect to any such claim; it will in such cases be their duty to call for further information from the claimant; and if this information should not be satisfactory to the Directors, they are authorized to withhold the payment of the claim.

ART. 19. A subscriber of whatever rank who may proceed to Europe on sick certificate, and who may not be allowed passage-money from Government, shall be authorized to apply to the Military Fund for the sum of rupees 800 to defray that expense, provided his application shall be accompanied by a sincere and solemn declaration that he does not possess the sum of rupees 5,000, or property of any description to that amount; and also shall be entitled on his return to India to receive from the agents in England, the sum regulated for the outward passage,* on the production of a declaration, that he neither possesses nor has, at any time, possessed £500 sterling (exclusive of pay) during the period he has been in receipt of English pay on Furlough.

All applications from subscribers for Passage-money from the fund, whether proceeding to or returning from Europe, must be accompanied by a guarantee (Form No. VI.) on the part of the Agents of the Ship or other respectable persons, that they will be responsible for a moiety of the Passage-money allowed by the fund, being returned, in case of death previous to the Pilot quitting the Vessel, on which the claimant's passage may have been taken.

* All subscribers, of whatever rank, are entitled on their return to India to receive £100 for the outward passage.

ART. 20. A subscriber so proceeding to England on sick certificate, shall be authorized to apply for the further sum of rupees 300 for his equipment, his application being accompanied by a solemn and sincere declaration of his not being possessed of the sum of rupees 2,000, or property of any description to that amount; but no allowance will, in any case, be made for equipment to a subscriber returning to India.

N. B. The benefits held out in the two preceding articles should be applied for, when claimable; and no claim will be admitted, which is not preferred within 12 months from date of furlough.

ART. 21. Subaltern officers proceeding to England on sick certificate, who shall make a solemn and sincere declaration that they do not possess from any source (exclusive of pay and pension for wounds) a sum of money that will enable him to expend £50 per annum, shall be allowed that sum annually during the period of receiving English pay on Furlough. The declaration to be renewed annually.

N. B. The possession of company's rupees 1,500, or £150, precludes all claim to the above allowance.

ART. 22. It having, however, been deemed necessary to set limits to the claims for gratuitous passage money, equipment allowance, and income to subscribers proceeding to England on sick certificate, no subscriber who has received the benefits he is entitled to at any one time shall receive a second indulgence until the expiration of eight years, reckoning from the renewal of Indian subscription.

A subscriber who shall have received these benefits, before he has served 8 years in India, will not be entitled to a second indulgence until he shall have been (exclusive of first Furlough) 16 years in the service.

ART. 23. Subscribers proceeding to England from any place not under the presidency of Bengal, shall be entitled to the personal benefits which have been above enumerated, provided they shall have complied with the local regulations, and shall make immediate communication of the circumstances to the Directors of the fund.

ART. 24. The second class of benefits, namely, those granted to widows of deceased subscribers, are absolute, not dependant on the decision of the Directors, but controlled solely by the regulations of the institution.

ART. 25. The widows of deceased subscribers shall be entitled to receive the annuities specified in the annexed table.—

TABLE

Shewing the amount of Pension to Widows (during their Widowhood) of each Rank,

	IN INDIA.			IN ENGLAND.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	£	s.	d.
Widow of a Col. and 18 Surg., 1st Class.....	238	6	5	342	3	0
Lieut.-Col. and 18 ditto, 2d ditto.....	190	11	6	273	15	0
Majors, 6 Chapls. and 18 ditto, 3 ditto.....	143	0	7	205	6	3
Cpts. and Surgs. and Asst. Chapls.....	95	5	9	136	17	6
Lieuts. and Asst. Surgs. and Veterinary Surgs.....	71	3	1	102	3	9
Ensigns, 2d Lieuts. and Cornets.....	56	9	8	81	5	0

Provided that nothing contained herein, or in any other part of these rules of the institution shall be considered to entitle to the benefits of it any widow who may have been legally divorced or separated from her husband for adultery, or who at the period of her husband's demise may have quitted his protection, and be living in a state of notorious adultery, though not divorced or separated from him by law, or who subsequently to her husband's decease may be living in a notorious state of incontinence.

ART. 26. If a widow pensioner on the fund marries, her pension is to cease during her coverture; but in the event of her again becoming a widow, she shall be re-admitted to all the benefits she may have enjoyed from the fund during her first widowhood, in like manner as if she had not re-married; but subject of course to all the limitations and conditions prescribed by the regula-

tions in the first instance. If the second husband shall also have been a subscriber to the fund, the widow will receive however only one annuity, taking that which may be the greatest that is to say, according to the rank of the first or second husband, whichever may be the higher.

ART. 27. Every widow benefiting by the military fund, and not provided by government with a passage to Europe, shall be entitled (for one passage only) to an allowance of rupees 1,000. All applications from widows for Passage-money from the fund, must be accompanied by a guarantee (Form No. V.) on the part of the Agents of the Ship, or other respectable party, that they will be responsible for a moiety of the Passage-money allowed by the fund being returned in cases of death previous to the Pilot quitting the Vessel, on which the claimant's Passage may have been taken. No claim for passage-money is admissible after the lapse of one year from the date of embarking for Europe.

ART. 28. Should the fund, however, at any period fall short of the demands upon it so that the annual income will not defray the amount of the annuities and other claims, then it shall be in the power of the directors, after submission to the army, to make a proportionate deduction from the annuity of each annuitant, excepting always the present annuitants of the Bengal widows' fund, and from the payments to other claimants above the rank of subaltern, until the state of the fund shall afford the means of complete payment; when, if a surplus income exists, the arrears shall be made good from the amount of surplus, but not otherwise.

SECTION IV.

General Regulations.

ART. 29. The Bengal military fund is to be administered by a president and directors, the number of directors to be regulated by the number of divisions in the army as defined by orders issued from time to time by government, for the guidance of the orphan society, each division, being as in the case of the orphan fund management, invited to elect a representative from among the officers residing at Barrackpore, Dum-Dum and the Presidency, who may be available and who are inclined to serve as director, and the directors so chosen shall elect another as their president from among the members at the presidency.

ART. 30. A general meeting of the subscribers at the presidency shall be held annually, at which the accounts of the fund and proceedings of the directors for the past year shall be submitted, for inspection and approval by the subscribers present, who were not of the direction. The accounts to be published for general information two months previous to the annual meeting, the precise day and place of holding which are to be notified by public advertisement simultaneously with the publication of the accounts.

ART. 31. All subscribers, who may have contributed to the fund by paying donations and subscriptions in their respective ranks, during six continued months before any meeting, are entitled to attend to examine the accounts and proceedings.

ART. 32. On occasion of any particular and important business which may necessarily require the opinion of the society at large, special meetings will be called of the subscribers at the presidency (others voting by proxy). Or if any alleged mismanagement, or other emergent cause should occur to any twelve subscribers to require the notice of the society at large, a special meeting shall be summoned by the president on the written requisition of such twelve subscribers.

ART. 33. The directors shall have a secretary chosen by themselves, who also shall be accountant, with an establishment upon such allowances as shall be deemed adequate to the respective duties.

ART. 34. The secretary will be expected to have an office at his own residence for the accommodation of the meetings of the directors, for the preservation of the records, and for the purpose of affording access to the officers of the army at large to the books of the institution.

ART. 35. The directors of the fund will hold regular monthly meetings; but no meetings, which are to be open for the reporters of the public press, but no meeting of the directors consisting of a smaller number than five, shall be competent to the transaction of business; and it will rest with any director, or with

the secretary, to represent the occurrence of such necessity, to the president, who will convene a special meeting within ten days from the date of his receiving the application; but no special meeting shall be called with the view of re-considering resolutions which may have been already adopted by a former meeting of directors, unless at the requisition of a number of directors greater than that which attended such meeting.

ART. 36. The secretary will invariably lay before the directors, either at the regular or special meetings, all letters that may have been received by him since the last meeting. Minutes of the proceedings of all meetings will be recorded and authenticated by the signatures of the directors present. The secretary will also submit to the directors who attended, drafts of all the letters which in those meetings he may have been desired to write. Letters demanding an immediate answer, when such may be of an ordinary nature, may be replied to by the secretary, without waiting for a meeting of the directors: but every letter proposed to be dispatched by the secretary, must previously receive the special sanction of one director, signified by his initial to the drafts, which will be sent to him for consideration.

ART. 37. The secretary will keep the set of books in use in the military widows' fund, under instructions which he may receive from time to time from the directors of the fund.

ART. 38. The books and correspondence of the fund shall be at all times open to the inspection of subscribers.

ART. 39. When any new regulation shall appear to the directors or to any thirty subscribers, to be advisable, such regulation shall be circulated to corps for consideration, and the affirmative or negative of the majority of individual votes (to be ascertained at the expiration of four months) shall decide its adoption or rejection.

Before being circulated for votes all propositions shall be printed and a copy sent a month previously for publication to each newspaper throughout the Bengal presidency and for circulation to each division and station staff officer; in private cases at the expense of the appellant. The proceedings of the director's meetings to be published and circulated in like manner.

ART. 40. If any subscriber or claimant on the fund shall be desirous to appeal from the decision of the directors to that of the subscribers at large, upon any subject which may not be specifically defined by the regulations, such appeal, provided it be approved by three directors, shall be referred by the directors, and decided upon in the manner prescribed in the preceding article, and the decision on such appeal, or that of the directors in cases not appealable, shall be final in all cases whatever, any further agitation of the question by a process of law or otherwise, being deemed in itself to be an absolute forfeiture of all claim on the fund.

ART. 41. When a reference shall be made to the subscribers at large respecting either a proposed regulation, or an appeal, the result of such reference shall be communicated to corps for the information of subscribers.

ART. 42. Generally all payments due from the fund are made quarterly in England, and monthly in India; but in cases when pensioners or claimants on the fund are about to embark for Europe, all arrears must be paid up to the end of the preceding month.

ART. 43. Any arrear which may be due to the fund by a subscriber or by an annuitant who may have received an overpayment, shall in all cases be deducted from the first payments to be made from the fund to the person owing such arrear.

ART. 44. All income derived from the Bengal Military Fund is declared to be unalienable, and the fact of attempting the alienation of such income in any manner, or under any pretence, shall be deemed in itself a forfeiture of all future benefits from the fund.

ART. 45. If a subscriber who may be dismissed from the service by a court martial or otherwise, shall afterwards be restored to the service, he shall be re-admissible to the fund on payment of the arrear that may have accumulated, with compound interest thereon, in the same manner as if he had suffered only temporary suspension. See Art. 11.

ART. 46. All property belonging to the military fund at any period shall be invariably vested in the honorable company's securities. The necessity for retaining any balance is now dispensed with, and the secretary's office has no

cash transactions. All payments in Calcutta are, in future, to be made at the Bank of Bengal, as sanctioned by the hon'ble the Court of directors, in 1852. All contributions from subscribers generally must be made through the pay department or public treasuries. Private drafts are prohibited.

ART. 47. The business of the fund in Europe is conducted through the home agent of the fund, who will from time to time receive the necessary instructions for their guidance, and to whom such applications will be preferred as cannot with equal convenience be submitted to the directors of the fund in India.

ART. 48. As soon as new rules are made out, one copy shall be sent to all officers commanding stations and posts for official record and the rules shall be corrected and published annually in the Army List printed at the Orphan Press, the dates when each was passed or altered, being noted in the margin.

N. B. In general it may be mentioned that where no particular dates are referred to, the rules have not been altered since the establishment of the fund.

NOTICE.—As subscribers falling into arrears often request exemption from the penalties prescribed by the regulations, on the plea of ignorance of the rules, or of no demand having been made by the Secretary, the Directors notify that they do not admit either of these reasons as sufficient to entitle a subscriber to the exemption called for, and that every penalty incurred by non payment of Donations and Subscriptions must invariably and strictly be enforced, as prescribed by the rules of the Institution. The Secretary will continue to give notice when arrears are due, in all cases when they come to his knowledge, but every subscriber should protect his own interests, and see that his Subscriptions and Donations are regularly deducted by his paymaster, and immediately rectify any errors or omissions of that functionary.

APPENDIX.

No. I.

Form of Certificates of Health to accompany the Applications of an Officer to become a Subscriber.

SECTION 1ST, ARTICLE 2D.

We, the undersigned medical officers of her majesty's or the hon'ble East India company's service, (as the case may be), do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare that we have carefully and personally examined into the state of A. B.'s health, and that we pronounce him free from any bodily complaint of a dangerous tendency and believe him to be a good life.

(Station and date)

C. D. }
E. F. } Rank, corps and service.

I, A. B., hereby solemnly and sincerely declare, that the contents of the above certificate are in all respects true to the best of my knowledge and belief; that I have disclosed to Messrs. C. D. and E. F. every thing relating to my health and constitution, and that I do believe myself to be a perfectly good life.

A. B. (Rank, corps and date.)

Signed and declared in my presence, this day of 18 at station or camp,
G. H. (Rank)

Commanding at Camp or station.

No. II.

Form of Declaration to accompany the Application of an officer for Passage-Money—Homeward.

SECTION 3D, ARTICLE 17TH.

I, J. K., Captain Regt N. I., do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare that I do not possess the sum of rupees 5,000, or convertible property† of any description which can raise my means above that limitation, and being on sick certificate to Europe, agreeably to my furlough as published in G. O. of the 1 claim from the military fund the sum of rupees 300 under article 19 of the regulations. J. K.

(Station and date.)

Regt. N. I

† In cases where it is not practicable to obtain the counter signature of a second medical officer within a reasonable distance, the same should be noticed at the bottom of the certificate of the medical officer subscribing it.

† Convertible property is meant horses, houses, plate, and such articles as are usually taken on furlough. Wearing apparel and other requisites for comfort and convenience are not deemed convertible.

Form of Declaration to accompany the application of an Officer for Passage-Money—Outward.

I, J. K., Captain Regt. N. I., do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare that I do not possess nor have at any time possessed £5.0 sterling (exclusive of pay) during the period I have been in receipt of English pay on furlough.

I therefore claim from the Military Fund the sum of £110, under article 19 of the regulations.

J. K.

(Station and date.)

Regt. N. I.

N. B. Only claimable when not allowed Passage-money by Government.

No. III.

Form of Declaration to accompany an application for Equipment Allowance.

SECTION 3D, ARTICLE 20TH.

I, J. K., Captain Regt. N. I., do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare that I do not possess the sum of rupees 2,000 in money or convertible property of any description, which can raise my means above that limitation, and being on sick certificate to Europe, agreeably to my furlough as published in G. O. of the

I therefore claim from the military fund the sum of rupees three hundred, under article 20th of the regulations.

J. K.

(Station and date.)

Regt. N. I.

No. IV.

Form of Declaration to accompany the application of an Officer for Income Allowance.

SECTION 3D, ARTICLE 21ST.

I, J. K. Regt. N. I., do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare that I do not possess from any source (exclusive of pay and pension for wounds) a sum of money that will enable me to expend £50 per annum during my furlough of 3 years, and that I claim that sum yearly from the military fund, under the regulations of that institution (article 21st.) for my support, being on sick certificate to Europe, to my furlough as published in G. O. of the

J. K.

Regt. N. I.

N. B. The possession of Co.'s Rs. 1,500 or £150 precludes all claim to income allowance.

No. V.

Form of Guarantee for Passage-Money.

On the parts of (we or I as the case may be) agree to act up to the spirit of the Bengal Military Fund Regulations relative to a re-fund of a moiety of rupees , passage-money allowed by the fund to proceeding as a Passenger on the board the Ship

(Date)

(Signature)

No. VI.

Form of Declaration to be made by the Widow.

I, Widow of the late on the Bengal establishment, do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare that I now live in the parish of in the county of and that I have not contracted marriage with any person since the decease of the said

(Signed)

Widow of the late

Form of Certificate.

This is to certify that Mrs. _____ Widow of the late _____
 on the Bengal establishment, is living in the parish of _____
 in the county of _____ and that to the best of my knowledge and belief
 she has not contracted marriage with any person since the decease of the
 said _____ (Signed)

[To be signed either by the minister of the parish, one Churchwarden, or by one justice of the peace, or by any retired or other civil or military officer of the hon'ble company's service, as may be most suitable to the convenience of the widow.]

The above papers are required quarterly, and must be dated on or after every 1st January, 1st April, 1st July, and 1st October of each year.

Statement of the premium or donation and monthly subscription of the different ranks payable in India, according to the increased scale carried by a majority of votes on the propositions submitted in circular No. 3, of the 25th April, 1853.

	DONATION.				SUBSCRIPTION.	
	MARRIED.		UNMARRIED.		MARRIED.	UN-MARRIED.
	On joining the Institution.	On Promotion.	On joining the Institution.	On Promotion. Marriage.		
Colonel and 18 Surgeons, 1st Class.....	435 0	0 0 723 12	0 737 8	0 157 8	0 139 12	8 0 28 2 0
Lieut.-Colonel and 18 ditto.....	250 0	0 0 642 8	0 630 0	0 157 8	0 215 1	4 0 20 4 0
2nd ditto.....	145 0	0 0 517 8	0 472 8	0 135 0	0 119 0	0 35 0 0 15 12 0
Major, Chaplain and 18 ditto.....	695 0	0 0 455 0	0 337 8	0 135 0	0 507 8	0 2 0 0 9 0 0
Captains, Surgeons and Assistant Chaplains,.....	450 0	0 0 150 0	0 2 2 8	0 75 0	0 225 0	0 12 8 0 5 10 0
Lieutenants, Asst. Surgeons and Veterinary Surgeons,.....	300 0	0 0 0 0	0 135 0	0 0 0	0 150 0	0 16 0 0 4 8 0
Cornets, 2nd Lieutenants and Ensigns,.....						

N. B.—The Table is appended for reference in anticipation of its being confirmed by the government and the honorable the court of directors,

QUEEN'S MILITARY FUND.

Regulations of a General Military Fund, for the benefit of widows and children of deceased officers, in Her Majesty's Service in India, established in 1820, and revised in 1827; and Rules 21 and 22 added in 1845.

Under the protection and countenance of the Most Noble the Marquess of Hastings, commander-in-chief in India, the above named fund was established in the year 1820, for the purpose of sending home, in comfort and respectability, the families of deceased officers in her majesty's regiments, serving in India, who may have been left destitute; and of preventing the painful and degrading practice of appealing to the public for subscriptions on such occasions; and also of providing relief in such cases as may require it, until they can be conveniently sent home.

It having since been found advisable to make some alterations in the rules and regulations then established, the following revised regulations, passed with the general consent of the officers of the army, have been approved of by his excellency the right honorable Viscount Combermere, commander-in-chief in India, who has been pleased to become patron to the institution.

His Excellency Sir Hugh Gough, Bart. G. C. B., commander-in-chief in India, with reference to several cases, arising out of the death of officers on the voyage from India to England, leaving their widows and children in circumstances of great distress, and with advertence also to the manifest justice of allowing all widows and children of officers, being subscribers to the fund, who may die at the Cape of Good Hope, the Mauritius, or New South Wales, the benefits of the Military Fund, directed Rule 21—to be proposed for the consideration of the whole body of subscribers, and it having been carried by the votes of 227 members, with a minority only of 35, the Rule is accordingly rendered permanent, together with Rule 22, proposed at the same time, which was voted for by 233 members, and a minority of 29.

1st. That the committee of general management formed at Calcutta, shall consist of the following persons for the time being, they being subscribers; viz:—

The major-general commanding the presidency division.
 The adjutant general of her majesty's forces in India.
 The quarter master general of her majesty's forces in India.
 The inspector General of Hospitals.
 The Commandant of Fort William.
 The assistant adjutant general of her majesty's forces in India.
 The two senior officers of her majesty's regiment quartered in Fort William.
 Two senior subalterns of ditto.
 Commandant of depot.
 The military secretary to the commander-in-chief.
 The major of brigade of her majesty's forces
 The paymaster of her majesty's troops, and
 The paymaster of her majesty's Regiment, quartered in Fort William.

2d. That a sub-committee for inquiring into all circumstances connected with this fund, and acting under the general committee, shall be formed at Madras and Bombay, composed as follows:—such officers being subscribers:—

The commander-in-chief, the Patron.
 The senior officers of her majesty's army at the presidency.
 All officers of the general staff
 The two senior officers of her majesty's regiments stationed at the presidency.
 The two senior subalterns of ditto.

And that the major of brigade of Queen's Troops may be good enough to act as honorary secretary.

3d That every officer shall pay monthly according to his rank, as specified in the margin.*

*STAFF.

Commander-in-chief	30
General officers	20
Adj. general, quarter master general, inspector general of hospitals, military secretary in Bengal.....	12
Deputy adjutant general, deputy quarter master general, deputy inspector of hospitals, military secretary, Madras and Bombay ..	10
Assistant adjt. general, and quarter master general....	8
Majors of brigade and other staff.	6

REGIMENTAL.

Lieutenant colonel, if commanding station or corps, 2 extra	8
Majors, (ditto ditto)	6
Captains	4
Paymasters, surgeons and adjutants	2
Lieutenants, assistant surgeons, and quarter masters	1
Cornets, ensigns, and veterinary surgeons	

4th. That the pay masters of corps shall be authorised and required to make those deductions monthly, and shall regularly remit the same to the agent or agents of the king's military fund, acting for the committee of general management, Fort William.

5th. All officers shall subscribe to the fund within three months after joining their regiments or stations, and bachelors within three months after their marriage: any officer neglecting so to do, shall at no future time be admitted as a subscriber, unless by the sanction of the genl. committee, always paying up arrears from the date of his joining or marriage, (as the case may be) or if in India at the time, from the date, of the revision of these regulations, 1st August, 1827.

6th. That in order to obviate the difficulties which would arise from the occasional remote situations of her majesty's corps, serving under the several presidencies, the most noble the governor general in council, was pleased to order and direct, when the fund was established, that bills may be granted to the pay-masters of her majesty's regiments by the governments of Madras and Bombay, on the government of Bengal, at the exchange of 108 Calcutta sicca rupees for every 116 Madras rupees, and 325 Calcutta sicca rupees, for every 350 Bombay rupees, payable at sight to the agent or agents of the Queen's Military Fund, acting for the committee of general management, Fort William, thereby avoiding commission, double agency, and risks of exchange.

7th. That all grants of assistance from this fund shall be regulated and assigned by committees of subscribers, as herein declared.

8th. That in order to ascertain the circumstances of any widow or family, who may have become destitute by the death of any regimental officer, such widow shall memorialize or represent the case of herself and family, through the commanding officer of the corps, the casualty occurred in, in order to its being brought to the consideration of a committee, and the commanding officer shall as far as his knowledge will enable him state his opinion of any case so received.

9th. That whenever there may be fixed corps of her majesty's service or more than one stationed together at the same time, every application for relief from this fund shall be heard and decided on by a general committee, composed as equally as possible, of officers from such corps present, being subscribers to the fund.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

President.—A field officer, (if practicable) 1 Captain, or Surgeon, or Pay master. 2 Lieutenants, or 1 Lieutenant and 1 Quarter Master, 1 Ensign, or Assistant Surgeon.

10th. As it may often happen, that officers die while the corps they belong to is stationed by itself or remotely detached, it shall be in the power of every commanding officer of a regiment so situated, to assemble a committee of any five officers (being subscribers,) to hear and decide upon the case of any widows and children, so become destitute, and seeking relief from this fund.

It shall also be competent for the commander-in-chief at either presidency, to assemble a special committee, to report on the case of any lady who may become a widow, whilst the regiment, to which her husband belonged, shall be at another distant station, or on service beyond sea.

11th. That such general, special, or regimental committees as the case shall be, having duly examined into the circumstances of the party seeking relief, shall report their opinion on, and recommend, the amount to be granted, whether for passage-money or maintenance, strictly in conformity with the regulations annexed. The opinion and recommendation of such committees shall be forwarded to the agent or agents of the general committee, if in Bengal, or to the honorary secretary of the sub-committee, or such person as may be appointed by the commander-in-chief; if at the presidency of Madras or Bombay, by the officer commanding the corps in which the casualty may have occurred.

12th.—The Sub-Committee at Madras and Bombay will, on satisfying themselves with the accuracy of the statements laid before them, draw upon the Agent or Agents of the Queen's Military Fund, acting for the Committee of General Management, Fort William, for the amount of the sum which may be awarded: but in the final adjustment of the accounts of such Sub-Committee, the General Committee will consider themselves bound to object to any sum, however trifling, which may be granted in excess of the Rules laid down.

13th.—The Sub-Committee will, on drawing for any sum on the Agent or Agents of the Queen's Military Fund, acting for the Committee of General Management, transmit the Report of the Station Committee, as well as their own opinion and explanations of the Award, as a voucher, and they will afterwards, as soon as possible, transmit the proper Receipts and Certificates, shewing that the money has been appropriated in the manner and for the purposes for which it was awarded.

14th.—The object of this Fund being clearly confined to sending Home DISTRESSED Families of deceased Officers, with a view of preventing those painful appeals for assistance to the Public, at once so humiliating to respectable individuals and the Queen's Service in India, it is earnestly hoped that all ranks of Staff and Regimental Officers will support it.

15th.—But to prevent doubts and misconceptions which might possibly arise hereafter, it is distinctly declared, that no Widow who is not in distressed circumstances or no Lady continuing to reside in this country after the death of her husband, can expect any provision or pension for herself or children from the Fund further than is stated in the 8th Clause of the Schedule of Awards. It is also declared, that no Widow is entitled to passage money or allowance for travelling, unless she shall actually proceed to Sea or on her journey in the manner for which any allowance may have been drawn, and should she have received such allowance, she will be required to refund: and further that no Widow, under any circumstances, shall be entitled to any assistance from this Fund, unless the application shall be made in the usual form within six months after the demise of her husband.

16th.—Orphan Children are eligible for the benefits of this Fund, but awards for them must be specially made by a General or Sub-Committee and sanctioned by the Commander in Chief of the Presidency, who is requested to appoint some eligible person to take care of them, and provide a passage, &c. &c.

17th.—That the Agent or Agents of the Queen's Military Fund, acting for the Committee of General Management, Fort William, shall furnish an annual Account of the Receipts and Disbursements of this Fund, agreeably to forms annexed, to the Adjutant General of Her Majesty's Forces; and that, that Officer be applied to, to circulate the same amongst the subscribers, and the several Officers of Government at the three Presidencies.

18th.—That Commanding Officers of Her Majesty's Regiments be requested to pay particular attention in causing the regular quarterly remittances to be made to the Agent or Agents of the Queen's Military Fund, acting for the Committee of General Management, Fort William, who are requested from time to time to apprise Commanding Officers whenever any Corps may fail in making such remittances.

19th.—That no general Rule or Regulation of this Fund shall be altered, except recommended by the General Committee, and approved by a majority of the Subscribers.

20th.—In taking the opinion of the Regiments and Staff Officers Her Majesty's Forces in India, a very general wish has been expressed that all Widows should have their passage to England, &c. &c. defrayed. The Funds will not now admit of it, but should the positive standing balance of the Fund ever amount to forty-thousand rupees (40,000) the committee will again put the question for the sense of the subscribers, with a provision that such charge should again cease on the balance falling to thirty-thousand rupees (30,000) and as in that event all married officers will have a claim on the Fund their subscriptions should then be augmented. As an officer ceases to be a subscriber on leaving India, all claims on the Fund must in like manner cease from the same period; but an officer going to Sea for the benefit of his health, being entitled to his company's allowances, will be considered as a subscriber during his absence.

21st.—That all widows of officers, who were subscribers to the Fund, shall be entitled to the amount granted to all widows and children, for passage money to England, if their husbands die on their passage to England, or during their absence on sick certificate, at the Cape of Good Hope, the Mauritius, or New South Wales.

22d.—That no special grants, in cases of great distress, (not provided for in the regulations of the Fund) shall be passed by the General Committee in Calcutta, or the sub-committee at Madras or Bombay, without the sanction on the Majority of Subscribers; which sanction is to be declared in the General Abstract of account, published annually for the information of subscribers.

APPENDIX.—FORMS.

THE QUEEN'S MILITARY FUND.

Report and award of		committee
Lieutenant-Colonel and Major	PRESIDENT :	[As the case may be]
Heard the case of Mrs.	{ Members }	
of children.		
also		being the widow of
children		died at having
	The committee deem the family or widow (as the case may be) eligible to the provisions of this fund, and recommend that they (or she) shall receive maintenance from to under Regulation 4th.	
	Being month, t per month	
	Ditto ditto under Regulation 3d	
	months, at per ditto.....	
	Maintenance under Regulation 6th,	
	months, at ditto.. ..	
	Passage money to the widow.....	
	" " " children	
	Travelling expens. s from London to,....	
	Total Rs. Rs.	

[Signed by]

President

Members.

FORM OF DRAFT TO BE USED BY SUB-COMMITTEES.

To

General Agents to the Military Fund for Her Majesty's service.

GENTLEMEN,

At _____ days after sight, please to pay to Brigade Major Captain A. B., or order, the sum of _____ rupees _____, being amount of maintenance allowance granted to Mrs. _____ by us, as per our report and proceedings of this date

Sub-committee.

GENTLEMEN,

At _____ days after sight please to pay to Brigade Major Captain A. B. or order, the sum of _____ rupees _____, being amount of passage money and travelling allowance granted to Mrs. _____ by us, as per our report and proceedings of this date

Sub-committee.

Note—This draft to be accompanied by a certificate of the passage being actually engaged, and name of the ship specified.

RULES for awards to be paid to the Widows of Officers from the General Fund for Her Majesty's service

1st. The amount of passage-money to the widow of a field officer shall be limited to rupees of the country, 2,000
 Captain and subaltern, 1,500
 For each child, not exceeding three in number 500
 For each, exceeding three 300

2nd. The following shall be the scale of award for all widows to defray the expenses of their journey to England; the amount to be paid to them in bills at sight, if procurable, or in cash at the current rate of exchange, viz.

	£	s	d.
For every widow per mile.....	0	1	0
For one child, ditto,.....	0	0	6
If more than one child, each per mile,.....	0	0	4

The distance to be computed from the port to which the ship, on which she proceeds, may be bound.

3rd. If an officer shall die at Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, or within 14 days' march of the three presidencies, his widow shall receive an allowance equal to the full pay and allowance of her deceased husband for two months, and no longer, unless it shall be certified by a Queen's medical officer, that she is, from ill health or an approaching confinement, unable to proceed to sea; in which case this allowance may be extended to such further period, (on no occasion exceeding in the whole four months,) as may be considered necessary by the medical officer.

4th. Subsistence according to the same rate be granted to such widows, whose husbands may die at a greater distance from either presidency, according to the annexed scale No. 1.

5th. The nature of the climate not admitting persons to travel at all seasons of the year, and the months noted in the annexed scale, No. 1, having been ascertained to be the only practicable ones, any lady becoming a widow at any other period, shall, in addition to all other claims, be allowed subsistence until she can proceed on her journey.

6th. An officer travelling, being allowed no additional pay, unless on duty, the full pay and allowances of her deceased husband's rank, are deemed sufficient to enable any lady to proceed to the presidency.

7th. Every lady receiving subsistence under Regulations 5 and 6, shall be entitled to one month's full pay and allowance, and no more, over and above the time required for her journey to the presidency, unless it is shown by a medical certificate, as per No. 3, that she is, from ill health or approaching confinement, unable to travel; but in no case shall the allowance be drawn for a period exceeding 3 months in addition to the time allowed for travelling.

Passage money & maintenance.
Travelling allowance

8th. Any lady intending to reside in the East Indies, shall be allowed to draw for the number of months' march, required to proceed to the place of intended residence, under the restrictions, &c. allowed for those proceeding to England, and three months' full pay and allowance in addition, in full of all demands on the fund.

No 1.

SCALE REFERRED TO IN REGULATION Nos. 4 AND 5.

Stations.	Periods at which journeys can be undertaken.	Computed length of journey.
Meerut,.....	From the 1 th June to the 10 th April,	
Cawnpore	Ditto,	2½ months.
Ghazeepore,	At all periods,.....	2 "
Dinapore, ...	"	1½ "
Boglipore,....	"	1½ "
Berhampore,	Within 14 days March.	
	MADRAS.	
Cannanore,		
Trichinopoly, ..		
Secunderabad, ..		
Bellary,		
Bangalore,		
Arcoot,		
	BOMBAY	
Poonah,.....		

GENERAL STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

ABSTRACT.

Balance left in hand 1st January, 18	
Amount of subscriptions as per list No 1,	
Per Government donation,	
Interest on Government promissory note,.....	
Disbursements as per list No. 2 for widows.....	
Expences for collecting, &c at rupees 200 per month,.....	

LIST No 1.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

By three Commanders-in-Chief, for one year.....	
By four General Officers on the Staff, for one year	
By one ditto, from 1 st March, 1826, to 1st Jan. 1827 ten months..	
By four Staff Officers, at 25 rupees	
By " " at 10 rupees.....	
By " " at 8 rupees.....	

4TH REGIMENT LIGHT DRAGOONS.

1 Lieutenant-Colonel in command	
1 Major	
3 Captains, Pay-Master, &c.....	
12 Lieutenants, &c.....	
3 Cornets.....	

Total

LIST No. 2.

AWARD FOR WIDOWS

To the widow of a Subaltern, 38th regiment, dying at Meerut in the month of May.....
 To subsistence from 1st June.....
 To 3 months' subsistence for journey.....
 To 4 months' additional, by regulation 9th.....
 To 2 months' ditto, on medical certificate.....
 The passage money for herself.....
 Ditto ditto for 3 children.....
 To Travelling expences from London to Edinburgh, 300 miles, (8 days,) or self, at and 3 children, each £ exchange at 2 shillings per rupee.....

Total 3,000 0 0

NOTE — Awarded by the regimental committee.....Sa. Rs 3,000 0 0

LORD CLIVE'S FUND.

INSTITUTED 6TH APRIL, 1776

Pensions are granted from this institution to commissioned and warrant officers and soldiers superannuated or worn out in the service of the Honorable Company.

The following commissioned and warrant officers are entitled to the half-pay of their respective ranks from the date of their debarkation in England, on their making affidavit, that they do not possess property to the amount opposite to their respective ranks:

Colonel.....	£ 4 000	Deputy Commissary of Ordnance.....	£ 1,000
Lieutenant-Colonel.....	3,000	Assistant Surgeon.....	1,000
Major.....	2,500	Ensign.....	750
Captain.....	2 000	Asst. Commissary of Ordnance.....	} 700
Commissary of Ordnance.....	2,000	Deputy ditto, Conductor and all.....	
Surgeon.....	2,000	other inferior warrant officers.....	
Lieutenant.....	1 000		

All commissioned staff, or warrant officers, to have half the ordinary pay they enjoyed whilst in the service, viz.

	per annum	2	2 or 12s.	per day
Colonel.....	£ 228	2	2 or 12s.	6d
Lieutenant-Colonel.....	182	10	0	10 0
Major.....	136	17	6	7 6
Captain, Surgeon and Commissary.....	91	5	0	5 0
Lieutenant, Asst. Surg. and Deputy Commissary.....	45	12	6	2 6
Ensign.....	36	10	0	2 6
Conductor of Ordnance.....	36	10	0	2 0

Their widows, one half the above, to continue during their widowhood.

Pensions to non-commissioned officers and privates, are paid from the day of their debarkation in England, as follows:

Sergeant of artillery, 9d per day, 1st to those who have lost a limb. Privates of ditto, 6d, ditto and 9d, to ditto ditto

All other non-commissioned officers and privates receive 4 pence 3 farthings. The pensions to commissioned, warrant, and non-commissioned officers and soldiers, are payable half yearly, at the India House, in London, without deduction, at Midsummer and Christmas; but if non-commissioned officers and soldiers receive their pensions in the country, which, if they reside more than 25 miles from London, they are permitted to do by the special leave of the Court of Directors, who will appoint a proper person for paying them, a shilling will be charged on each payment, for the person who pays them.

The pensions of commissioned and warrant officers are payable as they fall due; non-commissioned officers and privates paid in advance, on their landing, for the broken period, to the end of the first half year, and afterwards half yearly, in advance.

PENSION TO WIDOWS.

The widows of commissioned and warrant officers, are entitled to a sum equal to one-fourth of the pay of their husbands, upon providing satisfactory evidence that their husbands did not die possessed of property, to the amount stated opposite to their respective rank, as follows:

Colonel of cavalry	Sa. Ra.	96	6	9	Lieutenant of Cavalry	27	6	8
Colonel of artillery, infantry, and engineers,		75	0	0	Ditto of artillery, and Deputy Commissary of Ordnance	17	8	0
Lieutenant-Colonel of cavalry		69	9	0	Ditto of infantry and engineers, and Assistant Surgeons,	15	0	0
Ditto of artillery, infantry, and engineers,		60	0	0	Cornet of Cavalry,	15	0	0
Major of cavalry,		58	3	4	2d Lieutenant of artillery, and engineers,	12	13	0
Ditto of artillery, infantry, and engineers,		45	0	0	Conductor of Ordnance and Riding Master of cavalry	12	8	0
Captain of cavalry,		44	13	7				
Ditto of artillery, and Commissary of Ordnance,		35	0	0				
Ditto of infantry and engineers, and Surgeons,		20	0	0				

The pensions to widows are payable in London, under the same rules, as are prescribed for those officers, and also in India, by the sanction of the Governor General.

All applications from widows are to be accompanied by attested copies of the certificates of their marriage, in duplicate, and the affidavit in duplicate, stating, that their respective husbands did not die possessed of property to the amount prescribed by the deeds of agreement between the Honorable Company and Lord Clive, nor any person or persons in trust for them.

Widows of non-commissioned officers and privates, are entitled to the sum fixed for the pensions of their husbands, payable half yearly in England or monthly in India.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM, 25TH MARCH, 1825.

The Honorable the Court of Directors, in their general letters, in the Military Department, under date the 15th september, 1824, having enjoined correctness in the wording of affidavits furnished by widows applying to be admitted to the benefit of Lord Clive's Fund, the Governor-General in council is pleased to publish the following form, which is to be strictly adhered to, in all future case of application of that nature.

FORM.

I, _____ widow of _____ late a _____ in the service of the Honorable Company, do hereby make oath and declare, that my husband did not die possessed of property, either real or personal, to the amount of _____ £ sterling. nor any person or persons in trust for him.

Sworn before me, }
at this day of }
one thousand }
eight hundred and }

C. D, Magistrate.

General Orders by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, 3D OCTOBER, 1828.

Under Orders from the Right Hon'ble the Court of Directors, the Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council directs, that the following form of affidavit shall be adopted, hereafter by the widows applying to be admitted to the

benefit of Lord Clive's Fund, in substitution of that hitherto in use, and published in General Orders No 98 B. dated the 26th March, 1825.

"To Wit

hereby maketh oath, that is the widow of late a in the Hon'ble East India Company's service, and that she has not contracted marriage with any other person since the death of her aforesaid husband; and this deponent further swears that her said husband did not die possessed of, or entitled to, real and personal estate, to the amount in value together, of nor any other person or persons in trust for him."

Sworn before me
this
day of

BENGAL MEDICAL RETIRING FUND.

Deed of the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund, being the Regulations of the Society, prepared by Messrs. Collier, Bird and Grant.

To all to whom these presents shall come, the persons whose names are here-under written, respectively of the Medical service of the Honorable East India Company, on their Bengal establishment, send greeting. WHEREAS in the year of Our Lord 1833, certain members of the said Medical Service of the said Honorable East India Company, for the purpose of establishing a fund sufficient to provide annuities for the senior officers of the said Medical Service, and to enable them to retire sooner than they could previously have done from and to accelerate promotion in the said service, formed themselves into a society and instituted a fund by subscriptions; and also made certain regulations for the management and conducting of the said society, which were printed, but no deed was ever executed by the subscribers to the said fund. And whereas, for the purposes of carrying into effect the intentions of the subscribers to the said fund, the persons whose names are here-under written, being members of the said Medical Service and subscribers to the said fund, have obtained the sanction of the Honorable Court of Directors, and have also agreed to become parties to, and execute these presents, as hereinafter is expressed and contained. NOW THEREFORE KNOW YE and these presents WITNESS, that for the purpose of providing annuities for the senior officers, of the said Medical Service of the said Honorable East India Company on their said Bengal establishment, who are subscribers to the said fund, and to enable the said senior Medical officers to retire sooner than they could previously have done from, and to accelerate promotion in the said Medical service, and for the better management of the said society, the persons whose names are here-under written, respectively of the said Medical Service, do, and each and every of them doth, covenant, promise, declare, and agree, with and to the others and other of them collectively and individually, in manner following, that is to say: that they, the said parties, whose names are here-under written, and each and every of them, each covenanting for himself respectively as aforesaid, shall and will observe, perform, abide by, confirm to fulfil, and keep, all and singular, the several and respective articles, clauses, provisos, powers, conditions, declarations, agreements, matters, and things whatsoever, hereinafter contained expressed and declared, that is to say. —

Preamble.

General Covenant.

I. That the several persons, parties to these presents, whose names are hereunder written, covenant and agree, in manner

Covenant.

aforesaid, to be and remain members of the said society, and subscribers to the said fund.

Name of the fund.

II. That the said fund shall be called the "Bengal Medical Retiring Fund."

Who are eligible to be members of the society and subscribers to the fund

III. That the said society and fund shall be open for admission as members and subscribers to all the officers of the said Bengal Medical Service; (with the exception of those Assistant Surgeons who have given up promotion) who were in India on the 1st day of January, 1833, the date of the institution of the said fund, or absent on leave or furlough, but who have now returned, and who shall pay up their Subscriptions after the rate agreed to by the original subscribers to the said fund, and herein-after expressed, to be computed from the said 1st day of January, 1833; and to all Medical servants, who have since the said 1st day of Jan. 1833, entered the said Medical service, and who shall pay up their subscriptions after the rate herein-after mentioned, to be computed from the day of their arrival in India; and to all such Medical servants on the said Bengal establishment, who are now absent on leave or on furlough, who shall apply for admission to become members of the said society and subscribers to the said fund, on or before the expiration of six calendar months from the day of their return to India from such leave or furlough, and shall pay up all such subscriptions and arrears of subscriptions, in the manner herein-after provided for persons on leave or furlough. Provided always, and it is hereby declared by and between the several parties to these presents, that all such Medical servants who were in India on the 1st day of January, 1833, and who shall not become subscribers to the said fund on or before the 31st day of October, 1836, must obtain the consent of a majority of the subscribers to the said fund, before they can become subscribers thereto; and shall also pay up all arrears of subscriptions to be computed from the 1st day of January, 1833, together with interest thereon, after the rate of 6 per cent, per annum, with annual rests on the 1st day of January; in each and every succeeding year; and (in case any of such subscribers shall not pay up all their arrears at once) shall also insure their lives for the said arrears, or so much thereof as shall from time to time remain due and unpaid, and keep up such life insurance until the whole arrears are fully paid up; and also all Medical servants who were in the said service on the said 1st day of January, 1833, but were absent from India on furlough or leave, who shall, on returning from such furlough or leave to India, refuse or neglect, before the expiration of six calendar months after such return, to apply for admission to become subscribers to the said fund, such Medical servants must procure the consent of a majority of the subscribers to the said fund, at the time being in India, before they shall be admitted to be subscribers to the said fund; and shall also pay up all arrears of subscriptions, to be computed from the said 1st day of January, 1833, together with interest thereon after the rate of six per ct. per ann. with annual rests on the 1st day of January in each and every succeeding year; and (in case all such arrears shall not be paid up at once) shall also insure their lives for the amount of the said arrears, in the manner last aforesaid.

Proviso

Rates of Subscriptions.

IV. That the monthly subscriptions to the said fund shall be in the proportions, and after the manner following, that is to say, all members of the Bengal Medical Board, who are or may be subscribers to the said fund, shall pay, or cause to be paid, the monthly sum of Sa Rs. 120, or Co's Rs. 128; and such of

the said subscribers of the said fund as are or may become Superintending Surgeons, the monthly sum of Sa. Rs. 80, or Co.'s Rs. 85-5-4; and such as are or may become surgeons, the monthly sum of Sa. Rs. 28, or Co.'s Rs. 29-13-10. One hundred and eighty senior Assistant Surgeons the monthly sum of Sa. Rs. 16, or Co.'s Rs. 17-1; the succeeding sixty assistant surgeons the monthly sum of Sa. Rs. 10 or Co.'s Rs. 10-10-8; and all remaining Assistant-Surgeons the monthly sum of Sa. Rs. 6 or Co.'s Rs. 6-6-4; which said several monthly subscriptions shall be paid and payable on or before the 12th day of each and every succeeding month.

(*Modifications of Rule IV.*)—This rule modified as respects subscriptions of Members of the Medical Board and Superintending Surgeons who proceed on furlough, as per undermentioned extract from the quarterly proceedings, dated 12th April 1841.

As by General Orders dated 24th April 1844 No. 93 a higher rate of furlough Pay has been granted to members of the Medical Board (£456 11 3 per annum) and superintending surgeons (£365 per annum) than had been previously assigned to those ranks it becomes necessary to adopt a scale of subscriptions for them commensurate with their enhanced furlough pay, and in proportion to the amount payable by surgeons, to which effect no provision had been made in the fund rules because when they were framed the higher ranks of the Medical Service enjoyed no higher furlough pay than that of surgeon. The undermentioned new scale of subscriptions was accordingly submitted for the votes of subscribers with the secretary's letter No. 216 of the 17th December last, and the following is the state of the Poll. Members of the Medical Board to pay Sa. Rs. 67 or Co. Rs. 71 7 5 per month at the minimum or Sa. Rs. 133 or Co. Rs. 141 13 10 at the maximum rate while on furlough.

For	102
Against	3

Majority

Superintending surgeons on furlough to pay Sa. Rs. 54 or Co. Rs. 57 9 7 per mensem at the minimum rate and Sa. Rs. 107 or Co. Rs. 114 2 1 at the maximum rate of subscription

For	104
Against	3

Majority for the new scale

A Subscriber whilst acting as Superintending Surgeon beyond the regular complement of that grade having been charged his Subscriptions to the said fund at the rate laid down for the higher rank objected to the charge, the following proposition was accordingly submitted with Secretary's circular letter No. 79, dated 1st August 1848, for the votes of Subscribers and the votes obtained is as under, That Subscribers acting in a higher grade of rank and drawing the emoluments of Superintending Surgeons or Members of the Medical Board shall pay the higher rate of Subscription

For the proposition	166
Against,	35

Majority

N B Rule IV. Has been modified as under, vide Report of the Quarterly Meeting, held 8th January 1844.

The maximum
rate of subscrip-
tion.

Proviso.

V. That the said monthly subscriptions may be by the Committee of Management, at the fourth quarterly meeting in every year, to be held as herein after mentioned, with the sanction of the said meeting enlarged to, but shall never exceed the proportions and rates following, that is to say, each member of the Medical Board the monthly sum of Sa. Rs. 240, or Co.'s Rs. 256; each Superintending Surgeons the monthly sum of Sa. Rs. 160 or Co.'s Rs. 170-10-8; each of the Surgeons the monthly sum of Sa. Rs. 56, or Co.'s Rs. 59-11-8; each of the one hundred and eighty Senior Assistant Surgeons the monthly sum of Sa. Rs. 32 or Co.'s Rs. 34-2-1; the next succeeding sixty Senior Asst. Surgeons, each the monthly sum of Sa. Rs. 20, or Co.'s Rs. 21-5-4; and the remaining Asst. Surgeons each the monthly sum of Sa. Rs. 12, or Co.'s Rs. 12-12-9; payable on or before the 12th day of each and every succeeding month as aforesaid. Provided always, and it is hereby declared and agreed, that the Committee of Management, at the fourth quarterly meeting of each and every year, to be held as hereinafter mentioned, shall lay before the said meeting a statement of the probable expenditure for the year, beginning from the 1st day of January next after such fourth quarterly meeting, when the subscriptions for such ensuing year shall be declared so as to provide for a surplus, over and above such probable expenditure of the sum of Sa. Rs. 30,000

"All Assistant Surgeons after two years service dating from arrival, shall pay the monthly sum of Sa. Rs. 16 or Co.'s Rs. 17-1-1. all Assistant Surgeons under two years' service the sum of Sa. Rs. 10 or Co.'s Rs. 10-10-8 and all Assistant Surgeons from the first six months after arrival the monthly sum of Sa. Rs. 6 or Co. Rs. 6-6-4 which said monthly subscriptions shall be paid and payable on or before the 12th day of each and every succeeding month."

The above modification was submitted for votes of Subscribers 5th June 1843.

For the modification,	137
Against,	18

Majority, 119 votes.

(Modification of Rule V.)—Vide Report of the Quarterly Meeting, held 8th January 1844.

"Each of the Assistant Surgeons after two years' service, dating from arrival, shall pay the monthly sum of Sa. Rs. 32, or Co.'s Rs. 34-2-1, each of the assistant Surgeons after 6 months' service and under 2 years' service the sum of Sa. Rs. 20, or Co.'s Rs. 21-5-4, and each Assistant Surgeons from date of arrival up to the six months' service, the monthly sum of Sa. Rs. 12 or Co.'s Rs. 12-12-9, payable on or before the 12th day of each and every succeeding month as aforesaid."

V. The above modification was submitted for votes of Subscribers, 5th June 1843.

For the modification,	137
Against,	18

In consequence of a difference of opinion in the reading of the Proviso of Rule V, which provides for the sum *Sicca* Rs. 30,000, or Co.'s Rs. 32,000, being held as surplus to meet contingencies beyond each year's requirement: a proposition was submitted for votes of Subscribers, June 5th 1843.

For	96
Against	65

N. B. This proposal was submitted not to alter a pre-existing rule, or to make a new one, but simply to settle a point of vital interest upon which doubts were raised.

or Co.'s Rs. 32,000, for the purpose of meeting contingencies unprovided for any thing herein-before contained to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

VI. That for the purpose of securing the regular payment of the said subscriptions, or monthly payments as aforesaid, each and every of the subscribers to the said fund, do, shall and will authorize and empower the Pay Master of the said Honorable East India Company, or other officer acting as Pay-Master for the time being, to deduct and retain, from the respective pay and allowances of the said subscribers to the said Fund, such sum and sum of moneys shall and may be requisite for the payment of their respective subscriptions and donations, according to their respective grades in the said Medical service, and in the proportions aforesaid, to be paid over by the said Pay-Master, or other officer so acting as aforesaid as Pay-Master, to the Sub-Treasurer of the said Honorable East India Company, or to such other person or persons as may be legally authorized, by a majority of the subscribers and the said Honorable East India Company, to receive the same.

VII. That each of the members of the said Medical Service shall on becoming a subscriber to the said fund, pay up four months' subscriptions of his particular class, and each subscriber, on commencing a higher class, shall pay the difference between four month's subscriptions of his previous class, and four month's subscriptions of his new class, as donations to the said fund, in addition to his monthly subscriptions.

VIII. That, in the event of any subscriber permitting his subscriptions or payments to fall in arrear, unless occasioned by absence on furlough, or otherwise, from India, such arrears of subscriptions shall be paid up within six calendar months after they shall so become payable, and at the expiration of that period, and after due notice being given to the subscribers whose subscriptions or payments may so fall in arrear, of such arrears being due and payable, and in the event of the said subscriber still refusing or neglecting to pay up the said arrears, interest shall be charged upon the said arrears, at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, to be computed from the day on which the said arrears shall so fall due; and in case the said arrears, together with interest as last aforesaid, shall not be paid off and satisfied, or satisfactory security shall not be given for the due payment thereof, on or before the expiration of twelve calendar months after the said arrears shall so fall due, the Committee of Management shall submit the circumstances of such cases to the subscribers to the said fund, as to whether such subscriber, so allowing his subscription to fall in arrear, shall be thereafter considered as a subscriber to the said fund; and in case it shall be decided by a majority of the subscribers, that he shall not be longer considered as a subscriber, his previous subscriptions and payments shall be forfeited to the said fund.

IX. That if any subscriber shall, while absent on furlough or otherwise absent from India, permit his subscriptions to fall

(Addition to Rule IX.) That a Life Insurance be also required to obviate loss to the fund in case of laps: Vide proceedings of Quarterly General Meeting held on the 14th January 1839.

IX The above proposition was submitted for votes of Subscribers, 5th March 1839—

For the proposition, 123
Against, 16.

Majority, 107

Subscribers shall authorize the paymaster of the honorable East India Company, to deduct their subscriptions from their pay.

Members on admission, to pay four month's subscriptions as donations to the Society.

Subscriptions falling in arrears, to be paid off within six months, and if not paid off, interest to be charged, &c.

Subscribers on furlough or leave, permitting their subscriptions to fall in arrears, shall, unless paid sooner, pay arrears by instalments, with interest each instalment, to be at least double his monthly subscription,

in arrears, such subscriber, unless he shall sooner pay off the same, shall pay the said arrears by monthly instalments together with interest thereon, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, such interest to be computed from the expiration of three calendar months, after the return of the said subscriber to India, and the instalments in no case to be less than twice the said subscriber's monthly subscription.

Subscriber suspended from the service, to forfeit all benefit in the Fund, and his subscriptions previously to his suspension ;

Or dismissed.

Provide.

X. That in case any subscribers shall, or may be suspended from the said service, such subscriber shall not from and after the date of his suspension, be considered a subscriber to the said fund, nor entitled to any benefit from it ; nor to receive back the whole, or any part of the sums of money which he may have subscribed. And in case of his final dismissal, from the said service, he shall, from the date of such dismissal, cease to be a member of the said society, and to have any interest in the said fund ; but shall forfeit to the said Society whatever subscriptions, payments, and sums of money he may have paid into the said fund, previously to his dismissal as aforesaid. Provided always, that if any subscriber, so suspended or dismissed as last aforesaid, shall be afterwards restored to said service, he shall again be a member of the said society, and a subscriber to the said fund, and shall have the same interest and benefit in the said fund, as if he had not been suspended or dismissed as aforesaid, upon the said subscriber paying up all arrears of subscriptions and payments, which may be due at the time of, and which may become payable after his suspension or dismissal with interest thereon, after the rate of six per cent. per annum.

The secretary not to retain more than Rs. 1,000 in his possession at one time.

XI. That at no time shall the Secretary to the said society, to be appointed as hereinafter is mentioned, retain in his possession a larger sum of the said funds of the said Society than Rs. Rs. 1,000 ; but when, and as soon as any of the funds of the said Society shall accumulate in his hands to that sum, he shall immediately pay over the same to the Sub-Treasurer of the said Hon'ble East India Company, or to such other person or persons as may be legally authorized to receive the same as aforesaid, to be placed to the credit of the said society.

Note XI. N. B. The Secretary receives no moneys, because the Sub-Treasurer of Government is ex-officio Treasurer of the Fund, and as such he is also the custodian of all Treasury Notes belonging to it. The Secretary's Office not being one of receipt and payment, no money is to be remitted to it, but all payments of subscription current or in arrear on account of the Fund must be made through a Government Treasury. Claims on the Fund are discharged by order of payment on the General Treasury under the countersignature of the Finance Committee.

N. B. That three now constitute a quorum, and their proceedings be subject to the approval of a majority of the Committee, (vide Report of the Quarterly Meeting, held 14th January 1839)

The above modification was submitted for votes of Subscribers
Sept. 1838—

For the modification,	121
Against,	33

N. B.—A Section of the Committee of Management, consisting of three members, act as a Finance Committee, and countersign all orders on the General Treasury for payment of claims upon the Fund.

XII. That there shall be a Committee of Management for the managing and conducting the business of the said society which said committee shall be made up, and consist of eight subscribers to the said fund, holding appointments within the presidency of Fort William, or not residing further from Calcutta than Barrackpore, of which said committee five shall always form, and be a quorum.

Committee of Management.

XIII. That the said Committee of Management shall be elected by a majority of the subscribers to the said fund resident in India at the time of the election.

How the Committee of Management is to be elected

XIV. That the two senior members of the said Committee of Management, shall go out of the said committee annually by rotation, on the second Monday of January in each and every year, and two others shall be elected in their places, and stand as aforesaid; Provided always, and it is hereby declared, that such members of the said Committee of Management so retiring by rotation as aforesaid, or either of them, may be immediately re-elected to be members of the said Committee of Management, provided they or he be otherwise qualified to be members of the said Committee of Management; any thing hereinbefore contained, to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding.

The two senior members of the Committee of Management annually

Proviso.

XV. That in the event of any vacancy or vacancies occurring in the said Committee of Management, by the departure of any one or more of the said committee from the presidency, without the intention of returning before the expiration of one year from such departure; or by death, or by a majority of the subscribers removing any one or more of the said committee from the said management, by any of the said committee themselves, being desirous of retiring from the said management, or otherwise howsoever; such vacancy or vacancies shall be filled up for the remaining part of the year, betwixt the day of such vacancy or vacancies occurring; and the next following day of election, by a majority of the subscribers who may be present at such meeting as shall be called for the purpose of filling up such vacancy or vacancies. Provided always, and it is hereby declared, that on the said election day next following, such vacancy or vacancies shall be filled up by a majority of the subscribers then resident in India; in the same manner as the vacancies occasioned by the two senior members of the said committee retiring, as herein-before is mentioned. And it is hereby declared, that such members so appointed to fill up such last mentioned vacancies in the said Committee of Management, shall stand in the places and stead of the persons so vacating their places; and shall retire at the same time, and in the same manner, as if they had been originally appointed, instead of the persons so occasioning such vacancies as aforesaid.

How to fill up vacancies in the Committee of Management

Proviso.

XVI. That the Secretary to the said Society shall hereafter, as heretofore, be elected by the subscribers resident in India at the time being, when such election shall take place, and shall be allowed a monthly salary, to be paid out of the said funds, the amount of which shall be declared by a majority of the said subscribers; and in the event of the said office of Secretary becoming vacant, in any manner howsoever, the said office shall be filled up temporarily by a majority of the Committee of Management; and such vacancy shall be filled up permanently by a majority of the subscribers as aforesaid, whose votes shall be obtained through the Acting Secretary for the time being, by circular letter, as soon as conveniently may be after such vacancy occurring.

How the Secretary to be elected on a vacancy occurring.

XVII. That the subscribers to the said fund, resident in India at the time being, may at any time remove any member

Member of the Committee of Ma.

management and Secretary may be removed.

or members of the said Committee of Management from acting in the management of the affairs of the said Society, and from being members of the said Committee; and also may, in like manner, remove the Secretary to the said Society, from being Secretary, whose respective places shall be filled up as hereinbefore mentioned in that behalf.

Agents to be appointed in England.

XVIII. That an agent or agents shall be appointed in England by a majority of the subscribers present at any quarterly or other general meeting at which such appointment shall be made, and which agent or agents shall act under the directions of the said Committee of Management, for the management of the affairs of the said Society in England; which said agent or agents may be removed from such agency, and another or others appointed in his or their place and instead, by a majority of the subscribers who shall be present at any quarterly or other general meeting, at which such removal and appointment shall respectively take place and be made.

A General Meeting of the subscribers to be held four times a year.

XIX. That a general meeting of the subscribers to the said fund shall be held four times in every year, viz. on the second Monday of January, on the second Monday of April, on the second Monday of July, and on the second Monday of October, for the purposes of inspecting and auditing all accounts, in any way or manner chargeable upon the said fund; for considering and examining all minutes of the said committee, and for passing all such orders and resolutions as may be necessary for the management of the affairs of the said Society.

N. B.—Messrs Coutts and Co., Bankers, Strand, London, are the present Agents to the Fund, appointed in succession to Cockerell, Larpent and Co., on their becoming Bankrupt

How matters affecting the fund are to be disposed of.

XX. That all applications and proposals of every kind and nature whatsoever, in any manner affecting the said fund, shall be first laid before the said Committee of Management, for their investigation and decision, after which they shall be submitted by the said Committee of Management, to the first general quarterly meeting, after such application or proposal being made, for the approval of such general quarterly meeting; provided such application or proposal be laid before the said Committee of Management at least forty-two days previously to such general quarterly meeting being held; and it is hereby declared, that in case the person or persons, so making any application or proposition as aforesaid, shall not be satisfied with the decision of the said Committee of Management, and general quarterly meeting to which such application or proposition may have been submitted, then such person or persons making such application or proposal may appeal against the decision of the said Committee of Management and general quarterly meeting, to the judgment and decision of the whole of the said subscribers in India; which appeal shall be submitted to the said subscribers, individually, by circular letter, by and through the said Committee of Management: and that the decision of such of the subscribers as shall give in their votes to the said Committee of Management, on or before the expiration of three calendar months next after such appeal shall be submitted to them, shall be final.

All approved transactions to be printed and distributed amongst the members.

XXI. That after the transactions of the said Committee of Management have been approved of by the general quarterly meeting to which they may be submitted for that purpose, the said Committee of Management shall cause the said approved transactions to be printed; and shall furnish each subscriber with a copy thereof, together with an abstract of the accounts of the said fund at the termination of every year.

Six annuities of £300 to be offered

XXII. That six annuities of three hundred pounds sterling each, shall be offered annually to the subscribers to the

said fund, the six senior servants of the said medical service (such seniority to be computed according to their standing in the service) shall have the first refusal, and in the case of all, or any of the said six senior subscribers, declining to accept of the said annuities, then the next senior subscribers in succession shall have a like refusal of the said annuities, or so many of them as shall be so refused. And in the event of all or any of the said annuities being refused, such unaccepted annuities shall stand over until the following year, unless accepted in the mean time, when they shall be again offered as above mentioned, together with the six annuities for the said following year; and so on in like manner every succeeding year, which said annuities shall continue during the natural life of the said annuitants. Provided always that the subscribers who shall be entitled, from their seniority in the said medical service, to the refusal of the said annuities, shall have conformed in all respects with the rules, provisos, declarations and agreements of the said society herein contained or to be at any time hereafter made.

Proviso.

N. B. — Any annuity that may remain unappropriated after 31st October of each year will be held available until July succeeding, to any subscriber qualified by service; and in case of any one Annuity only remaining available, and there being two or more applications for the same, on the same day, such remaining Annuity will be appropriated to the senior applicant, according to his standing in the gradation list of the Bengal Medical Service.

XXIII. That no subscriber shall be entitled to the said annuity of three hundred pounds sterling, until he shall pay into the said fund, at the least, one half of the value of such annuity; to be calculated according to the table hereinafter written; that is to say,

Subscribers must pay in half the value of the annuity, to entitle them thereto.

AGE.	Value of an annuity of 1 rupee	Value of an annuity of 3,000 Rs.	AGE.	Value of an annuity of 1 rupee	Value of an annuity of 3,000 Rs.
40	10,705	32,115	59	7,999	23,997
41	10,589	31,767	60	7,820	23,160
42	10,473	31,419	61	7,637	22,911
43	10,356	31,068	62	7,449	22,347
44	10,235	30,705	63	7,253	21,759
45	10,110	30,330	64	7,052	21,156
46	9,980	29,940	65	6,841	20,523
47	9,841	29,538	66	6,625	19,875
48	9,707	29,121	67	6,405	19,215
49	9,563	28,689	68	6,179	18,537
50	9,417	28,251	69	5,949	17,847
51	9,273	27,819	70	5,716	17,148
52	9,129	27,387	71	5,479	16,437
53	8,980	26,940	72	5,241	15,723
54	8,827	26,481	73	5,004	15,012
55	8,670	26,010	74	4,769	14,307
56	8,509	25,527	75	4,524	13,626
57	8,343	25,029	76	4,286	12,978
58	8,173	24,519			

Table.

And that such sum shall include all subscriptions, donations, and other sums of money, which he may have paid into the said fund previously to his application for the annuity together with compound interest upon such subscriptions, and sums of money respectively, to be computed from the day of his paying them into the said fund, and after the rate of six per cent. per

Proviso.

annum. Provided always, and in case such subscriptions, and other sums of money, together with interest thereon as aforesaid, as such applicant for the said annuity may have paid into the said fund, previously to such application, shall not amount to the value of half of the said annuity; it shall and may be optional with the said applicant, either to pay up the difference between such subscriptions and sums of money so by him paid into the said fund and interest as aforesaid, and half of the value of the annuity so applied for, and to receive the full annuity of three hundred pounds; or to accept double such annuity as the sum of his subscriptions and other sums of money which he may have paid into the said fund, together with compound interest thereon as aforesaid, may be sufficient to procure; according to the rate contained in the table of rates herein-before contained.

Subscribers after serving in India 17 years, may retire without premitting their claim to the annuity.

XXIV. That each and every subscriber to the said fund, after having served in India for seventeen years, may retire from the said medical service, without prejudice to his claim on the said fund, for the said annuity of three hundred pounds, at such time as he would be entitled thereto by virtue of his seniority in the said service; and that he shall be entitled to the same in like manner, as if he had continued in India, and in the said service; and such subscriber, so retiring, shall not be liable to pay the said monthly subscription, or other sums of money, after the day on which he shall so retire from the said medical service, until he shall accept the said annuity; but when he shall accept the said annuity, then he shall be required to pay up all arrears of subscriptions, which may accrue for the time, from the day on which he so retired, up to the day on which he shall accept of the said annuity.

NOTE—A Surgeon having been allowed to count as Indian service the period he was in England on duty, enquired whether or not the Subscribers of the Fund will accede the same terms to him, should he apply for an Annuity, as if he had served his full time in India, the following proposition was put to the Subscribers.

To remove doubts for the future it is proposed to insert after the word "Served in India for 17 years," in the second line of Rule XXIV. the following clause, "Served in India being understood to mean such service as is recognized by the Government as qualifying for the Government pension."

For	92
Against	115

Majority against the proposal, 23

Assistant surgeons who have given or shall give up promotion, shall have no claim on the fund.

XXV. The assistant surgeons who may have given up promotion since the institution of the said society, or who may here-after give up promotion, shall not have any claim whatsoever upon the said fund; but shall forfeit all subscriptions which they may have paid into the said fund, previously to their so giving up promotion.

Subscribers holding rank higher than assistant surgeon, shall not prejudice their claim to the annuity by giving up promotion.

Proviso.

XXVI. That subscribers holding rank in the said medical service higher than the rank of assistant surgeons, shall not prejudice their right to the said annuity, by their giving up promotion. Provided always, that such last mentioned subscribers shall continue, after having given up promotion in the said medical service, to pay up the monthly subscriptions to the said fund, in the same manner and after the same rate, which they would have had to do in case they had not given up such promotion in the said medical service.

When annuities be declared.

XXVII. That the annuities shall be declared at the third quarterly meeting of each succeeding year for the year following each third quarterly meeting by the said committee of

Management, and the said committee of Management shall transmit notices of such declaration to the subscribers who shall be entitled to the refusal of the annuities, which said subscribers shall send into the said Committee of Management their acceptance or refusal of such annuities, on or before the thirty-first day of October then next; and it is hereby declared, that in case of the said subscribers accepting the annuities, they shall be allowed until the thirty first day of March then next, to give in their resignations of the said medical service; and it is also hereby declared, that those who do not send in their acceptance of the said annuities, on or before the thirty-first day of October then next, after such intimation having been given to them as last aforesaid, and those who may be absent from India, and who have not appointed a constituted attorney to act for them in this behalf, shall be held and considered to have declined the said annuities for the then following year; and it is hereby also declared, that if any of the subscribers who shall accept the said annuity, shall, after having accepted the said annuity, refuse to take the same, such subscribers shall pay a fine of one year's annuity to the said fund. And also, in case any of the subscribers after having accepted the said annuity, shall refuse or neglect to send in his resignation of the said medical service, within the time abovementioned for that purpose, such subscribers shall pay, as a fine to the said fund, one-twelfth of one year's annuity for each month he so delays to send in his resignation.

XXVIII. That all applications for an annuity from the said fund shall be accompanied by an affidavit of the applicant of his age, to be sworn before one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, or other person legally authorized to administer oaths.

XIX. That annuities may be paid either in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or in British India, according as the annuitant may desire; and that all annuities to be paid in the said United Kingdom or Ireland, shall amount to the clear sum of 300 pounds sterling as aforesaid, without being liable to any deduction for exchange or any other charges, whatsoever; and that all annuities, to be paid in British India, shall be calculated after the rate of exchange allowed by the Honorable East India Company to their retired covenanted servants residing in India for the time being, which said annuities, whether paid in the said United Kingdom or India, shall be paid regularly half yearly, in whatsoever part of the said United Kingdom or British India the parties entitled to receive the same, may direct the payment to be made.

XXX. That all applications for the payment of annuities, both in England and India, shall be made by the annuitant in person; or by some person or persons legally authorized to receive the same; who shall be required to produce a certificate from a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace, of the annuitant have been alive on the day to which he claims payment.

XXXI. That in the event of the death of any annuitant happening between the said half-yearly periods of payment of his annuity, his Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, shall be entitled to receive a proportionable sum for the number of days from the day of the last payment, before such annuitant's death, and the day of the said annuitant's death.

Application for the annuity to be accompanied by an affidavit of the applicant's age.

Annuities may be paid in England or India.

Applications for the payment of annuities; how to be made.

On an annuitant's death between the days of payment of annuity, his Executors, &c. receive a sum for the last pay day and the day of his death.

Conditions under which members of the Medical Board are entitled to annuities.

XXXI. That all members of the Medical Board, who may be desirous of retiring upon the said annuity, and whose services in the said Medical Board shall not exceed two years, shall be entitled to the said annuity, upon paying, including all sums which they may have paid into the said fund previously to such retirement, the half of the value of the said annuity; and, in case any of the members of the said Medical Board who may have served upwards of two, but not longer than three years, as such members of the said Medical Board, be desirous of retiring upon the said annuity, such members of the said Medical Board shall be entitled to retire upon the said annuity on paying into the said fund eleven-sixteenths of the value of the said annuity; and in case any of the members of the said Medical Board shall be desirous of retiring upon the said annuity, after having served as a member of the said Medical Board for upwards of three, but not longer than four years, such members of the said Medical Board shall be entitled to retire upon the said annuity, on payment of thirteen-sixteenths of the value of the said annuity; and, in case any of the members of the said Medical Board shall be desirous of retiring upon the said annuity, after having remained in the said Medical Board for upwards of four years, such members of the said Medical Board shall not be entitled to retire upon the said annuity, until they have paid up the full value of the said annuity, to be calculated according to the rate contained in the table of rates herein before contained. Provided always, and it is hereby declared and agreed, by and between all the said parties to these presents, that if such of the members of the said Medical Board as may be desirous of retiring upon the said annuity, after having served two, three, or four years respectively, as members of the said Medical Board, shall, on or before the expiration of such two, three, or four years respectively, notify to the Committee of Management their intention of accepting the said annuity, they shall be allowed a further period of six calendar months next after the expiration of such two, three or four years' service respectively, to enable them to resign the said service, without being liable to pay an additional sum for such last-mentioned period of service—any thing herein before contained to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

Proviso.

N. B. Rule XXXII. rescinded as per following resolution, vide Report of the Quarterly General Meeting held 14th January, 1839.

Resolved.—That Rule XXXII. appearing not to be founded on liberal or just principles towards one class of subscribers, and that its tendency to accelerate protraction being questionable, while its direct effects in keeping back from joining the fund several of the seniors on the Medical list who would otherwise probably join it, is very obvious, the resolution moreover, not having been included in the original scheme of the fund submitted for the approval of the Honorable the Court of Directors, the said rule be rescinded from the regulations of the Fund.

XXXII. The above resolution was submitted for votes of subscribers, 22d Sept. 1838—

For the Resolution..... 114

Against..... 41

Subscribers retiring before serving 17 years, or being transferred to the pension es-

XXXIII. That all subscribers who shall retire from the said medical service, before they shall have served seventeen years in India, and all subscribers who shall be transferred from the said medical service to the pension establishment of the said

Honorable East India Company, shall have no claim whatsoever on the said fund; provided always, that if such subscriber, so retiring before he shall have served seventeen years in India, or such subscriber as may be transferred to the pension establishment as aforesaid, shall apply to the subscribers in India, through the said Committee of Management, the whole, or a part of the sums of money which he may have paid into the said fund, previously to such retirement, or transfer, a majority of the said subscribers shall have the power to cause the whole, or a part of such sums of money as the persons so retiring or transferred as aforesaid, may have paid into the said fund, to be re-paid to him, if his circumstances appear to the subscribers to require such consideration.

establishment, to have no claim on the fund Proviso.

XXXIV. That all subscribers who may be invalided, or put upon the home half-pay list, on account of ill health; all who may be invalided in India, on account of ill health; and all subscribers who may be put upon the half-pay list in consequence of ill health not permitting their longer residence in India; before they shall have respectively served seventeen years in India, shall receive back their subscription, and all sums of money which they may have paid into the said fund, together with interest on the same, after the rate of six per cent per annum.

In what cases subscribers shall receive back their subscription.

Rule XXXIV. abrogated as per following Resolution passed at the 2d Quarterly General Meeting, held 13th April 1840.

Resolved—That as the amount of loss likely to be entailed on the institution by the operation of Section XXXIV. of the Fund Regulations will in all probability prove very great, and interfere most essentially with the possibility of arriving at perfectly accurate conclusions in the calculation of chances, it be abrogated from the 1st January, 1840, except as respects incumbents who entered the Fund on the faith of that Rule's continued operation.

XXXIV. The above proposition was submitted for votes of Subscribers, 4th November 1839—

For, 113
Against, 28

XXXV. That the Committee of Management for the time being, may, in matters requiring dispatch, call extraordinary general meetings of the said society, by public advertisement in, at least, two of the most extensively circulated daily papers of the presidency; and in the Calcutta Gazette, which must be advertised at least ten days previously to the day on which such extraordinary general meeting shall be held.

Extraordinary General Meetings

XXXVI. That the payment of each annuity shall be secured to the respective annuitants, by depositing with the sub-Treasurer of the Honorable East India Company, such a sum of money as shall be sufficient to meet the annual payments of such annuity, for a certain number of years which are to be named by the said Committee of Management for the time being; and it is hereby declared, that in case any of the annuitants shall die before the expiration of the time which the Committee of Management may so name as aforesaid, the unappropriated monies of such deposit shall be carried to the credit of the unappropriated funds of the said society; and in the event of any annuitant surviving such period, a further sum shall be deposited as aforesaid, for the purpose of meeting the annual payments to such annuitant, and so on from time to time as the respective cases require; and it is hereby declared that such deposits so to be deposited, shall be carried to the credit of the appropriated funds in the books of the said society.

Annuities to be secured to annuitants by depositing with the Sub-Treasurer the value of each annuity

An account of the funds to be taken annually

XXXVII. That an account of the appropriated funds shall be taken at the close of every year by the Committee of Management, when the sums necessary to meet the existing annuities shall be compared with the funds appropriated for that purpose, according to the table of rates herein-before contained, and if there appears a larger sum appropriated for the existing annuities than is necessary to meet the annual payments of such annuities, the surplus shall be carried to the un-appropriated funds as aforesaid, and if a deficit appear, the deficiency to be made up from the un-appropriated funds as aforesaid.

All matters connected with the Society shall require the sanction of a majority of subscribers.

XXXVIII. That all matters and things, of what nature or kindsoever, be transacted and done by the said Committee of Management for the time being, or by the subscribers to the said fund, in any manner or way howsoever connected with the said Society, whether transacted or done at any of the said general quarterly meeting, or by extraordinary meetings especially called, or by the subscribers to the said fund present at any meeting, shall require a majority of the votes or voices of such meetings respectively, to pass and carry such transactions, matters and things, so as to be acted upon. Provided always, and is hereby declared, that all propositions, resolutions, acts, matters, or things, for changing, altering, or affecting the matters, herein-before contained, in any manner however, shall require a majority, consisting of two-thirds of the subscribers to the said fund, whose votes or voices shall be obtained by the Committee of Management by circular letter. Provided also, that in no case whatsoever shall any subscribers be permitted to vote or act in any matter, or thing, touching or affecting the said funds, or in anywise connected with the said Society, by proxy; but in every case to be brought before the whole subscribers, their votes shall be obtained individually, through the Committee of Management, by circular letter as aforesaid.

Proviso.

Proviso.

Annuities paid through the Agents of the Society, to be as regular as those through the East India Company.

XXXIX. That the said Committee of Management shall and will pay, or cause to be paid, in England or in India, such annuities as shall be payable by and through their agent, with the same regularity as the payments made by and through the treasury of the said honorable East India Company and that the necessary arrangements shall be made with the respective annuitants for this purpose, by the said Committee of Management. In witness whereof the said several parties to these presents have hereunto set their respective hands and seals, this tenth day of October, in the year of our Lord 1836.

Signed, sealed and delivered, being first duly stamped, at Calcutta, in the presence of } Parties Executing.

Witness's Names.

(L S)

N B. The following resolution passed by the Committee of Management of the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund at their Meeting held on the 28th February 1838, having received the sanction of more than two thirds of the number of subscribers then in India, is passed into a Bye Law of the fund and under its conditions all admissions of subscribers who were in the service on the 31st October 1836, and did not then become subscribers are regulated.

Resolved. That as the admission from the medical list as it now stands of new Members to the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund so many years after its formation gives advantages to such new Members over the earlier supporters of the fund, having avoided the Tontine risk incurred by the latter, all persons applying for admission as subscribers to the said fund, who are not actually subscribers this Wednesday, 28th February 1838, shall, previously to their application for admission (in the conditions of section III of the fund, deed

being circulated for the votes of the subscribers resident in this country, *pay as a penalty for the exclusive benefit of the fund* (but to be repaid to the applicant should he be rejected by a majority of vote) a sum of money equal to one moiety of his arrears of subscription, to be calculated in the first instance from the 1st January 1833 to the date of his application, and in the second, from the date of his application to the date of his final admission as a Member, to be decided by the committee of management of the fund, after due examination of the votes of the Members residing in India, such amount of penalty to be according to the rank of the applicant, as provided in section IV of the fund deed, or the annual sum according to the following table; and that such applicant or applicants shall also pay the expense of printing and circulating the reference for his or their admission previous to the results of votes being declared.

Annual penalty to be paid on admission reckoning from 1st January 1833 to date of admission.

Members or Officiating Members of the Medical Board...	768	0	0
Superintending Surgeon or Offg. Supg. Surgeons.....	512	0	0
Surgeons.....	179	9	0
180 Senior Asst. Surg. on Medical Graduation list.....	102	0	0
60 Following on the list.....	64	3	0
Remaining Assistant Surgeons.....	38	6	0

The above resolution was submitted for votes of Subscribers, 13th March 1838.

For the Penalty Resolution,	167
Against,	8

APPENDIX.

NO. 1.

FORT WILLIAM, 18TH JUNE, 1832.

No. 97 of 1832.—The Hon'ble the Vice President in Council is pleased to direct, that the following paragraphs 1 to 5 of a military letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, No. 15, dated the 6th March, 1832, be published in General Orders.—

"Separate letter from, } Para. 1. "We are very solicitous for the com-
dated 25th April, 1829, } fort of our officers upon retirement, and are there-
Proposed establishment of a } fore disposed cordially to encourage the institution
Military Retiring Fund." } of funds in furtherance of that desirable object."

2. "Schemes of a nature similar to that which you have submitted, though differing from it in some points of detail, have been proposed at Madras and at Bombay, and we think it desirable that the funds which may be formed at the three presidencies, should be constituted upon a uniform principle in all respects."

3. "We regret that in the present state of the Company's affairs, it is not possible for us to aid the fund by a direct contribution, but we are willing not only to bear the increased charge of retiring pay that will be consequent upon the establishment, but also to sanction the grant of an interest of 6 per cent. per annum on the balances of the several funds and the remittance of the annuities which they may grant through our treasury at the rate of 2s. the sicca rupee."

4. "The only conditions we require are that the regulations shall be submitted to us for our approbation, that the aggregate amount of the annuities to be granted in each year, shall not exceed £7,750, in the proportions of

£3,850	Bengal,
2,700	Madras, and
1,200	Bombay,

£7,750

which are the amounts contemplated in the several schemes, and that the number of annuities granted in each year, shall not exceed 24, in the proportion of 12 at Bengal, 8 at Madras, and 4 at Bombay. These amounts and numbers are of course fixed by us with reference to the establishments as they now exist."

5. "We shall transmit a copy of this despatch to the Governments of Madras & Bombay, with instructions to them to communicate with you upon the subject."

(Signed) WM. CASEMENT, Col., Secy. to Govt. Mily Dept.

No. 2.

No. 237.

To SURGEON H. S. MERCER,
*Secy. to the Committee of Management, for establishing a Medical Retiring Fund,
 Mily. Department.*

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 13th instant, I am directed to inform you that the secretary to the Medical Board will be authorized to frank all communications upon the subject of the proposed retiring fund for the medical service.

At the same time I am desired to transmit to you the annexed copy of paragraphs 1 and 2 of a letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, No. 84, dated 5th September 1832, referring to the Fund in question.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) WM. CASEMENT, Col., Secy. to Govt., Mily. Dept
 Council Chamber, 9th February, 1833.

*Copy of Paragraphs of a letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, No. 84,
 dated 5th September, 1832.*

Par. 1. The Bombay Government have lately submitted to us a scheme for the institution of a Medical Retiring Fund at that presidency, and as the reply which we have made to that communication is applicable to your medical establishment, we transcribe it for your information and guidance.

"We are of opinion that the object of accelerating the retirement of medical servants by means of annuities, would be best provided for, by incorporating that service with the military in the institution of the fund, for the latter sanctioned in our dispatch to the Government of Bengal, dated 6th March, 1832, copy of which accompanied our dispatch to you, dated the 28th of that month; and if this arrangement can be accomplished, we shall not object, to a proportionate increase in the number of annuities remitable through our treasury."

"We are aware that at Madras annuities for medical officers are provided for distinctly from the military, in consequence of their being a separate fund, embracing for medical servants and their families, various compassionate objects similar to what are provided for military officers and their families by the military fund. But at your presidency, and in Bengal, the military fund embraces both services, and we think the retiring fund should do the same."

2. "In the event of any arrangement being adopted, consequent upon this communication, you will understand, that the number and amount of additional annuities remitable through our treasury, is to be strictly regulated by the proportion which the number of medical officers bears to the number of officers in the army.

(True copy)

(Signed) WM. CASEMENT, Col., Secy. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

No. 3.

FORT WILLIAM, 10th DECEMBER, 1834.

No. 236 of 1834.—The following paragraphs of a military letter, No. 19, dated 11th July 1834, from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors to the Governor of the presidency of Fort William, are published for general information:—

Letter from dated 22d Nov. No. 114 of 1833; paragraphs 8 to 4—submit a memorial from the medical officers, praying the Court to give their support to a separate Medical Retiring Fund, and to bestow similar benefits to those granted to the Madras Medical Retiring Fund, with reference to donation, rates of interest, and exchange.

(*Vide G. O. No. 97, of 18th June, 1832.*)

1. We are prepared to sanction the institution of a separate retiring fund for the medical officers upon your establishment, but we cannot consent to grant to it any specific donation nor any advantages in the shape of interest or exchange beyond those mentioned in our dispatch, dated the 6th March, 1832, (No. 15 of 1832.)

2. Neither can we allow of the remittance through our treasury of so large a number of annuities of £300, as will provide for six, being annually granted. The number must be limited to three, which is a full proportion relatively with that which we fixed for the military service in the event of a retired fund being instituted by the army.

(Signed) Wm. CASEMENT, Col., Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.

No. 4*

No. 323.

To

The Managers of the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund.

GENTLEMEN,

Mily. Dept.—With reference to your Secretary's letter, dated 20th, and to my reply No. 298, of the 23d January, 1835, I am directed by the right honorable the Governor-General of India in Council, to transmit for your information, the annexed extract (paragraphs 1 to 4) of a military letter from the honorable the Court of Directors, No. 5, dated 8th January 1836, replying to certain propositions which were submitted by you, connected with the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) Wm. CASEMENT, Col.,

Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.

Council Chamber, 23d May, 1836.

Extract of a military letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, No. 5, dated 8th January, 1836.

Para. 1. We have directed a clause to be inserted in the covenants, of

Letter from No. 11, dated 27th January, 1835, solicit the consideration and orders of the Court on propositions submitted by the Managers of the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund.

Assistant-Surgeons, who may be appointed to your establishment, by which they will bind themselves to subscribe to the Medical Retiring Fund.

2. The disposal of the surplus funds will of course rest with the managers and we will not object to the remittance through private agency, of annuities granted in excess of those remitted through our treasury, provided that no more than the six annuities specified in the regulations be granted in any one year.

3. We sanction a retrospective operation of the fund from the date when it was formed, viz. the 1st of January, 1833.

4. At the same time that you communicate the concessions to the Managers, you will signify, that Regulation I. of Section V. of the rules of the fund must be modified, by excluding from the class of medical servants who may receive back their subscriptions, those who shall be "struck off," or "dismissed the service," in conformity with a similar regulation of your civil annuity fund.

(True extract)

*(Signed) Wm. CASEMENT, Col.

Secy. to the Govt. of India, Military Dept.

No. 5.

No. 294.

To the Secretary to the Medical Retiring Fund, Mily. Dept.

SIR, - I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 39, under date the 27th ultimo, and to state in reply, for the information of the Committee of Management of the Medical Retiring Fund, that interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, will be allowed on the balance of the fund in the public treasury, from the 23rd of May last, the day on which the orders of the honorable the Court of Directors, dated the 8th January, 1836, were communicated to the committee of management, and at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, for the previous period; both to be calculated in like manner as the interests allowed on subscriptions to the military and orphan funds.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) WM. CASEMENT, Col.

Secy: to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.

Council Chamber, 25th July, 1836.

No. 6.

Power of attorney for signing the deed of the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund.
KNOW ALL MEN by these presents, that I

of a
in the service of the Honorable East India Company, on their Bengal establishment, do hereby nominate, constitute and appoint of in the province of Bengal, Secretary to the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund, to be my true and lawful attorney, to execute all such deeds, of co-partnership deeds, documents and papers and writing, to which my name and signature may be required and necessary, for the purpose of and preparatory to my becoming a member of the said Bengal Medical Retiring Fund; and I do hereby ratify and confirm, and agree and undertake to ratify and confirm the same, in witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this day of in the year of Our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred, and

Signed, sealed and delivered
at
in the presence of

Seal,

No. 7.

Certificate of age of persons applying for the Annuity from the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund.

A. B. at present of in
the of in
the medical service of the Honorable East India Company on their Bengal establishment, and a subscriber to the "Bengal Medical Retiring Fund" -
doth and saith, that he hath attained his year of age and

born at
this day of
Before me

Magistrate.

(Superintending-Surgeon)
(Surgeon)
(Assistant Surgeon)

No. 8.

Form of certificate of the full sum required from an annuitant under the rules of the fund, and his title to demand and to receive the annuity.

No. _____ of 185 _____

We do hereby certify, that _____ having paid unto the managers of the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund, the full sum required under the rules of the said fund, to entitle him to an annuity of three hundred pounds sterling per annum, payable half yearly, and to ensure to his executors, administrators, or assigns, such portion of any half-yearly payment of the above sum as may be due at the time of his decease,—the said _____ is accordingly entitled to demand and to receive from _____ the sum of _____ on the first day of _____

one thousand, eight hundred and _____ being the amount of his annuity for the broken period from the _____ day of _____ one thousand eight hundred and _____ the date of his retirement to the _____ day of _____ one thousand eight hundred and _____ from which latter date the annuity commences by half-yearly payment, that is to say the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds sterling, on the first day of _____ one thousand eight hundred and _____ and the like sum of one hundred and fifty pounds sterling on the first day of _____ following in each and every year from this date, during the continuance of his natural life; and on his decease his executors, administrators, or assigns, are hereby declared, entitled to claim from the aforesaid _____ the portion of his annuity that may remain unpaid from the date of the last half yearly payment made to the said _____ to the day of his demise, whenever that may happen.

Bengal Medical Retiring Fund office, }
Calcutta 185 _____

Secy. Manager.

No. 9.

Certificate to be furnished by annuitant half yearly, on applying for payment of the half yearly instalment of his annuity.

I, _____ of _____ in the _____
_____ of _____ do hereby
certify that _____ late of
the service of the honorable East India Company is alive, he having appeared before me this _____ day of _____
in the year of our Lord 18 _____
Magistrate.

No. 10

Form of annuitant's receipt for a half yearly annuity.

Received from _____ the sum of _____ place and date.
being my half yearly annuity for the half year, ending the _____
day of _____ 18 _____ from the
Bengal Medical Retiring Fund, _____
Annuitant

No. 11.

From Colonel James Stuart, C. B., Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department,

To the Committee of Management of the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund.

GENTLEMEN,

In reply to your letter, No. 225 of the 31st December, 1847, soliciting that the Government would move the Hon'ble the Court of Directors "to allow all the six Annuities annually granted by the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund, to be paid from Home Treasury, instead of half as at present," &c, I am directed to transmit to you a copy of a Despatch from the Court in the Financial Department, to the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council, No. 19, of the 3d ultimo, declining to allow the payment of a larger number of Annuities from the Home Treasury than has already been sanctioned.

I have, &c,

(Signed) J. STUART, Col.,

Secretary to the Govt. of India, Milly. Dept.

Council Chamber, 24th June, 1843.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 19 of 1848.

Our Governor General of India in Council.

Para. 1st. The object of this representation is to induce the Court to

(Letter dated 20th January 1848, No. 2.)

Transmit for the Court's consideration copy of a representation from the Committee of Management of the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund.

relax the orders contained in our Military despatch, dated 11th July 1844, No. 19, limiting the remittance through the Company's Treasury to three of the Annuities granted from the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund annually, and permit the whole number of six annually granted to be issued from our Treasury here.

2. The grounds urged by the Managers of the Fund in support of their application are the failure of their Agents, Messrs. Cockerell, Larpent and Co., and the difficulty in times of commercial distress, as at present, of procuring any Bills of Exchange in the Market that could be relied on.

3. We regret the circumstances, but the Managers of the Fund must be aware that the same causes operate to our disadvantage also in obtaining remittance necessary to meet our existing engagement, or we should not import Bullion from India.

4. We cannot therefore admit of the payment from our Treasury of a larger number of Annuities from the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund than has already been sanctioned.

We are, &c.,

(Signed) J. L. LUSHINGTON,

and

Twelve other Directors

(True copy,)

(Signed) J. DORIN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

(True copy,)

(Signed) J. STUART, Col.,

Secretary to the Govt. of India Milly. Dept.

No. 12.

Extract from Proceedings of Second Quarterly Meeting held 10th July, 1848.

Dr. F. H. Brett, an Annuitant on this Fund, having taken the benefit of the Bankruptcy Act in England, and the Committee of Management having been served with notice not to pay the future Annuities to this Annuitant, but to the Official Assignee of the London Bankrupt Court; the following case was submitted to Counsel for opinion, and the opinions of Mr. Advocate General Colvile and Mr. Morton thereon are submitted for the information of Subscribers.

Case for the opinion of Counsel.

Dr. Frederick Harrington Brett was Surgeon in the East India Company's Bengal Medical Service, and was also Subscriber in the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund, and afterwards became an Annuitant on the Fund. Dr. Brett went to England some years ago, and becoming involved in debt, he became bankrupt, and Mr. A. B. Belcher was appointed Assignee. Dr. Brett was entitled to an Annuity from the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund of £300 per annum, and on the bankruptcy occurring the Assignee claimed payment of the amount of the Annuity from Messrs. Coutts and Co., the Agents in London of the Fund, and a claim has also been made on the Secretary in Calcutta for the money. Copy of the letter and notice accompany. As also a copy of the Book of the Fund Rules.

Counsel's opinion is solicited as to whether the Annuity so payable from the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund, passes to the Assignee by reason of the bankruptcy, or not, and whether the Officers of the Fund are discharged from farther liability by paying to the Assignee, or whether any and what precautions should be observed by the Committee or the Secretary of the Fund, or the Agents in London, in making the periodical payment and generally, &c.

Opinion of Mr. Advocate General James William Colvile.

There seems to me to be nothing in the Rules of the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund, which affords any ground for contending that in its legal incidents an Annuity payable out of that fund differs from any other Annuity. It would therefore in my opinion pass to the Assignee under an ordinary bankruptcy, *a fortiori* it will I think, do so when, as in this case, the appointment of Assignee and the consequent transfer of property takes place under a spontaneous application for relief under and submission to the provisions of the Statute 7 and 8 Vic. 90.

I think therefore that the Officers of the Fund will be discharged from farther liability by paying to the Assignee as the person legally authorized to receive the same; see Rule 30; nor do I know what precautions they should observe other than that of paying only on the receipt of the Official Assignee for the time being, or his duly Constituted Attorney. The more convenient course seems to be that the London Agents should pay in London to the Assignee personally.

(Signed) J. W. COLVILE,

Calcutta, June 19th,

Opinion of Mr. Counsellor T. C. Morton.

I have read the rules of the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund, the same being contained in the Deed of 10th October, 1836; and it seems clear, that the Annuity is not in the nature of a pension or voluntary grant, but that it is a benefit which the retiring officer actually purchases, and for which (in ordinary cases) he could proceed by suits at law or in equity. This distinguishes the case from *Gibson vs the East India Company*, 5 Bingh. N. C. 262, where the Court of Common Pleas in England held, that the pension of a Military Officer of the Company does not upon his bankruptcy pass to his Assignees. I am of opinion therefore that Mr. F. H. Brett's right, title and interest in the Annuity of £300 a year, to which he is entitled from the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund, pass wholly to his Assignee Mr. Belcher. The Secretary of the Fund, or the London Agents, therefore will be justified in making the payments henceforth as they accrue, direct to the Assignee, for the time being. The only precaution necessary to be observed is to take a receipt from the Assignee as such.

(Signed)

T. C. MORTON.

Calcutta, 5th July, 1848.

BENGAL MILITARY ORPHAN SOCIETY.*

UPPER ORPHAN SCHOOL.

LIST OF DOCUMENTS, &c.

Required by the Rules of the Military Orphan Society, to establish claims to the Fund benefits.

1st. The usual Affidavit (of which a blank copy is annexed) filled up and attested before a Magistrate, Justice of the Peace, or Commanding Officer of a Station, or Detachment.

2d. An attested copy of the deceased's Will.

3d. A Statement of the true amount and value of the monies and estate of the deceased.

4th. His Account Current with his Agents (if any).

5th. The expectancies (if any) of his child, or children, such as Legacies, &c. from friends or others.

6th. Certificates of Baptism and Vaccination (if procurable), or attested copies of them.

* For list of managers, vide Directory part IX.

FORM OF AFFIDAVIT,

Maketh Oath and Saith, that _____ was well acquainted with _____ late a _____ in the Military Service of the Hon'ble the East India Company, deceased, _____ of _____ infant Orphan for whom application has been made for admission on the foundation of the Orphan Society and with the circumstances and fortune of the said deceased; and this deponent further saith, that to the best of _____ deponent's Knowledge, Information, and Belief, the said _____ not by inheritance, bequest, charitable subscription or otherwise, possessed of any sum or sums of money, or other property to an amount exceeding the sum of _____ Co.'s rupees, _____ save and except what the said _____ may become entitled unto in consequence of _____ admission upon the said foundation; and that the provision by will or settlement for the mother of the said _____ is not at variance with Rules 168, 169, and 170, of the Upper Orphan School Code,

Sworn before me,

N. B. A copy of the Code, referred to above, is in the custody of every adjutant in the service. The nine station secretaries, and the several houses of Agency have also been furnished with copies.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

General Officer on the staff,	Co's Rs.	18	0	0
General Officer not on the staff		15	0	0
Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel Commandant, and Archdeacon.....		15	0	0
Member of the Medical Board,		15	0	0
Lieutenant-Colonel.....		12	0	0
Major, Chaplain, and senior Surg. holding the rank of Suptg. Surgeon..		9	0	0
Captain, Surgeon and Assistant Chaplain.....		6	0	0
Subaltern, Assistant Surgeon, and Veterinary Surgeon.....		3	12	0
Ensign, Cornet and 2d Lieutenant.....		3	0	0

Pay masters are authorized to recover arrears due to the Fund on presentation of bills, signed by the secretary and counter-signed by the deputy governor of the institution, to an extent not exceeding 25 Rupees per mensem in cases of subaltern officers, and from higher ranks in the proportion of one-third of their pay and allowances.

Officers on Furlough, with or without pay and officers overstaying their Furlough, whose subscriptions are from any cause not realized in England are required on their return to India to pay up all arrears due to the fund with interest at 8 per cent. per annum within six months of their arrival in Calcutta.

It is optional with officers entitled to retire from the service to continue or discontinue their contributions after resignation. When, however, an officer signifies his intention to continue a subscriber, he is required to pay the full amount of subscription of the pay on which he retires. Captains retiring on the pension of a Lieutenant-Colonel, pay a Lieutenant-Colonel's subscription,

BENGAL MILITARY ORPHAN SOCIETY. [APPENDIX, REGULATIONS REGARDING ADMISSION.

(154.) No child possessed of property is admitted, but on the condition of the total amount of such property being (in all practicable cases) lodged for its use and benefit in the Society's Funds.

(155.) Children born prior to the entrance of their fathers into the service, or after the discontinuance, of their subscriptions, are not admissible—except (in the former case) if the parent has paid his subscription from the date of his eldest child's birth, together with interest at 8 per cent. on such subscription.

(158.) The children of officers retired from the service are not admissible, unless the father have continued his subscriptions after the period of his removal from the effective strength of the army.

(159.) No child of a subscriber, of *whatever rank* is admissible, unless the father have continued to contribute to the fund, to the period of his decease; or, in other words, any Member of the Society, who, after promotion to the rank of lieutenant colonel, or from any other cause, ceases to subscribe forfeits all claim on the institution.

(160.) Applications for admission to the benefits of the institution are made by the trustees or guardians of the orphan, to the general management, either directly through their secretary, or intermediately through the station Committees.

(161.) In these applications, the sex, age, and names of the orphans are notified; together with notice of their Baptism and vaccination.

(162.) The guardians, or Trustees of all orphans making application for their admission on the foundation, are required to make an affidavit before a justice of the peace, or before the commanding officer of the station, or detachment, where there is no justice of the peace, touching the true amount and value of the monies, and estate which they hold in trust for such orphans; to the end that the management, besides being satisfied that the children are proper objects for the institution, may be enabled to take steps for receiving on deposit the property belonging to them; and to judge what assistance they will need from the society, when, their education being completed, the period shall arrive for settling them in the world. Such affidavit is transmitted to the management, along with the application for admission. See form of affidavit, Appendix A.

(165.) With a view of affording to the general management the most correct information possible, on all points affecting the interest of those children who may be offered to their guardianship, executors and others, making application in behalf of orphans, are required, besides furnishing the customary affidavit, to give the fullest account they may be able to procure, respecting the estate of the deceased, and its disposition by Will; and to make an unreserved communication of testamentary and all other documents of which the nature of the specific cases may admit; and the management reserve to themselves the entire right, conveyed by their original constitution, of rejecting orphans tendered without such information and documents; or if, on reference to them, there appear any evidence of design unnecessarily and intentionally to burthen the fund, by throwing on it those who might and ought to have been otherwise provided for.

(166.) When in the will of any subscriber, part only of his children are provided for, whilst others are excluded by name, or otherwise not noticed in its provisions, the omission arising manifestly out of the intention of the testator,

such exclusion or omission is considered to invalidate the claims of all the subscriber's children to the benefits of the institution.

(167.) This rule holds where the property bequeathed is only in expectancy: the will or intention of the parent being sufficient to exclude orphans so situated.

(168.) In like manner, all cases of capricious or unequal provision, which by favoring the mother in preference to the children, or one child in preference to another, appear calculated to throw all, or any part, of a Subscriber's Family on the Fund, are considered to invalidate the claims of all.

(169.) Any Provision by will, or settlement for the Widow of a Subscriber, greater than three-fifths ($\frac{3}{5}$) of the property to be devised, where there is only one child; of one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) where there are two, and of one-third ($\frac{1}{3}$) where there is any greater number of children than two: the remainder being considered to be the property of the child, or (in equal proportions) of the children: is considered unequal agreeably to the two foregoing articles, and to invalidate the claims of the children accordingly.

(170.) Provided always, that a provision for the Widow, to the amount of 12,000 Co's Rs. (Company's Rupees Twelve Thousand,) independently of any claim she may have on the Military Fund, or Lord Clive's Fund, shall not be held to invalidate the claims of the child or children; although such sum may be more than three-fifths ($\frac{3}{5}$) one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) or one-third ($\frac{1}{3}$) of the property devised. The Widow may likewise possess a further sum of 12,000 Co's Rs. if derived from other sources than property left by her Husband, as from her own Parents, Father, Brother, &c or the Subscription of her Friends; and in case that less than 12,000 Rs. should be left by her husband, such sum as shall not exceed in all the amount of 24,000 Co's Rs. without the claim of the Orphans upon the Fund being thereby affected.

(171.) In all cases of children born not in wedlock, any provision for the mother exceeding Co's Rupees thirty (30) if a native, if European Co's Rupees fifty (50) per month, (the principal of such sum being in all cases secured to the child or children) is considered in the same light as the above, and invalidates all claims upon the foundation.

(172.) No child of any subscriber dying intestate is admitted, if on enquiry there appears to have been (after payment of lawful debts and adequate provision of the mother,) property remaining to the estate, equal to making a provision for, and which might have been bequeathed to, such child.

(177.) In similar cases, if any property fall to the child, whilst under the society's protection, such property must in all practicable cases be immediately placed in the Funds of the institution.

STIPENDS OF ORPHANS IN INDIA,

NOT BROUGHT UP IN KIDDERPORE HOUSE.

(196.) The allowance made for each child remaining under the care of its mother or guardian, is Co's Rupees 20 per month, whilst the child is under

the age of five years; and 16 Rupees only after it has passed its fifth year, unless the consent of the general management has been obtained to its remaining with its mother or guardian when 35 Co.'s Rupees per mensem shall be the established allowance.

STIPENDS OF ORPHANS IN ENGLAND.

(235.) The regular sums allowed for the maintenance, clothing and education of wards of the institution, resigned to the immediate care of their relations, Guardians, or Trustees in England, (all charges of whatever nature being included in such allowance,) are fixed at the following scale; vizt. for all girls and boys indiscriminately under six years of age £ 30 per annum; for all boys above that age £ 40 and for all girls £ 45 per annum to the end of their 17th year in the case of Boys, and of their 18th in the case of Girls.

PASSAGE MONEY.

(235.) The passage money of children allowed to proceed to England is paid by the society in Bengal, and Co.'s Rs. 600 allowed on this head, where there is only one child, and Co.'s Rs. 500 for each child, where there are two children and Co.'s Rs. 450 for each child, where there are three or more children. The amount of such passage money is paid under the authority of the general management by the treasurer to the society, and a receipt for the same taken from the mother or guardian of the child.

ORPHANS RETURNING TO INDIA.

(255.) On the friends of any female ward engaging to the society to receive and take charge of her upon her arrival in India, the agent in London may, at his discretion, authorize such young lady to return in which case a sum equal to Co.'s Rs. 1,500 is paid by the agent towards her outfit and passage money, the society being thenceforth exonerated from all further demands. In such cases, the agent is directed to take the proper precautionary measures regarding the charge of the young ladies during the voyage, and to pay the utmost attention to this point.

(256.) Female orphans, however, coming out to India with the consent of the general management, or the agent in London, at their own expence, are still considered as being upon the foundation, and entitled to all the rights and privileges enjoyed by persons of the same description who have never left India.

LOWER ORPHAN SCHOOL.

5. The ~~lower~~ school, or lower branch of the Foundation, is a public institution; wholly supported and ruled by government; and solely intended to receive and educate the children of European Non-Commissioned Officers and soldiers attached to the Bengal Establishment. The Lower School was constituted by government in May, 1783, and sanctioned by the Court of Directors on the 24th of February 1786.

41. The benefits of the school are extended to the legitimate children of European non-commissioned officers and private Soldiers,, belonging to the Hon'ble Company's Bengal establishment; to the destitute orphans of warrent officers, Conductors, Sub-Conductors, riding masters, &c., and the legitimate children of Drummers and Fifers, provided they are the offspring of girls brought up not less than four years in the Orphan School, or of soldiers wives receiving the usual subsistence granted by government

43. The children of such Non-Commissioned officers and privates are entitled to receive the bounty of the Honorable Company, from the time of their birth until they complete their fourteenth year.

41. This bounty consists in an allowance of Co.'s Rs. 3. per mensem, authorized to be drawn for each child enrolled previously to the 1st of January 1841, and Co.'s Rs. 2-8, for those enrolled subsequently to that date, under the name of subsistence allowance.

53. The regulated subsistence allowance for children residing with their parents or Guardians, is drawn direct from station Secretaries by officers drawing the pay, or having immediate charge or command of parents or guardians of children respectively.

54. These allowances are to be drawn monthly in separate abstracts, accompanied by Review Rolls, duly certified and authenticated.

117. The children, of non-commissioned officers and soldiers of Her Majesty's service dying in India are entitled to the benefits of the institution, and to be received into the school in the same manner as the Orphans of non-commissioned officers and soldiers in the Hon'ble Company's Service; but the children of non-commissioned officers and soldiers of Her Majesty's service whose fathers are living are not admitted.

N. B.—This allowance is strictly limited to legitimate children.—

63. In the event of a child born after the 15th day of any one month, or dying before the 15th of the month, no subsistence allowance is drawn for such child for that month.

55. Demands for arrears of subsistence money are rejected in all cases, except those in which the Parent or Guardian may have been employed on service, in the field, or proceeding from one station to another, and thus may not have had an opportunity of applying first regularly to any committee. No arrears for a period exceeding six months are, in any case, to be paid without reference to the general management.

Indian Laudable and Mutual Assurance Society.

CONSTITUTION, &c.

Preamble

WHEREAS at the Eighth Half-yearly Meeting of the New Calcutta Laudable Society, convened under the 31st rule of the Society, and held on the 16th day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, the said meeting having been made special under the 36th rule for the purpose of taking the

votes of the Shareholders on certain propositions for the appropriation of the surplus funds and other modifications in its constitution, agreeably to the resolution passed at the general half yearly meeting held on the 26th July 1837, such propositions were adopted by a resolution passed by a majority at the said meeting, at which more than two-thirds of the Society were duly represented, according to the rules and regulations of the said Society, that is to say, one hundred and thirty-eight votes against one hundred and fourteen votes, the whole number of votes in the Society then being three hundred and sixty two, which said propositions, so adopted, were and are as follows, that is to say:—

PROPOSITIONS for the APPLICATION of the SURPLUS FUNDS of the NEW CALCUTTA LAUDABLE SOCIETY at the end of the year 1839, and for other MODIFICATIONS in its CONSTITUTION, with a view to render the SOCIETY PERMANENT; enhancing greatly the ADVANTAGES of all concerned in it, combined with UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY.

PROPOSITIONS.

First.—That prior to any division of the surplus funds there be set apart one-third the amount of extraordinary risks, arising from individuals holding more than ten shares on one life, to meet such extraordinary risks.

Second.—That five per cent on the outstanding risks, to be denominated the “premium fund,” be carried forward to the current premia to meet unknown lapses.

Third.—That the remaining sum be held to be the individual property of the surviving policy-holders at midnight of the 31st December 1839, in the ratio of the amount of premium respectively paid, subject to retention to individual credit to the extent of ten per cent. on each individual's risk, for the purpose of forming a guarantee-fund, any surplus which may remain to any individual's credit after such ten per cent. has been thus set apart as his proportion of a guarantee-fund, to be paid to him, or applied in reduction of premium. Should the surplus of any individual at the close of the term not amount to ten per cent. on his individual risk, his future surplus to be added thereto, until it does so amount to ten per cent. on his individual risk.

Fourth.—That a statement of the accounts be prepared on the 31st May and 30th November, in each year, for the purpose of ascertaining the then state of the funds, that in the event of there being a surplus over and above one per cent. on the amount of outstanding risks for the “premium fund,” the excess, provided it amounts to five per cent or more on the amount of premia received during the current half year, be divided as above among the surviving policy-holders at those dates respectively, in the following manner, viz., that after ten per cent. on the premia paid during the half year, shall be so divided, the remainder, be carried to the premium fund, unless it shall amount to enough to allow of an additional one per cent. on the outstanding risks for the premium fund and five per cent. on the premia paid during the half year, in which case the one per cent. shall be so carried to the premium fund and an additional five per cent. shall be divided as above; and in the event of there still being a further surplus admitting a third one per cent. being carried

to the premium fund and an additional five per cent. on the premium paid during the half year, making in all 20 per cent. on the premium paid, a further division to that extent shall be made; but no division or return premium beyond 21 per cent. shall be made unless the premium fund shall amount to five per cent. on the outstanding risks, in which case the whole amount surplus shall be divided or returned as above; the amount belonging to each individual being either carried to his credit, or applied to the reduction of his premium, according as it may, or may not be, required to maintain his portion of the guarantee fund at ten per cent. on his individual risk.

Fifth.—That in the event of the guarantee fund being at any time trrenched upon, the amount withdrawn be made good at the commencement of the succeeding half year, out of the current subscriptions, so that every surviving subscriber at the time of the repayment to the guarantee fund, shall have his full amount made up to him as it stood at the time the fund was drawn upon; and in case of lapse after the guarantee fund may have been so trrenched upon, the full amount to the credit of the individual risk shall be paid as it stood at the commencement of the half year, notwithstanding the temporary reduction in the total amount of the guarantee fund.

Sixth.—That the whole amount standing to individual credit, be paid, in the event of lapse, at the same time as the amount assured, and that this payment be made immediately on due proof of lapse.

Seventh.—That in event of a party being desirous to cease to be a mutual insurer, by withdrawing from the Society, the amount to his credit in the guarantee fund be paid to him, subject to a fine of twenty-five per cent., to be carried to the premium fund; and that a proportionate payment be made in the event of a party reducing the amount of his assurance; provided that in such case no payment shall be made, unless the amount at his credit shall equal ten per cent. on his reduced risk. Parties withdrawing at the close of the present term, also to forego twenty-five per cent. of their surplus.

Eighth.—That instead of shares of rupees. 6,000, assurance be taken on even hundreds, not under Company's rupees 500, nor above Company's rupees 50,000.

Ninth.—That the accounts be converted from Sicca into Company's rupees, it being optional with existing insurers to have in value an equivalent in Company's rupees to the nearest hundred for his present insurance in Siccas, or to hold the same number of Company's rupees as he now does Siccas.

Tenth.—That the rates of premium be those of the Oriental Life Insurance Company as below, the existing Military lives insured in the Laudable paying only Civil rates, but all Military Lives insuring subsequent to the 31st December 1839 to pay the Military rates.

Eleventh.—That such other modifications be made in the existing rules as are necessary to bring them into correspondence with the above.

Twelfth.—That the Society be called the Indian Laudable and Mutual Assurance Society.

Thirteenth.—That this paper be circulated by the Secretary to every individual policy-holder, with a request that he will either vote at a special general meeting, to be called after six months' notice from the date of circulation, or send proxy under the 32d rule for or against these propositions, in order that at least two-thirds of the Society may be represented.

Fourteenth.—That in the event of the propositions being carried, they, together with the existing rules, be placed in the hands of a professional gentleman, for the purpose of a correct set of rules being prepared for general information.

IN PURSUANCE therefore of such resolutions and propositions the following rules and regulations have been prepared in manner directed by such propositions, and are now published for general information, as those by which the transfer from the new Calcutta Laudable Society, at the end of the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, to the Indian Laudable and Mutual Insurance Society will be effected; and by which such Indian Laudable and Mutual Assurance Society, when embodied, will be governed.

Denomination of the New Society.

1st. That from and after the 1st day of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty, the Society shall be denominated the *Indian Laudable and Mutual Assurance Society*.

Formation of the premium fund; prior to division of surplus.

2d. That prior to any division of surplus funds, accruing after payment on account of lapsed lives provided in the 27th rule of the New Calcutta Laudable Society, to wit Sicca rupees 6,000 for each whole share, Sicca rupees 3,000 for each half share, and Sicca rupees 1,500 for each quarter share, the increase contemplated in the said rule not having been made or sanctioned, one per cent. on the total amount of outstanding risks on the 1st day of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty, transferred to the *Indian Laudable and Mutual Assurance Society*, and that the amount so transferred be denominated the premium fund, to which the current premium, as received from time to time will be added.

Transfer of one-third of amount insured on lives in excess of the prescribed limits, to be added to the premium fund.

3d. That whereas by the union of the late Seventh Laudable and Thirteenth Supplementary Laudable Societies, thereby constituting the New Calcutta Laudable Society, certain lives were insured in each society to an aggregate extent beyond the limit assigned by the rules of the united societies, and beyond the limit now assigned by the rules of the Indian Laudable and Mutual Assurance Society, and whereas such excess of risks beyond the prescribed limit requires that special security should be provided before any division be made of the surplus, over and above the one per cent. on the outstanding risks, as directed in the last rule previous to any such division being made, one-third of the amount insured on such particular lives, as shall on the first day of January 1840, be found to be in excess of the prescribed limit, shall be added to the said premium fund.

Surplus to be carried to credit of survivors on 31st December 1839

4th. That after the payment to the premium fund of the contributions in the two last preceding rules provided for, and making the division as directed by the 27th rule of the New Calcutta Laudable Society, then the remaining sum shall be held to be the individual property of the surviving policy-holders on the 31st day of December 1839, at midnight, in the ratio of the amount of premium respectively paid by them, and be carried to their separate credit, but only for the purpose herein-after expressed.

Creation of a guarantee fund, by transfer of the separate credits to the extent of 10 per cent. on individual risks.

5th. That, it being expedient for the better securing of the objects of the Society, that a guarantee fund be created, a sum equivalent to ten per cent. on the amount insured, on each life on which insurance may be extended from the present to the New Society, shall be deducted from each specific sum so carried to the credit of such policy-holder and posted to his individual account in the said guarantee fund; but in the event of any individual's share in the surplus not amounting to ten per cent. on his outstanding risks, then the whole amount of surplus shall be

placed at his credit, the remaining amount required to bring his portion of the guarantee fund to ten per cent. on his risk, to be obtained as hereinafter mentioned.

6th. That the amount surplus belonging to surviving policy-holders on the 31st December 1839, whose policies may not be renewed on the 1st January 1840, be paid to them, subject to a deduction of twenty-five per cent to be carried to the premium fund.

Surplus payable to subscribers with-
drawing, 1000
25 per cent.

7th. That, from the 1st January 1840, the accounts of the Society be kept in Company's rupees, and that instead of shares assurances be taken in even hundreds of rupees not under Company's rupees 500, nor above Company's rupees 60,000, except in the case of existing policy-holders on the 31st December 1839, with whom it shall be optional to have in value an equivalent in company's rupees, to the nearest hundred of the insurance in Sicca rupees, or to change the number of sicca rupees insured into the same number of Company's rupees—as thus each share of Sicca rupees 6,000 may be transferred to Company's rupees 6,000 or Company's rupees 6,400, a half share may be transferred to the Company's rupees 3,000 or Company's rupees 3,200, and a quarter share to Company's rupees 1,500 or Company's rupees 1,600.

Accounts of the Society to be kept in Company's Rupees, and Assurances to be in Company's Rupees in even hundreds, instead of shares, not less than Rs. 500 nor more than Rs. 60,000, except in the case of existing subscribers.

8th. That from the 1st day of January 1840, the whole amount assured be paid on due and satisfactory proof being furnished to the Directors of lapse; and on their being satisfied that nothing has at any time occurred to vitiate the policy, the amount at the credit of the lapsed life in the guarantee fund being paid at the same time; the whole, however, subject to arrears of subscriptions, or to any other sums, due to the Society.

Full amount assured payable on proof of lapse being furnished, together with amount at credit of the lapsed life in the Guarantee Fund subject to claims of the Society.

9th. All lapses will be paid out of the premium fund until exhausted; in which event, but not otherwise, the guarantee fund will be available to make good all payments for which the Society is responsible: and in the event of the guarantee fund being at any time thus touched upon, the amount withdrawn shall be made good at the commencement of the succeeding half year, out of the current premia, so that every surviving Subscriber at the time of the repayment to the guarantee fund, shall have his full amount made up to him as it stood at the time the fund was drawn upon; and in case of lapse after the guarantee fund shall have been so touched upon, and before the payment of the next half year's premiums, the full amount to the credit of the lapsed shall be paid, notwithstanding the temporary reduction in the total amount of the guarantee fund.

All lapses payable out of the premium fund until exhausted, in which case the Guarantee Fund to be made available for such purpose

10th. That in future no fine will be levied on the discontinuance of policies, whether for one Life or for term of years, but that the whole amount at the credit of the Policy in the Guarantee Fund be paid.

11th. That the following be the rates of premium on and after the last day of January 1840; with the exception that Military lives assured on the 31st December 1839, and continuing on the 1st January 1840; to be charged only as Civil lives, subject, however, to the Military charge in the event of future increase of assurance.

Rates of premium.

Table of Rates of Yearly Premium of Insurance of Rs. 1,000 charged by the Indian Laudable and Mutual Assurance Society, payable Half Yearly.
INSURANCE ON COMPANY'S RUPEES 1,000.
ON CIVIL LIVES.

Age.	Policy not renewable without fresh certificate ^c of health.				Policy for Life.	
	For 1 year	For 3 yrs.	For 5 years	*For 7 yrs.	Fixed.	Increasing annu'ly
18	27	27	28	29	37	31
19	27	28	28	30	38	32
20	28	28	29	30	38	33
21	28	29	29	30	39	33
22	29	29	30	30	39	33
23	29	30	30	31	40	33
24	30	30	30	31	40	34
25	30	30	30	32	40	34
26	30	30	31	33	41	35
27	30	31	32	34	42	35
28	31	32	33	35	43	36
29	32	33	34	35	44	37
30	33	34	35	36	45	37
31	34	35	35	37	45	38
32	35	36	36	38	46	38
33	35	36	37	39	47	39
34	36	37	38	40	48	40
35	37	38	39	40	49	41
36	38	39	40	41	50	41
37	39	40	40	42	50	42
38	40	40	41	43	51	43
39	40	41	42	44	52	44
40	41	42	43	45	53	45
41	42	43	44	45	54	46
42	43	44	45	46	55	46
43	44	45	45	47	55	47
44	45	45	46	48	56	48
45	45	46	47	49	57	49
46	46	47	48	50	57	50
47	47	48	49	52	59	50
48	48	49	50	54	60	51
49	49	50	52	55	62	52
50	50	52	54	57	64	53
51	52	54	55	59	65	54
52	54	55	57	60	67	56
53	55	57	59	63	69	57
54	57	59	60	65	71	59
55	59	60	63	66	73	61
56	60	63	65	72	75	62
57	63	65	69	75	78	64
58	65	69	72	79	80	66
59	69	72	75	82	83	68
60	72	75	79	85	86	71
61	75	79	82	90	91	74
62	79	82	85	94	95	77
63	82	85	90	98	99	80
64	85	90	94	102	103	83
65	90	94	98	106	107	86
66	94	98	102	110	111	92
67	98	102	106	115	116	93
68	102	106	110	120	122	100
69	110	110	115	126	127	104
70	110	115	121	131	140	110

* Parties insured under policies of seven years may, by giving up their policy at the expiration of six years, have a renewed policy for life if required, without fresh certificate of health, paying the rate of premium annexed to their then age.

Table of Rates of Yearly Premium of Insurance of Rs. 1,000, charged by the Indian Laidable and Mutual Assurance Society, payable Half Yearly.

INSURANCE ON COMPANY'S RUPEES 1,000

ON MILITARY AND NAVAL LIVES.

Age.	Policy not renewable without fresh certificate of health					Policy for life.		Not exceeding at the time of Insurance.
	For year.	For 1 years.	For 3 years.	For 5 years.	For 7 years.	Fixed.	Increasing Annually.	
18	30	30	31	34	44	37		18
19	31	3	32	35	45	37		19
20	31	32	33	35	45	37		20
21	32	33	34	36	46	38		21
22	33	33	34	36	46	39		22
23	33	34	35	37	47	39		23
24	34	34	35	37	48	40		24
25	34	35	36	38	48	40		25
26	35	36	37	39	49	41		26
27	35	36	37	40	50	42		27
28	36	37	38	41	51	42		28
29	37	38	39	42	52	43		29
30	38	38	40	43	53	44		30
31	38	40	41	44	54	45		31
32	39	41	42	45	55	46		32
33	40	42	43	46	56	47		33
34	41	43	44	47	57	47		34
35	42	44	45	48	58	48		35
36	43	44	45	49	59	49		36
37	44	45	46	50	60	51		37
38	45	46	47	51	61	51		38
39	46	47	48	52	62	52		39
40	47	48	49	53	63	53		40
41	49	49	50	54	64	54		41
42	50	50	52	55	65	55		42
43	50	51	53	56	66	56		43
44	51	53	54	57	67	56		44
45	53	54	55	58	68	57		45
46	54	55	56	60	69	58		46
47	55	56	57	62	70	60		47
48	56	57	58	64	72	61		48
49	57	58	60	66	74	63		49
50	58	60	62	68	76	65		50
51	61	62	64	70	78	66		51
52	62	64	66	72	80	68		52
53	64	66	68	75	82	70		53
54	66	68	70	78	84	72		54
55	68	70	72	82	87	75		55
56	70	72	75	86	90	77		56
57	73	75	78	90	93	80		57
58	76	78	82	94	96	83		58
59	80	82	86	98	99	86		59
60	84	86	90	102	103	89		60
61	88	90	95	107	108	92		61
62	93	95	100	112	113	95		62
63	98	100	105	117	118	99		63
64	103	105	110	122	123	103		64
65	108	110	115	127	128	106		65
66	113	115	120	132	133	110		66
67	118	120	126	138	139	115		67
68	124	126	133	145	146	119		68
69	131	133	142	154	155	123		69
70	140	142	154	166	167	127		70

* Parties insured under policies of seven years may, by giving up their policy at the expiration of six years, have a renewed policy without fresh certificate of health, paying the rate of

Annual Rates of Insurance on Rs. 1,000 for a single Life.

Civil, with participation in profits. | Military, with participation in profits.

Age.	Annual premium at fixed rate.	Actual cash payment after deducting 25 per cent profit.	Age.	Annual premium at fixed rate.	Actual cash payment after deducting 25 per cent profit.
20	38	28 8	20	45	33-12
25	41	30	25	48	36
30	45	33-12	30	53	39-12
35	49	36-12	35	58	43-8
40	53	39-12	40	63	47 4
45	57	42-12	45	68	51
50	64	48	50	76	57
55	73	54-12	55	87	65 4
60	83	64-2	60	103	77-4

These rates (after deducting profits) are lower than those of any other office.

Directors to be at liberty to charge enhanced premium if deemed necessary.

12th. In cases however of applications for policies on the lives of parties under certificates not unobjectionable in every respect, but involving more than the ordinary risk, the Directors shall be at liberty either to reject such application wholly, or to grant admission on enhanced premiums, agreeably to the best of their judgment, after consulting with, and receiving the opinion of their medical adviser.

State of the Society's funds to be ascertained on the 31st May and 31st November, for division of surplus funds.

13th. On the 31st day of May and 30th day of November in each year, the state of the funds of the society shall be ascertained, and no surplus shall be considered to have accrued for division until one per cent. under the 2d rule, and one-third of the then excess of risks as provided by the 3d rule, shall have been carried, in accordance with those rules, to the premium fund; after which, if the surplus shall amount to five per cent. or more on the premiums paid during the half year, it shall be divided rateably, according to the amount of premium paid by each, among the surviving policy holders at the close of each half year, as far as ten per cent. on the premium paid; the surplus over and above such ten per cent. shall be carried to the premium fund, unless it shall amount to enough to allow of an additional one per cent. on the outstanding risks, for the premium fund, and another five per cent. on the premium paid during the half year, in which case an additional one per cent. on the outstanding risks shall be so carried to the premium fund; and an additional five per cent. shall be divided as above; and in the event of there still being a further surplus, admitting of a third one per cent., as above, being carried to the Premium Fund, and an additional five per cent. on the premium paid during the half year, making in all twenty per cent. on the premium paid a further division to that extent shall be made, but no division or return premium beyond twenty per cent. shall be made unless the premium fund shall amount to five per cent. on the outstanding risks, in which case the whole amount surplus shall be divided or returned as above; the amount belonging to each individual, in every case, being either carried to his credit or applied to the reduction of his premium, according as it may or may not be required to maintain his portion of the guarantee fund at ten

per cent. on his individual risk ; the Secretary publishing under the authority of the Directors in the papers of the Presidencies the percentage of return premium, in order that parties may be prepared to pay the reduced amount of premium agreed upon for the next half year.

14th. That notice having been given as above, the amount of premium shall be paid on or before the 15th day of July, and the 15th day of January in each half year, to enable the Directors to lay the state of the Funds and of the Society, at that date, before the half yearly public meeting of policy holders, to be convened as hereinafter directed ; and that in default of payment of the premium, the policy shall be absolutely void, subject nevertheless to the equitable discretion of the Directors, if they shall think fit, on such terms as they shall prescribe, to permit the revival of any policy, of which the premium shall not have been in their judgment wilfully and designedly withheld ; subject in all cases to an appeal to the Society at large, on payment to the Directors of the premium and fine (if any) required by the Directors ; subject also to an appeal, against such re-admission, by any three Directors or any ten policy holders of rupees 6,000 each.

Half yearly premium payable on or before 15th July and 15th January, and Directors at liberty to allow of renewals after the prescribed period.

15th. That the Bank of Bengal be the Treasurer of the Society, and that all sums received by the Secretary, on account of the Society, be paid into the Bank, and subsequently invested as considered advisable by the Directors, in the purchase of Government Paper, Bank of Bengal Stock, or in loans secured by a deposit of Government Paper or Bank of Bengal Stock, it being clearly understood, that in all cases of loan, the saleable value of deposit shall exceed the amount advanced by at least 10 per cent. all public securities purchased for the Society, shall be especially endorsed to three or more of the Directors.

Investment of funds.

16th. That the business of the Society be conducted by nine Directors, a Secretary, and a Treasurer ; that the Directors shall, as near as may be, consist as follows :

Number of Directors to be appointed.

- One from the Civil Service,
- One from the Military Service,
- One from the Merchants,
- One from the Legal Profession,
- One from the Tradesmen of Calcutta,
- One from the Native Society.

Three from any class, or five of the Government service shall not be able, if willing, to act.

17th. No person shall be considered qualified for the Direction who does not hold at least assurance to the extent of rupees 6,000, in the Society ; unless a majority of the whole of the Shareholders shall specially vote for his election, notwithstanding his holding less than that sum. All the Directors shall go out annually, but be considered eligible for immediate reelection.

Qualifications for the Direction.

18th. The business of the Directors shall be to superintend, direct, and control the management of the funds, to examine the Secretary's accounts, to decide on all applications for admission, and generally to control the current business of the Society, provided that they do not act at variance with the fundamental regulations. They shall have the privilege of choosing their own medical adviser, or advisers, either permanently, or upon each or any separate occasion, and remunerating him or them out of the funds of the Society, for his or their services, on such scale as shall appear to them proper, provided that any permanent salary shall require the sanction of a half-yearly meeting.

Duties of the Directors, and remuneration to the medical adviser.

The Secretary and Treasurers to act according to the orders of the Directors.

Duties of the Secretary.

How the vacant office of Secretary is to be filled up.

Half yearly meeting to be held in January and July.

Vacancies in the Directors, &c. to be filled up at such meetings, but no other matters shall be decided, unless 2/3 of the society are represented, or the meeting made special by advertisement.

21st. The Secretary and Treasurers shall act in all cases according to the *orders* of the Directors, a majority of whom shall in all cases bind the whole, subject to such appeal to the Society as the rules allow.

22d. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to attend at the place where the business of the Society shall be carried on in Calcutta, and at all the meetings of the Society, and enter and write down the proceedings thereof, provide and prepare all policies, provide and keep proper books and accounts, manage, transact, and carry on the whole of the business of the Society under and subject to the direction of the Directors for the time being, or the major part thereof from time to time; and shall find and provide a fit and convenient room for the said Directors, and for the general meetings of the members of the Society, and an office for himself and assistants; and shall further find and provide the clerks, sircars, and other servants necessary for the carrying on of the business of the Society, and bear and pay the wages of such clerks, sircars, &c. as aforesaid, in consideration of the commission and allowance made to him for that purpose.

23d. In case of the office of Secretary becoming vacant, it shall be temporarily filled up by the Directors until the next half yearly general meeting, when a Secretary shall be appointed by a majority at such meeting; and, until the Directors shall so nominate a temporary successor, one of their number shall be authorized by his colleagues to act as provisional Secretary, with all the powers of that functionary.

24th. A half yearly meeting of the members of the society shall be convened by public advertisement, with at least one week's notice, on the 26th day of January, and 26th day of July, when a statement of the funds of the society, books, accounts, securities, &c. shall be laid before the meeting, by the Directors and Secretary; and no accounts, which shall once have been approved by the Directors and submitted to such meeting and passed, shall afterwards be called in question, unless for some special and manifest error to the extent of rupees 500 or upwards.

25th. At such half yearly general meetings of the society, vacancies in the direction shall be filled up, and a secretary, if the office should be vacant, shall be chosen; but no other matter affecting the interests of the society shall be decided, unless it shall happen that at least two-thirds of the society are represented at such meeting, either personally or by proxy; or, unless, on the requisition of any three Directors, or any ten members having individually an assurance to the extent of rupees 6,000, of which notice of at least one month being given prior to such meeting, such meeting shall be made special for the consideration of any question, which question must be distinctly notified in such notice: and it shall be the duty of the Directors to issue such notice on such requisition, and in such case the question, whatever it may be, so distinctly notified, shall be determined by a majority of votes present either in person or by proxy, notwithstanding that two-thirds of the society may not be represented at the meeting. Provided that if any question, of which the prescribed notice shall not have been given, altering, repealing, or affecting any fundamental rule, shall be brought forward at such half yearly meeting, and shall be carried by a majority of two-thirds present thereat, such vote shall not be binding until it shall have been again submitted to the next half-yearly meeting and confirmed by the majority present thereat, whether two-thirds of the Society shall or shall not be present

or represented; and such next half yearly meeting shall be made special for such purpose.

26th. The fundamental rules of the Society are the following; viz. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 13, 14, 15, 17, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, and 34, and such other rules as shall be made fundamental by an express vote of the majority of a meeting at which two-thirds of the society shall be represented. Fundament
rules.

27th. Any three Directors or any ten members having, each individually, an interest to the extent of rupees 6,000, or more, in the Society, shall be empowered to convene a meeting by public advertisement, with at least one month's notice; but no decision passed at such extraordinary meeting shall be had on any subject, unless the purport of it has been stated, or explained and specified in the form of a resolution in the advertisement convening such meeting. Any three Di-
rectors, or ten
Members holding
Insurance of 6,000
Rupees each, or
more, at liberty
to convene a
meeting.

28th. At such half yearly, and all other meetings of the society, every shareholder, wherever resident, shall be entitled to give his voice on any point or question before the meeting, votes to be taken personally or by proxy, or other written authority, signed by the party beneficially interested in the society as a policy holder. Members entit-
led to vote at
such meetings
personally or by
proxy.

29th. In conducting these stated meetings, or any other meetings, connected with the business of the Society, or in the settlement of any question relative to the concerns of the society, a member having assurance to the extent of rupees 60,000 on any life, shall be entitled to three votes;—holding Assurance of 30,000 rupees and under rupees 60,000 to two votes:—holding assurance of 6,000 rupees and under 30,000 rupees to one vote only. Members holding assurance on different lives shall be entitled to the number of votes proportioned to the amount which they hold on each life; but *any member holding assurance under rupees 6,000 shall not be entitled to vote.* Number of votes
members entitled
to.

30th. In the case of a person transferring his policy or policies, or subscribing on the life of another, the party subscribing, and not the party on whose life the transfer or subscription is made, shall be considered a member of the Society, and have a voice in the management of its concerns. Co-partners, or other bodies of individuals, may hold policies jointly on any given life, either for their own benefit, or for that of others; but in such case the parties uniting in the subscription shall not be entitled each to a separate voice in the concerns of the Society, but must vote collectively, or by deputation of one of their number, or by proxy on all matters thereto in relation. Who are to be
considered mem-
bers and entitled
to vote.

31st. All applications for admission into the Society from persons residing at any of the Queen's or Company's settlements shall be made by letter to the Secretary, and shall be accompanied by the certificates of health, signed by a medical gentleman in the Queen's or Company's service, (those from other places, to the satisfaction of the Directors) and by an affidavit sworn to and signed by the individual on whose life the assurance is applied for; such letter of application, certificates, and affidavit, to be according to the following forms, (printed copies of which may be had on application to the Secretary) and to be adhered to in all cases, save where the Directors shall deem it right to waive objection. Documents to
be produced on
application for
admission to the
society.

FORMS OF APPLICATION.

From persons subscribing on their own lives.

[Insert the name of Place and Date]

To JOHN STORN, Esq.

Secretary Indian Laudable and Mutual Assurance Society.
SIR,

request to be admitted to hold Assurance, to the extent of Company's Rupees in the Indian Laudable and Mutual Assurance Society, on my own life for* years,† for the benefit of my estate after my death, or of such person or persons as I may hereafter appoint by will or assignment, for which purpose the prescribed certificates and affidavit of health are herewith transmitted.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

From persons subscribing on the lives of others.

[Insert Place and Date]

To John Storm, Esq.

Secretary Indian Laudable and Mutual Assurance Society.

SIR,

request to be admitted to hold assurance to the extent of Company's rupees to the Indian Laudable and Mutual Life Assurance Society, on the life of for years for the benefit of for which purpose the prescribed certificates and affidavit of health are herewith transmitted.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

CERTIFICATE NO. 1, OF PHYSICIAN OR SURGEON.

* Name, place of abode, and rank or profession.

† The party himself or any medical attendant.

‡ Insert name and official designation.

This is to certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief

* is at this date free from any dangerous malady whatever, and that from the result of the enquiries which I have made of †

in person, I consider him to be a good life.

I further declare that I have no interest in the insurance proposed to be effected on the life of the said

Dated at this day of 18 } ‡

CERTIFICATE NO. 2, OF PHYSICIAN OR SURGEON.

To enable the Indian Laudable and Mutual Assurance Society to judge of the expediency of accepting or rejecting any proposed risk, it is required, that to the subjoined queries, replies should be furnished by a medical gentleman, in the Queen's or Company's service, or of otherwise ascertained professional acquirements. It is also requested that the whole when filled up and signed, may be returned to the applicant, to be forwarded to the Secretary.

QUESTIONS.

REPLIES.

1. Name of applicant?
2. How long have you known him?
3. Have you attended him professionally?

4. What is your opinion of the general state of his health?
5. Have you had occasion to know or to hear that he is subject to any dangerous disease, or that he is predisposed to any hereditary disorder?
6. Are his habits sober?
7. Is there any circumstance within your knowledge connected with his health with which the Directors ought to be acquainted?
8. Has he had any severe attack of illness within the last two years, if so of what nature,? and is there any predisposition to a return of such attacks?
9. On the whole do you consider the applicant as having a fair chance of a long life?

+ Signature of Surgeon and of social designation.

Dated at _____,
this _____ day of _____ 18 _____

AFFIDAVIT.

I * _____ do hereby make oath and declare, that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the contents of the accompanying certificates as they relate to my present state of health, are true, that I have not wilfully concealed from the certifier any circumstances relative to my health or constitution, that I have had the small or cow pox, and that my age at this time does not exceed _____

* Insert name, profession and place of abode at full length.

_____ years and _____ months.
Sworn to and signed at _____
this _____ day of _____, 18 _____ before me,

† Signature.

N. B. Omission or misrepresentation in these documents of facts connected with the age, health habits or constitution of the party to be insured on, will vitiate the policy.

The certificates are to be filled up, dated, and granted by a surgeon in the Queen's or Company's service, and the affidavit sworn to, and signed before the magistrate, or in his absence, before the principal civil or military authority present. The dates of the certificates, and affidavit to correspond if possible.

32d. No subsequent increase of assurance on any life shall be allowed, except on a fresh application to be again approved of by the Directors, and accompanied by fresh certificate and affidavit as above. The premium on the additional assurance to be according to the age of the party at the time of making the new application.

Fresh documents to be produced for increase of assurance subsequently applied for.

33d. No application for admission into the Society shall be admitted without being previously submitted to and sanctioned by the Directors, but the Directors shall in all instances be at liberty to reject any application without assigning any reason to the applicant for so doing.

Regarding admission or rejection of applications by the Directors.

Interest transferable by endorsement on the Original Policy and the same to be registered by the Secretary

34th—Any Member desiring to transfer his interest in any Policy or Policies which he may hold in the Society, shall be at liberty to do so by an endorsement to be written on the original Policy, which endorsement, however, shall not be valid or binding on the Society, until the Policy bearing the same shall have been produced to the Society and the transfer duly registered by him in a General Book of Registry to be kept in the office of the Society.

By Authority of the Directors,

CALCUTTA,
November 21st, 1839.

JOHN STORM, Secretary

Capital invested in Government Securities in the names of the Directors.

The Directors beg to bring to the notice of the public, the advantages now accruing to parties insuring in this Society, the only Mutual Assurance Society, on this side of India.

1.—The Indian Laudable and Mutual Assurance Society grants Policies for various periods, from one year up to the whole term of life, either at progressive or fixed rates of Premium, each party insured, participating, without distinction, every half year, in the ascertained profits, which for years past have been equal to 30 percent, half yearly.

2.—An insurer after two years residence in Europe or any other country, approved by the Directors, shall be entitled to a participation in profits, in the proportion of one-third, in excess of the amount allowed individually, to the assured resident in India, that is to say, if the latter get 30 per cent the former will have 40 per cent profit allowed him.

3.—An Insurance effected in the 7 years class, can be renewed at the expiration of 6 years, for a further similar term, or for life, if required, with ut fresh certificates of health, the rate of premium annexed to the then age being charged.

4.—On proof of death Policies are adjusted and paid immediately without discount, including the amount at credit in the Guarantee Fund.

Rules and Regulations, Blank Forms of Application, and Certificates, always obtainable at the Office of the Secretary, who will effect Insurances free of charge.

—
SCHEDULE A.

Referred to in the declaratory Resolutions

First.—Where A has taken out a Policy in his own name, A has the right of voting in respect of it, and also the qualification for the Direction, provided that the amount insured be not less than C. Rs 6000.

Second—Where B has taken out a Policy, on his own life, for the benefit of A, A has the right of voting and the qualification for the Direction in respect of it.

Third—Where A has taken out a Policy on his own life, and afterwards assigned or transferred it to B, B has the right of voting and the qualification for the Direction in respect of it, subject to the provisos as to Registration contained in Declaratory Rule No 4th.

Fourth.—Where the interest in a Policy is vested in the Trustees of a Marriage Settlement, the case is to be deemed an exceptional one, and the right of voting and the qualification for Direction are to be deemed and taken to be, not in the Trustees, but in the Settler, so long as he himself pays the premium

—
Day's of Grace.

In order to define the applicability of the 15 days of Grace, Counsel's opinion was taken and Mr. Merton decided as follows: That it must be distinctly understood, that notwithstanding 15 days of Grace are allowed, during which the premium may be paid, the risk covered by the Policy extends only over the period for which premium has been paid in advance.

28th February, 1851.

Reduction of Premium to parties residing in Europe or other approved Countries.

At the half year's meeting held on the 26th July 1851, it was resolved and carried :

" That parties resident in Europe or other approved Countries, shall become entitled to one-third more return Premium than the residents in India one year after their arrival in Europe, or such approved Countries."

NEW ORIENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Adverting to the inconvenience felt by a large class of those persons in this country for whose benefit Life Insurances are effected, from the uncertain amount of dividend, and commonly protracted terms of payment, inseparable from the nature of the Institutions for that purpose then existing, it was, in January, 1822, resolved to establish a *joint stock company*, to grant Policies for fixed sums on approved Lives, and, in cases of lapse to pay the sum assured within a short period after proof; and which company continued to carry on business until March, 1834, when a new association was formed on a more extended basis, under the denomination of the NEW ORIENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, offering at once the utmost security to the public, and superior advantages to the insured.

Persons intending to effect an Insurance on their lives in the NEW ORIENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, will attend to the following rules.

1.—The person on whose Life the Insurance is desired to be effected must wait on his usual medical attendant, in the Queen's or Company's Service, with a request to draw up a report on the state of his health, in which every particular is to be stated, that may guide the Medical Examiner of the insurance company in judging of the nature of the proposed risk. Medical reports on the health of applicants are not liable to be perused by any one but the Medical Examiner and the committee.

2.—In case the party has not had occasion to be attended in a professional capacity by any medical man at the station where he resides, it will be advisable for him to apply to the most eminent Surgeon or Physician within reach.—The report of a gentleman of known ability must always be more satisfactory than that of a person to whose name and qualifications the Medical Examiner is a stranger.

3.—In the statement given to the medical officer, and in the affidavit, great care must be taken that no omission is made; as negligence in this respect may eventually render the Policy void, in pursuance of one of the clauses which is to that effect.

4.—The affidavit of which the form is annexed, must be taken before the Secretary or before a Magistrate, or where there is no Magistrate, before the Commanding Officer of the station, as soon as possible after the party has appeared before the Medical Officer for examination, whether the medical report be at the time actually drawn out or not.

5.—If a Policy be granted, the ordinary Premium required by the Insurers may be increased according to opinion formed relative to the life on which the risk is proposed to be taken. But whether the risk be altogether declined, or a higher rate of premium than usual be required, the committee and Medical

Examiner as well as the Agent, are prohibited from offering any explanations, or entering into any correspondence on the subject.

c.—The declaration of the Medical Reporter, and the affidavit—which are hereunto annexed—must, when duly attested, be forwarded along with the Medical Report, as speedily as possible to the Secretary at Calcutta.

The following are the general terms on which Insurances are effected by the Company.

The Agent of the Company is authorized to receive applications for Insurances on Lives, for any age from 16 to 60, and for any amount, up to Forty Thousand Rupees, in even sums of Hundred Rupees: the sum insured to be payable three months' after proof of lapse.

Premiums are payable half yearly in advance, and the payment of premiums must be made within 20 days after the day they shall become due—but a Policy may be renewed at any period under three months at the option of the directors on payment of a fine of one-half per cent. on the amount insured.

It is declared that the office will not be liable for any lapse that may occur during the time the premium remains unpaid.

In the event of a lapse occurring during the first six months of the period covered by the Policy, the Premium for the succeeding six months will be deducted from the amount insured, it being understood that a year's Premium shall in all cases be paid.

Insurance in the case of absentees will be computed from the date of the certificate of health, unless otherwise required. Persons insured may assign their Policies.

Where an Insurance has been effected in the seven years' class, the insured may have a new policy for the same amount and for the like term, or for life, at the rate, and upon the terms, on which the Society may be at the time granting policies, without a fresh certificate of health, on application to that effect and surrender of the original policy at the end of six years from its date, or twelve months before the period at which it would finally expire,

Risks may be at any time reduced, but no return of premium will in any case be allowed.

Before any dividend can be made amongst the members of the New Oriental Life Insurance Company, a capital must have accumulated and be invested equal to the average amount of one and a half year's losses, reckoned on the amount of the continuing outstanding risks.

Three-fourths of the profits are divided among the shareholders according to their respective shares, and one-fourth among such policy holders as are likewise members of the office, in the proportion of the premium paid by them during the period to which such dividend may refer.

Parties insured for the whole term of life, on becoming permanent residents in Great Britain will be entitled to a deduction of 20 per cent. on the premium which their policies bear, provided they have already paid five years premium at Indian rates, such deduction to include all other returns.

The Policies of the new oriental life insurance company permit residence in any part of the world,—do not require proof of interest—may be transferred by simple endorsement and registry—and are indisputable, except on the ground of fraud.

Copies of the deed may be had on application to the agent Mr. W. F. Fergusson, where a list of the proprietors may be inspected.

Mr. W. F. Fergusson will be happy to undertake the management of the details for effecting Insurance, and for the sale and purchase of shares in this Society, free of all charge, provided he is kept in funds to meet subscriptions as they become due.

No Medical fees required:—a reduction of ten per cent. on the amount of the premium is allowed for three years from 1st November 1848, and a similar allowance will be made afterwards, should the working of the Society warrant the same.

TABLE OF POLICY FEES.

On policies for.....	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years.	7 Years.	For life.
Under..... 5,000 Rs.	2 Rs.	3 Rs.	4 Rs.	5 Rs.	6 Rs.
5 and under 15,000 „	3	4	5	6	7
15 „ „ 40,000 „	4	5	6	7	8
40,000 Rs. and upwards	5	9	7	8	9

Pursuant to a resolution of the members of the NEW ORIENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, the following tables of rates of premium required on all policies granted after this date, on Civil and Military Lives, is published for general information. It will be observed, that the Oriental Company continue to grant to holders of policies in the seven years' class, the privilege accorded by no other office for Life Insurance, of claiming, at the end of six years, from the date of the policy, a new policy of the like amount for a further term of years or for life on surrender of the original policy, without requiring a fresh certificate of health.

Table of rates of annual premium of Insurance required on an Insurance of Rs. 1,000 by the New Oriental Life Insurance Company.

ON CIVIL LIVES

Not exceeding at the time of Insurance.	Policy not renewable.			A new Policy may be claimed at the end of six years	Policy for Life.
	For 1 year.	For 3 years.	For 5 years.		
Age				For 7 years.	
18	27	27	28	29	37
19	27	28	28	30	38
20	28	28	29	30	38
21	28	29	29	30	39
22	29	29	30	30	39
23	29	30	30	31	40
24	30	30	30	31	40
25	30	30	30	32	40
26	30	30	31	33	41
27	30	31	32	34	42
28	31	32	33	35	43
29	32	33	34	35	44
30	33	34	35	36	45
31	34	35	35	37	45
32	35	36	36	38	46
33	35	36	37	39	47
34	36	37	38	40	48
35	37	38	39	40	49
36	38	39	40	41	50
37	39	40	40	42	50
38	40	40	41	43	51
39	40	41	42	44	52
40	41	42	43	45	53
41	42	43	44	45	54
42	43	44	45	46	55
43	44	45	45	47	55
44	45	45	46	48	56
45	45	46	47	49	57
46	46	47	48	50	58
47	47	48	49	52	59
48	48	49	50	54	60
49	49	50	52	55	62
50	50	52	54	57	64
51	52	54	55	59	65
52	54	55	57	60	67
53	55	57	59	63	69
54	57	59	60	65	71
55	59	60	63	69	73
56	60	63	65	72	75
57	63	65	69	75	78
58	65	69	72	79	80
59	69	72	75	82	83
60	72	75	79	85	86
61	90	..
62	94	..
63	98	..
64	102	..
65	106	..
66	110	..
67	115	..
68	121	..
69	126	..
70	130	..

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Table of rates of annual premium of Insurance required on an Insurance
Rs. 1,000 by the New Oriental Life Insurance Company.

ON MILITARY AND NAVAL LIVES.

Not exceeding at the time of Insurance. Age.	Policy not renewable.			A new Policy may be claimed at the end of six years. For 7 years.	Policy for Life.	Not exceeding at the time of Insurance. Age.
	For 1 year.	For 3 years.	For 5 years.			
18	30	30	31	34	44	18
19	31	31	32	35	45	19
20	31	32	33	35	45	20
21	32	33	33	36	46	21
22	33	33	34	36	46	22
23	33	34	35	37	47	23
24	34	34	35	37	48	24
25	34	35	36	38	48	25
26	35	36	37	39	49	26
27	35	36	37	40	50	27
28	36	37	38	41	51	28
29	37	38	39	42	52	29
30	38	38	40	43	53	30
31	38	40	41	44	54	31
32	39	41	42	45	55	32
33	40	42	43	46	56	33
34	41	43	44	47	57	34
35	42	44	45	48	58	35
36	43	44	45	49	59	36
37	44	45	46	50	60	37
38	45	46	47	51	61	38
39	46	47	48	52	62	39
40	47	48	49	53	63	40
41	49	49	50	54	64	41
42	50	50	52	55	65	42
43	50	51	53	56	66	43
44	51	53	54	57	67	44
45	53	54	55	58	68	45
46	54	55	56	60	69	46
47	55	56	57	62	70	47
48	56	57	58	64	72	48
49	57	58	60	66	74	49
50	58	60	62	68	76	50
51	61	62	64	70	78	51
52	62	64	66	72	80	52
53	64	66	68	75	82	53
54	66	68	70	78	84	54
55	68	70	72	82	87	55
56	70	72	75	86	90	56
57	73	75	78	90	93	57
58	76	78	82	94	96	58
59	80	82	86	98	99	59
60	84	86	90	102	103	60
61	..	..	..	107	..	61
62	..	..	..	112	..	62
63	..	..	..	117	..	63
64	..	..	..	122	..	64
65	..	..	..	127	..	65
66	..	..	..	132	..	66
67	..	..	..	138	..	67
68	..	..	..	145	..	68
69	..	..	..	154	..	69
70	..	..	..	166	..	70

1st March 1849.

W. F. FERGUSSON, Sec. and Agent, New O. L. I. C.

Open declaration, to be signed by the medical reporter.

I do hereby certify, that* of
has presented himself to me for medical examination; and that having minutely enquired accordingly into all matters respecting his health, constitution, whether hereditary or otherwise, and his general habits, as far as appeared to me of any importance to be known to the medical examiner of the New Oriental Life Insurance Company, I have, in my report of this date, fully and faithfully stated the result thereof, and of my own knowledge and observation during an acquaintance of

I further declare that I have no interest in the insurance proposed to be effected on the life of the said

Dated at

this

Day of

18

}

†

Surgeon.

AFFIDAVIT.

I ‡

do hereby make oath and declare, that I have truly and faithfully, and to the best of my knowledge and belief, answered all such questions as have been put to me by Surgeon of relative to my habits, constitution, and general state of health, without wilful concealment or reservation in any respect. I further swear, that I have not since infancy been subject to fits: that I have had the small-pox, or cow pox, that my age does not at this time exceed years and months; that I have been about years, and no more, resident in India; that my present rank, occupation, or profession, is that of and that my usual place of abode is sworn to, and signed at this day of 18 before me

||

Magistrate.

To enable the New Oriental Life Insurance Company to judge of the expediency of accepting or rejecting any proposed risk, it is required that the subjoined queries should be put to the applicant by a Medical Gentleman in the Queen's or Company's service, or of otherwise ascertained professional requirements, and which must be signed by the Applicant

The Surgeon will then add his own remarks on each of the queries, with any other information he may think desirable, and return the paper sealed and addressed to the Secretary of the New Oriental Life Insurance Company.

1.—What is your name?

2.—Do you labour under any actual disease?

3.—Have you ever been afflicted with any serious malady—or one which is liable to return?

4.—Are you of sober and temperate habits?

5.—Are you aware of any thing in your habits and constitution indicative of susceptibility of any particular disease or class of diseases?

6.—Are you aware of any circumstances which might be considered to render your life ineligible for insurance?

7.—To what private friend do you give a reference, should such be deemed necessary?

* The name to be inserted by the medical officer.

† Here the Surgeon should insert his name and official designation.

‡ Name to be inserted at length.

§ The Affidavit to be signed by the deponent in the presence of the Magistrate, and by the Magistrate.

REPORT BY SURGEON.

Having this day applied to me I have put to him the prefixed questions, the replies to which he has signed and I have to report,

As to his labouring under any actual disease.

As to his never having been afflicted with any serious malady, or one which is liable to return.

As to his being of sober and temperate habits.

As to there being in his general appearance and frame, or in his own solemn avowal of his habits and constitution, as in my knowledge of them, any thing indicative of susceptibility of any particular disease or class of diseases.

As to there being any circumstance which might be considered to render his life ineligible for Insurance.

On the whole, I consider the Applicant to have a fair chance of long life, independently of accidents.

Surgeon.

To W. F. FERGUSSON, ESQUIRE. *Secretary and Agent to the*

NEW ORIENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

*for benefit request that you will grant a Policy on the Life of
for the sum of Co.'s Rupees
for Six months, with leave to renew the same half yearly for **

The prescribed Certificate and Affidavit of Health are herewith transmitted.

Your Obedient Servant.

18

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UNIVERSAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY FOR LIVES, &c. &c. &c.

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON AND CALCUTTA, 1834.

Empowered by special act of Parliament.

INVESTED CAPITAL £600,000, of which 46 Lacs of Rupees are invested
in India.

The Directors of this Society have caused investigation to be made with great care into the existing Institutions for Life Assurance, &c. &c., and they trust they have been fortunate in selecting from each what, as a whole, will place their Establishment on the most judicious and satisfactory footing, both to the Proprietors and the Assured. They request particular attention to the rates, which, being founded on the most accurate observations of the duration of human life, are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The plan of this Society is to transact all its business on such terms as to leave in all human probability, a small, but certain, excess of profit on the general result of its transactions. A small portion of that profit is set apart as a compensation to the Proprietors who have advanced the capital necessary for defraying the unavoidable expense of the Institution, and who have pledged

* $\frac{1}{2}$, $2\frac{1}{2}$, $4\frac{1}{2}$, $6\frac{1}{2}$ years longer or for life.

ed the subscribed amount of their capital, in order to afford that responsibility which relieves the assured from any contingency of loss to which they might be liable without the intervention of such a guarantee.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THIS SOCIETY.

1. The profits are declared in each year on the second Wednesday in May, from which date all persons who may have assured for the whole term of life on the particular scale, and on whose Policies six complete annual, or twelve complete half-yearly original premiums have been paid, are entitled to participate in the profits of succeeding years in either of the modes provided by the Deed of Settlement, viz. by a reduction of the annual or half-yearly premiums as they fall due, or by an equivalent addition to the sum assured by way of a bonus. Each assurer on his first becoming entitled to participate in the profits has the option of selecting either of the foregoing methods, and three months from the date of declaration of the profits is allowed for his making that selection, which, however, when once determined on, cannot be altered in after years.

2. The practice of an annual division, as observed by Mr. Babbage, "distributes the profits with more regularity and justice than any other," and is especially advantageous to persons of advanced years who cannot hope to participate in many septennial or decennial divisions, as practised by several other offices.

3. One-fifth of the ascertained profits is divided between the Policy-holders, and Share-holders—three-fourths to the former, and one-fourth to the latter—The remaining four-fifths are set apart to enter into the average to be struck on the next succeeding year.

4. The following table will shew the operation of the reduction allowed by the division of profits for 1853, which is equivalent to 45 per cent. on the current annual premium of all Policies entitled to participation.

Age next birth-day when Policy was issued.	Date of Policy previous to the 2d Wednesday	Sum Assured.	Original Premiums.	Reduction.	Annual Premium payable after deduction.
20	May, 1843	Co.'s Rs. 10,000	Co.'s Rs. 420	Rs. 189 0	Rs. 231 0
30	"	" 10,000	" 480	" 216 0	" 264 0
40	"	" 10,000	" 591	" 265 8	" 324 8
50	"	" 10,000	" 740	" 331 0	" 417 0
60	"	" 10,000	" 1,030	" 403 8	" 586 8

5. From the foregoing explanations it will be seen, that the benefits arising from a participation in the profits are actually experienced (when a reduction of the premium is selected) at the periods when the seventh annual, or thirteenth and fourteenth half-yearly premiums fall due. In the case however of a Bonus to the sum assured being selected, an equivalent sum will be added to the Policy for the current year, being such an amount as the reduction in the premium would purchase as a single payment.

6. Separate tables for assurances without participation in profits, both Civil and Military, have been adopted for the whole of life at reduced rates for such persons as may prefer a lower rate of premium to participation in the general profits.

7. The Society makes a natural distinction between persons exposed to the hazards of Military and Maritime occupations, and those whose occupations are

of a Civil nature ; but members of the Military Service holding offices purely Civil, and subject to no extra risk, will be charged the Civil rate of premium only, while engaged in duties purely Civil. It will be in the discretion of the Directors in each particular instance to say whether the higher or the lower rate of premium shall be chargeable, and that discretion will be regulated by the particular circumstances of the case.

8. When application is made for assuring a life subject to more than ordinary hazard, an augmented premium will be charged proportionate to the increased risk, the rate of which will be regulated by the strictest attention to justice between the Society and the Assured, according to circumstances.

9. Premiums are *ordinarily payable half yearly in advance* ; but policy-holders are at liberty to make arrangements with the Society to pay their premiums *in one amount*, in annual or quarterly payments, or for a given number of years, viz. 5, 10, 15, or 20. Some persons may wish to avail themselves of a present season of prosperity and adopt the latter course, in which case (although their contributions will cease with the expiration of the term they may fix upon) their share of the profits will continue to be added to their policies annually during the remainder of life.

10. The Parent Institution being in London, with a similar Establishment in Calcutta for granting policies, premiums, as well as claims, are payable in either country, at the option of the Policy-holder. The appointment of Sub-Committees at Madras and Bombay with power to grant Policies, affords similar facilities to persons residing at either of the sister Presidencies.

11. All policies becoming claims on the Society will be discharged within three months after satisfactory proof of the death, and cause of death, of the assured, shall have been furnished to the Directors either in London or Calcutta.

12. The Directors of the Indian Branch of the Society are empowered to treat for the purchase of Policies for the whole term of life on which Premium shall have been paid for a period of not less than five years, or to advance, if required, on such policies, by way of loan, two-thirds of the estimated value.

13. The accounts of this Society, after being investigated by Auditors, chosen as well by the Assured as by the Proprietors, are laid before General Meetings convened twice a year for that purpose :—in like manner the accounts of the Parent Society are regularly transmitted to India for inspection, the Indian Branch enjoying reciprocal advantages with the Parent Society.

14. Where the application for assurance makes no mention of the date from which the assurance is desired to take effect, the policy will be issued on the date of approval of the risk by the Directors, but no assurance to be binding on the Society until the first premium shall have been actually paid to the Agents.

15. Every proposal for assurance will be immediately attended to, and the assurance completed generally within a few days after the application is made.

16. All applications for assurance must be accompanied by a Medical Fee of Eight Rupees.

17. The Tables, Blank Forms, and other particulars, requisite to enable persons to effect assurances, may be had on application to the Agents.

By order of the Directors,

BRADDON AND CO.

Agents and Secretaries.

January, 1854.

INDIAN RATES OF THE UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

TABLE NO 1, CIVIL SERVICE.

Annual Premiums required for the Assurance of 1,000 Rs. for periods from One to Seven Years, on the Lives of Persons in the H. C. Civil Service, and others not exposed to the hazards of Military and Maritime occupations, without participation in the profits of the Society.

Age.	One year.	Two years.	Three years.	Four years.	Five years.	Six years.	Seven years.	Age.
18	21	21	22	22	23	23	23	18
19	22	22	22	22	23	23	24	19
20	22	22	22	23	23	24	24	20
21	22	22	23	23	24	24	24	21
22	23	23	24	24	24	24	24	22
23	23	24	24	24	24	24	25	23
24	24	24	24	24	25	25	26	24
25	24	24	24	24	25	25	26	25
26	24	24	25	25	26	26	27	26
27	25	25	26	26	27	27	28	27
28	26	26	27	27	28	28	28	28
29	27	27	28	28	28	28	28	29
30	27	27	28	28	28	28	29	30
31	28	28	28	28	29	29	29	31
32	28	28	29	29	29	30	30	32
33	28	28	29	29	30	30	30	33
34	28	29	29	30	30	31	31	34
35	30	30	30	30	31	31	31	35
36	30	30	30	31	31	31	32	36
37	31	31	31	31	32	32	32	37
38	31	31	32	32	32	32	32	38
39	31	32	32	32	32	32	32	39
40	32	32	32	32	32	32	33	40
41	32	32	32	32	33	33	34	41
42	32	32	32	33	34	34	35	42
43	33	33	34	34	35	35	36	43
44	34	34	35	35	35	36	36	44
45	34	35	35	36	36	37	38	45
46	35	35	36	36	36	37	39	46
47	36	36	36	37	38	39	40	47
48	36	36	37	38	39	40	40	48
49	37	38	39	39	40	40	42	49
50	38	39	40	40	40	41	43	50
51	40	40	40	41	42	43	44	51
52	40	41	42	43	44	44	45	52
53	42	43	44	44	44	46	47	53
54	43	44	44	45	46	47	48	54
55	44	45	45	47	48	48	48	55
56	45	46	47	48	48	49	50	56
57	46	48	48	49	50	51	52	57
58	48	48	50	51	52	52	54	58
59	49	50	51	52	54	56	56	59
60	51	52	52	54	56	58	60	60
61	52	53	55	56	59	61	64	61
62	55	56	57	60	62	66	70	62
63	58	60	61	64	68	71	76	63
64	62	64	66	68	71	77	84	64
65	67	69	72	75	77	84	91	65

*. * Premiums are received in half yearly payments for the convenience of the assured, but in case of lapse the full premium of the current year will be charged.

Table No. 1, Example.—A person aged 30, may by paying 27 Rs. secure 1,000 Rs. to his representatives, if his death should occur within one year; if within five years by paying 28 Rs. annually, and if within seven years, by paying 29 Rs. per annum.

Table No. 2, Example.—A person aged 30, may by paying 32 Rs. secure 1,000 Rs. to his representatives, if his death should occur within one year; if within five years by paying 33 Rs. annually, and if within seven years, by paying 34 Rs. per annum.

INDIAN RATES OF THE UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

TABLE NO 2, MILITARY AND NAVAL.

Annual Premiums required for the Assurance of 1,000 Rs. for periods from One to Seven Years, on the Lives of Persons exposed to the hazards of Military and Maritime occupations without participation in the profits of the Society.

Age.	One Year	Two Years	Three Years	Four Years	Five Years	Six Years	Seven Years	Age.
18	25	25	25	26	26	27	27	18
19	26	26	26	27	27	28	28	19
20	26	27	27	28	28	28	28	20
21	27	28	28	28	28	28	28	21
22	28	28	28	28	28	29	29	22
23	28	28	28	29	29	30	30	23
24	28	28	28	29	29	30	30	24
25	28	29	29	30	30	31	31	25
26	29	30	30	31	31	32	32	26
27	29	30	30	31	31	32	32	27
28	30	31	31	32	32	33	33	28
29	31	32	32	32	32	33	33	29
30	32	32	32	33	33	34	34	30
31	32	32	33	33	34	35	35	31
32	32	33	34	34	35	36	36	32
33	33	34	35	35	36	36	36	33
34	34	35	36	36	37	37	37	34
35	35	36	36	37	37	38	38	35
36	36	36	37	38	38	39	39	36
37	36	37	37	38	39	39	40	37
38	37	38	38	39	40	40	40	38
39	38	39	39	40	40	40	40	39
40	39	39	40	40	40	41	41	40
41	40	40	40	41	41	42	42	41
42	40	40	41	41	42	42	43	42
43	40	40	41	41	42	43	44	43
44	41	41	41	42	43	44	44	44
45	42	42	42	43	44	44	44	45
46	43	43	43	44	44	45	45	46
47	43	44	44	44	45	46	46	47
48	44	44	44	45	46	47	47	48
49	44	45	45	46	47	48	48	49
50	45	46	46	47	48	49	49	50
51	46	47	47	48	49	50	50	51
52	47	48	48	49	50	51	51	52
53	48	48	49	50	51	52	52	53
54	49	49	50	51	52	53	53	54
55	50	51	51	52	53	54	54	55
56	51	52	52	53	54	55	55	56
57	52	53	53	54	55	56	56	57
58	53	54	54	55	56	57	57	58
59	54	55	55	56	57	58	58	59
60	56	56	57	58	59	60	60	60
61	57	58	58	59	60	61	61	61
62	60	60	61	62	63	64	64	62
63	62	62	63	64	65	66	66	63
64	66	66	67	68	69	70	70	64
65	71	71	72	73	74	75	75	65

* * * Premiums are received in half yearly payments for the convenience of the assured, but in case of a lapse the full premium of the current year will be charged.

Table No. 1, Example.—A person aged 30, may by paying 27 Rs. secure 1,000 Rs. to his representatives, if his death should occur within one year; if within five years by paying 28 Rs. annually, and if within seven years, by paying 29 Rs. per annum.

Table No. 2, Example.—A person aged 30, may by paying 32 Rs. secure 1,000 Rs. to his representatives, if his death should occur within one year; if within five years by paying 33 Rs. annually, and if within seven years by paying 34 Rs. per annum.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Whole Life.
CIVIL.

Age.	TABLE No. 3.		TABLE No. 5.	
	Annual Premiums required for the Assurance of 1,000 Rs. with participation in profits, and reduction of Premium on return to Europe.		Annual Premiums required for the Assurance of 1,000 Rs. without participation in profits, but with reduction of Premium on return to Europe.	
18	41		31	
19	42		32	
20	42		32	
21	43		31	
22	43		34	
23	44		35	
24	44		36	
25	45		36	
26	46		37	
27	46		38	
28	47		38	
29	48		39	
30	48		39	
31	49		40	
32	50		41	
33	51		42	
34	52		41	
35	53		43	
36	54		45	
37	55		46	
38	56		47	
39	54		48	
40	59		49	
41	60		51	
42	62		52	
43	63		53	
44	65		54	
45	66		55	
	67		57	
47	69		58	
48	70		60	
49	72		61	
50	74		62	
51	76		65	
52	79		68	
53	81		71	
54	84		74	
55	87		76	
56	89		79	
57	92		81	
58	96		84	
59	99		86	
60	103		89	
61	104		94	
62	113		99	
63	118		104	
64	124		109	
65	131		114	

* * * Premiums are received in half yearly payments for the convenience of the Assured, but in case of lapse the full premium of the current year will be charged.

In the event of the parties whose lives are assured returning to reside permanently in Europe they will be reduced to the English rates from the date when their premiums first fall due after arrival, such reduction will only be allowed upon their furnishing satisfactory proof to the Directors of the exact date of their return, and of their intention to reside permanently in Europe, and their Policies must be forwarded to the office to receive an endorsement prohibiting their departure from Europe without the previous written consent of the Directors, and all such assurances will be void if the parties whose lives have been assured shall go beyond the limits of Europe without the said permission shall have been first obtained and such a premium paid as in the opinion of the Managing Committee or Directors will correspond with the extra risk incurred.

Parties residing in England on Furlough or for a temporary residence will be required to pay the Indian premium during residence in England, without reference to the number of years the same may previously have been paid in India.

Parties assured in Company's Rupees in India, who may determine on paying their future premiums in England will be required to pay them at the fixed rate of Exchange of Two Shillings per Company's Rupee; and in the event of such assurance becoming a claim payable in England, the sum assured will be paid at the same fixed rate of Exchange of Two Shillings per Company's Rupee.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Whole Life.

MILITARY & NAVAL.

TABLE No. 4. Annual Premiums required for the Assurance of 1,000 Rs. with participation in profits, and reduction of Premium on return to Europe.	TABLE No. 6 Annual Premiums required for the Assurance of 1,000 Rs. without participation in profits, but with reduction of Premium on return to Europe
45	34
46	35
47	36
48	37
49	38
49	39
50	40
51	41
51	42
52	43
53	44
54	45
54	46
55	46
56	47
57	47
58	47
58	47
59	49
60	50
61	51
62	52
63	53
64	54
65	55
66	56
68	57
69	58
70	60
72	61
73	62
75	63
77	64
79	67
81	70
83	71
86	76
89	78
91	81
94	83
95	86
101	88
105	90
110	98
115	101
120	106
126	111
133	116

. Premiums are received in half yearly payments, for the convenience of the Assured, but in case of lapse the full premiums of the current year will be charged.

In the event of the parties whose lives are assured returning to reside permanently in Europe they will be reduced to the English rates from the date when their premiums first fall due after arrival, such reduction will only be allowed upon their furnishing satisfactory proof to the Directors of the exact date of their return, and of their intention to reside *permanently* in Europe, and their Policies must be forwarded to the office to receive an endorsement prohibiting their departure from Europe without the previous written consent of the Directors, and all such assurances will be void if the parties whose lives have been assured shall go beyond the limits of Europe without the said permission shall have been first obtained and such a premium paid as in the opinion of the Managing Committee or Directors will correspond with the extra risk incurred.

Parties visiting England on *Furlough* or for a *temporary residence* will be required to pay the Indian premium during residence in England, without reference to the number of years the same may previously have been paid in India.

Parties assured in Company's Rupees in India, who may determine on paying their future premiums in England will be required to pay them at the fixed rate of Exchange of Two Shillings per Company's Rupee; and in the event of such assurance becoming a claim payable in England, the sum assured will be paid at the same fixed rate of Exchange of Two Shillings per Company's Rupee.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Whole Life.

ENGLISH RATES.

Annual Premium for assuring £100 for the whole of life, with participation in profits. Inserted as a guide to persons insured in India under tables No. 3 & 4.			Annual Premium for assuring £100 for the whole of life, without participation in profits. Inserted as a guide to persons insured in India under tables No. 5 & 6.			Age.
1	17	2	1	13	6	13
1	17	11	1	14	2	19
1	18	8	1	14	10	20
1	19	6	1	15	7	21
2	0	5	1	16	5	22
2	1	4	1	17	3	23
2	2	3	1	18	1	24
2	3	3	1	19	0	25
2	4	4	1	19	11	26
2	5	5	2	0	11	27
2	6	7	2	2	0	28
2	7	8	2	2	11	29
2	8	10	2	4	0	30
2	9	11	2	5	0	31
2	11	0	2	5	11	32
2	12	3	2	7	1	33
2	13	7	2	8	3	34
2	14	11	2	9	6	35
2	16	5	2	10	10	36
2	18	0	2	12	3	37
2	19	7	2	13	8	38
3	1	3	2	15	2	39
3	3	0	2	16	9	40
3	4	9	2	18	4	41
3	6	6	2	19	11	42
3	8	3	3	1	6	43
3	10	2	3	3	2	44
3	12	2	3	5	0	45
3	14	5	3	7	0	46
3	16	9	3	9	1	47
3	19	4	3	11	5	48
4	2	3	3	14	1	49
4	6	6	3	17	0	50
4	9	1	4	0	3	51
4	12	10	4	3	7	52
4	16	11	4	7	3	53
5	1	2	4	11	1	54
5	5	10	4	15	3	55
5	10	10	4	17	9	56
5	16	2	5	4	7	57
6	1	10	5	9	8	58
6	7	7	5	14	10	59
6	13	2	5	19	11	60
6	18	0	6	4	3	61
7	4	1	6	9	9	62
7	9	11	6	15	0	63
7	16	7	7	1	0	64
8	3	7	7	7	3	65

*. Premiums are received in half yearly payments, for the convenience of the Assured, but in case of lapse the full premiums of the current year will be charged.

In the event of parties whose lives are assured returning to reside permanently in Europe they will be reduced to the English rates from the date when their premiums first fall due after arrival, such reduction will only be allowed upon their furnishing satisfactory proof to the Directors of the exact date of their return, and of their intention to reside permanently in Europe, and their Policy must be forwarded to the office to relieve an endorsement prohibiting their departure from Europe without the previous written consent of the Directors, and all such assurances will be void if the parties whose lives have been first obtained, and such a premium paid as in the opinion of the Managing Committee or Directors will correspond with the extra risk incurred.

Parties visiting England on *Excursion* or for a *temporary residence* will be required to pay the Indian premiums during residence in England, without reference to the number of years the same may previously have been paid in India.

Parties assured in Company's Rupees in India, who may determine on paying their future premiums in English, will be required to pay them at the fixed rate of Exchange of Two Shillings per Company's Rupee, and in the event of such assurance becoming a claim payable in England, the sum assured will be paid at the same fixed rate of Exchange of Two Shillings per Company's Rupee.

Instructions to Persons desirous of effecting an Assurance on their Lives in the Universal Assurance Society.

1.—The person on whose Life the Assurance is to be effected, must wait on his usual Medical Attendant with the accompanying letters, and transmit the same to the Directors of the society agreeably to the instructions given.

2.—In case of the absence of the usual Medical Attendant, and the certifying Surgeon cannot of his own knowledge answer the queries put to him as to the general habits of the person applying for assurance, such other certificate or certificates may be furnished as may be presumed calculated to satisfy the Directors.

3.—The report of the Surgeon will be considered as strictly confidential; the Official Medical Adviser of the society will alone be consulted when the advisableness of any risk admits of doubt.

4.—An Affidavit, of which the form is annexed, must be taken before a MAGISTRATE, or, where there is no Magistrate, before the PRINCIPAL CIVIL or MILITARY OFFICERS OF THE STATION, or a solemn declaration according to the same form must be made before either of the DIRECTORS or the AGENTS OF THE SOCIETY IN CALCUTTA, MADRAS OR BOMBAY, as soon as possible after the party has appeared before the Surgeon for examination.

5.—Applicants being conscious of any of the diseases enumerated in the Declaration and Affidavit, may note the same, that the Directors may consider whether an additional premium will cover the additional risk.

6.—Should the Directors agree to take a risk more or less objectionable, a rate of premium higher than ordinary will be stipulated for accordingly, to which the Applicant may of course assent or not, as he may judge expedient. But whether a risk be altogether declined, or a rate of premium higher than the ordinary be proposed, the officers of the society are prohibited from offering any explanations on the subject.

7.—These instructions, with the declaration of the Medical Reporter, and the Affidavit or declaration hereunto annexed, must when duly attested, be forwarded along with the report, without any necessary delay, to the Directors of the society.

BRADDON AND CO.

Agents and Secretaries.

N B.—Persons residing in or near Calcutta are also required to appear before the Medical Officer of the Society, Dr. John Jackson.

CONDITIONS.

1.—The payment of Premiums must be made within twenty-eight days after the day they shall become due, or the Policy will be void; but, upon proof being given, to the satisfaction of the Managing Committee of Directors, that the party whose Life has been assured continues in good health, the Policy may be revived at any period within three months, on payment of a fine of one-half per cent. on the sum assured, or at any period within six months, on the payment of such fine as the Directors may think reasonable.

2.—Assurances shall be void if the parties whose lives have been assured shall without having obtained the previous written consent of the Managing Committee or Directors for the time being, go to any of the excepted places enumerated below, or enter into, or engage in any Military, Maritime or other hazardous service or employment whatever, other than their declared regular professional duties or services, but no additional premium will be demanded from any assurer proceeding on public duty in obedience to the orders of his superiors to any of the excepted places.

3.—If the assured shall die by duelling, by their own hands, or by the hands of justice, the Policy shall become void so far as respects such persons; but, in such cases, the Managing Committee or Directors are empowered to allow to the representatives of the person so dying, any part of the sum assured as they shall think fit; the Assurance, however, shall remain in force so far as any other person or persons shall have acquired a bona-fide interest therein, by assignment or by legal or equitable lien; the extent of such interest to be proved to the satisfaction of the Directors.

4.—Assurances made by persons on their own lives who shall die by their own hands, or by the hands of justice, shall become void so far as respects such persons; the assurance, however, shall remain in force so far as any other person or persons shall have acquired a *bond fide* interest therein by assignment, or by legal or equitable lien, provided that the Policy shall have been in existence for the space of twelve months at the least prior to the death by any of the means herein enumerated, the extent of such interest to be proved to the satisfaction of the Directors. Assurances, however, made by parties on the lives of other are not to be affected by this Rule.

5.—Where the application for Assurance makes no mention of the date from which the Assurance is desired to take effect, the Policy will be issued as of the date of approval of the risk by the Directors. No assurance to be binding on the Society until and unless the first premium shall have been actually paid to the Agents.

6.—In case of lapse of life within the first six months of any year of the time covered by the Policy, the Premium for the following six months, if not already paid, will be deducted from the sum assured, it being agreed that Premium for the whole of every year shall in all cases be paid.

7.—Claimants must make proof of the decease of the person on whose life the Policy is effected, and give such other information respecting the same (particularly as to the disease or other occasion of death,) as the Directors may reasonably require.

8.—No receipts are to be taken for any Premium of Assurance or Deposit, but such as are printed and issued from the office, and signed by the Agents of the Society.

9.—The places excepted, and above referred to, are declared to be Arracan, the Soonderbuns of Bengal, Assam, and all places subject to periodical visitations of the Plague. Upon the lives of persons insured, resorting to any of the above excepted places, additional premium will be demandable at the discretion of the Managing Committee or Directors.

10.—Parties assured in Company's Rupees in India who may determine on paying their future premiums in England, will be required to pay them at the fixed rate of Exchange of Two Shillings per Company's Rupee: and in the event of any such Assurance becoming a claim payable in England the sum assured will be paid at the same fixed rate of Exchange of Two Shillings per Company's Rupee.

MESSRS. BRADDON AND CO.

Agents Universal Life Assurance Society.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg you will lay before the Directors of the Universal Assurance Society, the accompanying certificate and affidavit of health, with a request that they will grant a policy according to table No _____ on * Life †
for the sum of _____
for £ _____

for £

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

18

}

Open declaration, to be signed by the medical reporter.

I do hereby certify, that §

of _____
has presented himself to me for medical examination, and that having minutely enquired accordingly, into all matters respecting his health, constitution,

* Insert whether on own life or that of another
† Insert whether for one, three, five, seven years or whole of life.
§ The name to be inserted by the medical Officer.

whether hereditary or otherwise, and his general habits, I have, in my report of this date, fully and faithfully stated the result thereof, and of my own knowledge and observation during an acquaintance of

Dated at

this

18

day of

}

Surgeon.

DECLARATION, &c.
Universal Life Assurance Society.

Name and residence of party insuring. Profession, occupation, or trade, and if a Female whether married or single.	
Where born, date of birth, and age next birth day.	
Sum to be assured and term	
Whether the life has ever been accepted or declined at this, or any other office, and if accepted, whether at the usual premium, or with what addition, and whether the policy, if in this office, is now in force, and for what amount.	
Medical reference to the party's ordinary medical attendant.	
Reference to a Friend.	

do hereby make oath and *solemnly declare*, that, according to the best of my knowledge and belief I am now in good health, and have had the small pox or cow pox, and have not laboured under insanity, fits, rupture, gout, or disease of the lungs, or suffered by other organic disease or infirmity, whereby my constitution has been seriously impaired, that my age does not exceed years, that I have passed years or thereabouts in India, and that I have fully and faithfully answered all such questions as have been put to me by the above named

relative to my habits, constitution and general state of health, without willful concealment or reservation of any kind. And I hereby covenant and agree, that this declaration shall be the basis of the contract between myself and the Society, and if any untrue averment be contained herein, or if any of the facts required to be set forth in the above proposal be not truly stated, all monies which shall have been paid upon account of the Assurance made in consequence hereof shall be forfeited, and the assurance itself be absolutely null and void.

Sworn to, and signed at
this day of
before me.

}

* Here the Surgeon should insert his name and official designation,

Letter to be addressed by the person requiring the Assurance to his usual Medical Attendant.

SIR,

I request you will fill up the annexed medical reference from the Universal Assurance Society, according to the requisition contained therein, attesting it with your signature, and returning it to me sealed, to be forwarded to the Society.

I am, Sir,

day of 18

Your obedient servant,

N. B.—The above letter must be addressed to the usual medical attendant of the person whose life is to be assured and signed by the applicant.

MEDICAL REFERENCE.

Universal Assurance Office, Calcutta.

SIR,

An assurance having been proposed to be effected with the **UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY**, on the life of _____ and reference made to you, to ascertain the present and general state of health, and manner of living of the said party, we have to beg the favor of your answering the annexed questions, for the information of the Directors, which shall be considered strictly private and confidential.

Having inserted your answers to the several questions, we have further to request that you will offer any further observations you may consider necessary, and seal and deliver the same to be forwarded to us.

We are, Sir,

Your most obedient Servants,

BRADDON AND CO. *Agents.*

1. How long have you known him
2. Have you been in the habit of seeing him frequently?
3. Have you attended him in a medical capacity?
4. When did you see him last?
5. Is he of sedentary habits, or used to exercise?
6. Is he of sober and temperate habits?
7. Is he, to your knowledge liable, by hereditary disposition to any particular disease?
8. Has he, to the best of your knowledge, information, or belief, at any time been afflicted with insanity, fits, rupture, gout, asthma, spitting of blood, habitual cough, scrofula or other disease of the lungs, dropsy, vertigo, palsy, or organic disease or infirmity, whereby his constitution has been seriously impaired?
9. Have you minutely questioned him on all the points contained in the foregoing queries?
10. Do you believe, after a careful examination of him and his own solemn declaration made to you, that he now possesses an unimpaired and healthy constitution?
11. On the whole do you believe that his life is eligible for assurance?

Dated at
day of

18

this }
5

Surgeon,

REMARKS.

REFERENCE TO A FRIEND.

Universal Life Assurance Society, Calcutta,

184

SIR,

An assurance having been proposed to be effected with this Society on the life of _____ and reference made to you, to ascertain the present and general state of health

and manner of living of the said party, we have to beg the favor of your answering the following questions, for the information of the Directors, which will be considered strictly private and confidential.

Ques. 1. How long have you been acquainted with	
2. When did you see last?—and are you in the habit of seeing frequently?	
3. Has at any time been afflicted with fits, palsy, spitting of blood, habitual cough, scrofula, gout, dropsy, rupture, or any other serious malady?—or is liable to any such by hereditary pre-disposition?	
4. Do you consider present and general state of health to be good, and habits and manner of living such as will not endanger it?	
5. Is sober and temperate?	
6. Is of a sedentary habit, or used to exercise?	
7. Is there any other circumstance with which the Directors ought to be made acquainted, to enable them to form a just estimate of the risk proposed?	
8. Are you directly or indirectly interested in this Assurance, or are you a creditor of the applicant?	

Signed.

Dated

Having inserted your answers to the preceding questions in the blanks opposite thereto, and certified the same by your signature, we have further to request you will transmit the same to the Directors by an early conveyance,

We are, Sir,

Your most obedient Servants,
BRADDON & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries.

Church of England Assurance Institution.

EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT

CAPITAL ONE MILLION

Divided in'o 20,000 Shares of £50 each.

INDIAN BRANCH.

The distinguished success which has attended the establishment of the CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE COMPANY, in England, Scotland and Ireland, and the decided and powerful support which it has met with from the Dignitaries of the Church, in consequence of the appropriation of one-tenth of its profits to the purposes already mentioned, have induced the Directors to open a Branch Office of the Company, at Calcutta, with a view of extending the peculiar advantages of this establishment to Europeans residing in all parts of India. They feel satisfied that these advantages will be duly appreciated by the Anglo-Indian public, and that the same decided success will attend the Company's establishments in the East, and the same powerful support be given to it by the Clergy and Laity in the three Presidencies of India, as have already marked its progress in each of the three portions of the United Kingdom in Europe.

In order to ensure such success, and to merit such support, the Directors have, for a long time past, been engaged in repeated deliberations and con-

sultations with men well conversant with, and experienced in, the principles and practice of Life Assurance (both at home and abroad), with a view to the formation of a Branch Establishment in India, which will best ensure the three main objects of Policy-holders, viz. security, economy and convenience. And they trust that the result of their deliberations, has been such as to present to British subjects, resident in India, as perfect a system of Assurance, in all those respects, as is practicable, or can be desired.

The security of Policy-holders in India is made complete by the responsibility of the whole body of Proprietors, both in England and in India, to the extent of the subscribed capital; whilst, for their immediate protection and advantage, an adequate fund will be invested in Indian securities, so as to be always immediately available, to provide for whatever casualties may arise. The economy of Policy-holders has been consulted by the adoption of Tables, deduced from the most complete and extensive observations of the rate of mortality among Europeans in India. They have been constructed with considerable labour and expense, expressly for the use of the Church of England Assurance Company; and, although sufficiently high to afford complete protection to all parties interested, will be found, on the whole, considerably lower than those of any existing Institution. The convenience of Policy-holders has been especially provided for, by the variety of Tables which have been computed, and by the adaptation of such Tables to suit the objects and circumstances of different parties; whilst the Company's arrangements are such, that the sum assured may be received either in England or in India as may be the more convenient. The premiums may be paid either annually, half-yearly, or quarterly; and Policies, which have become forfeited by non-payment of the premiums, may be received, within twelve months, upon proof of the same state of health, and the payment of the premiums in arrear, with interest thereon, but without the exaction of any fine. The age will be admitted in all cases where satisfactory evidence is furnished in regard to it, previously to the Assurance being completed.

Policies effected by parties on their own lives, and assigned as a *bond fide* security to others, will not be rendered void in the event of death by suicide, duelling, or the hands of justice. Claims will become payable within three months after satisfactory proof of death.

TABLES.

The first five Tables are for the use of the Civil servants of the Company, of merchants, clerical men and others, who are not liable to the same exposure to the injurious effects of the climate and other risks, to which military officers are subjected.

Table I contains the rates for Assurances on the lives of such persons for **SHORT TERMS**, varying from one to seven years.

Table II contains the rates for Assurances on the lives of such persons for the **WHOLE TERM OF LIFE**, at an **EQUAL RATE** of premium, payable annually during life.

Table III also contains the rates of premium for Assurances on the lives of such persons, for the **WHOLE TERM OF LIFE**; but the Table has been constructed on a plan, which has recently been introduced into the practice of Life Assurance in Great Britain, which has been attended with great success, and has met with the decided approval of Policy-holders. It is to be observed, that according to this Table, whilst the sum assured is to become payable at the death of the party, *whenever that event may happen*; the rate payable by the assured during the first seven years, does not materially exceed the rate, which would be charged for an Assurance for the *term of seven years only*; whilst the policy does not become forfeited at the end of the seven years, but may be continued by the payment of an increased rate of premium during the second seven years; and after fourteen years, by the payment of a still further increased premium, during the remainder of life. To a person who is desirous of effecting an Assurance which is not to become void at the end of any specified period, and who is at the same time desirous

of attaining his object with the least possible *present* outlay, this Table is peculiarly suitable; and will, it is expected, become as popular and as extensively resorted to in India, as it has been in England. Its advantages will at once become obvious, by comparing together the examples annexed to Tables II. and III.

Table IV. has been constructed for the use of Civilians and others, not exposed to military risks, who may be desirous of effecting Assurances on their own lives, for the benefit of other persons; for instance, when a husband may wish to effect an Assurance, to be paid at his death to a wife, daughter, relative or other person, in the event of such person surviving him. The Table of course contains the premiums only for the ages therein mentioned; but the rates for other ages may be ascertained by application to the Company's Agents.

Table V. has been constructed for the use of Civilians and others, not exposed to military risks, with extreme care and attention, and is, in the opinion of the Directors, likely to prove highly advantageous to all parties who may resort to it. Unlike the Tables before mentioned, which are computed for cases where the benefit is to be enjoyed by others after the death of the assured; this Table is adapted to the cases of such parties as may be desirous of securing a provision for their own use, in a more advanced period of life. For instance, when a person engaged in the Civil service of the Company, may wish to increase the pension to which he would become entitled after a given period of service, this Table exhibits the means of attaining his object at a very moderate expense. Its use and advantages may be at once seen by reference to the Examples annexed. It is, however, necessary to notice one point in reference to this Table. The 3d Example gives the rate of premium to be paid *during twenty years' continued residence in India*, for an Annuity of 1000 Rupees, or an equivalent amount in British money, to commence at the end of such term. Now, in the event of any portion of this term being passed in Europe, the twenty years after the expiration of which the Annuity would become payable, if the party were resident during the whole time in India, must necessarily be extended, not for the whole period of time passed in Europe, but for the half of such period only. The Annual premium, however, would, in every case, cease at the expiration of the twenty years. If, for instance, the party were to remain six years in England, and then return to India, the Annuity would not become payable until after twenty-three years, although the Annual premium would cease at the end of twenty years.

The Tables VI., VII., VIII., IX. and X., are for the use of Officers in the Army and Navy, and others exposed to military risks. They are precisely analogous to Tables I., II., III., IV. and V.; and the same observations will apply to them respectively.

In cases where Assurances are to be effected on the lives of persons exposed in an equal or nearly equal degree to the effects of the climate, as Military Officers, but not liable to be killed in action, a rate of premium will be charged according to the nature of each particular case. It will, however, somewhat exceed the rate for Civilians, but will be less than the rate for Military officers. The premium for every such case may be ascertained by application to the Agent.

When the party resides in, or is about to visit any particularly unhealthy part of India, or is afflicted with gout, hernia, or any slight chronic disease, not attended with immediate danger, such additional rate (to be ascertained by application to the Agent,) will be charged as the circumstances of the case may require.

No addition to the premium will in any case be made for sea-risk, in passing from any one part of India (including Ceylon,) to another; or in passing to or from the Cape of Good Hope, or England, either by the Over-land or Sea-route.

TABLE I.

SHORT TERMS.

For Civil Servants, and others not exposed to military risks.

Annual Premium for an Assurance of 1000 rupees, for the respective terms of One, Three, Five, and Seven Years.

Age.	Annual Premium for the term of				Age.	Annual Premium for the term of			
	1	3	5	7		1	3	5	7
	Year	Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.		Year	Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.
18	22	23	23	24	39	35	36	36	37
19	23	23	24	24	40	36	36	37	38
20	23	24	24	25	41	37	37	38	39
21	24	25	25	26	42	37	38	39	40
22	25	25	26	26	43	38	39	40	41
23	25	26	26	27	44	39	40	41	42
24	26	26	27	28	45	40	41	42	43
25	26	27	28	28	46	41	42	43	45
26	27	28	28	29	47	42	43	45	46
27	28	28	29	29	48	43	45	46	47
28	28	29	29	30	49	45	46	47	49
29	29	29	30	31	50	46	47	49	50
30	29	30	31	31	51	47	49	51	52
31	30	31	31	32	52	49	51	52	54
32	31	31	32	32	53	51	53	54	57
33	31	32	32	33	54	53	55	57	59
34	32	32	33	34	55	55	57	59	62
35	32	33	34	34	56	57	59	62	65
36	33	34	34	35	57	59	62	65	68
37	34	34	35	36	58	62	65	68	71
38	34	35	36	36	59	65	68	71	75
					60	68	72	75	79

EXAMPLE.—A Civilian, aged 30 (next Birth-day), may secure 10,000 rupees at his death, provided he die within the terms of
 One year, by the payment of 290 rupees;
 Three years, by the annual payment of 300 rupees;
 Five years, by the annual payment of 340 rupees;
 Seven years, by the annual payment of 310 rupees.

TABLE II.

WHOLE LIFE.—EQUAL RATES.

For Civil Servants, and others not exposed to military risks.

Annual Premium for an Assurance, of 1000 Rupees for the whole term of Life.

Age.	Annual Premium.	Age.	Annual Premium.
	Rupees.		Rupees.
18	33	30	51
19	34	40	53
20	34	41	54
21	35	42	55
22	36	43	57
23	36	44	58
24	37	45	60
25	38	46	62
26	39	47	63
27	39	48	65
28	40	49	67
29	41	50	69
30	42	51	72
31	43	52	74
32	44	53	76
33	45	54	79
34	46	55	82
35	47	56	85
36	48	57	88
37	49	58	91
38	50	59	94
		60	98

EXAMPLE.—A Civilian (aged 30 next Birth-day), may secure 10,000 rupees at his death, by the annual payment of 420 rupees during the whole period of life.

TABLE III.

INCREASING RATES OF PREMIUM.

For Civil Servants and others, not exposed to military risks.

Annual Premium (increasing at the end of Seven and Fourteen Years) for an Assurance of 1000 Rupees for the whole term of life.

Age	Annual Prem. payable during			Age.	Annual Prem. payable during		
	First 7 years.	Second 7 years.	Remain of Life		First 7 years.	Second 7 years.	Remain of Life
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
18	28	33	38	34	39	46	54
19	28	33	39	35	39	47	56
20	29	34	39	36	40	48	57
21	29	35	40	37	41	50	58
22	31	36	41	38	42	51	60
23	31	36	42	39	43	52	62
24	31	37	43	40	45	54	63
25	32	38	44	41	46	55	65
26	32	39	45	42	47	57	67
27	33	40	46	43	48	59	69
28	34	40	47	44	50	60	71
29	35	41	48	45	51	62	73
30	35	42	49	46	53	64	76
31	36	43	50	47	55	66	78
32	37	44	51	48	56	69	81
33	38	45	53	49	58	71	83
				50	60	73	86

EXAMPLE.—A Civilian (aged 36 next Birth-day), may secure 10,000 rupees at his death, by the annual payment of

350 rupees until the expiration of Seven Years;

420 rupees after 7 Years, until the expiration of 14 Years; and

490 rupees after 14 years during the remaining period of life.

TABLE IV.

CONTINGENT ASSURANCES.

For Civil Servants and others, not exposed to military risks.

Annual Premium of an Assurance of 1000 Rupees, payable at the death of A, provided B, be still living.

Age of A.	Age of B.	Annual Premium		Age of A.	Age of B.	Annual Premium	
		Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
		Age of A.	Age of B.			Age of A.	Age of B.
20	20	27	3	35	32	40	50
	25	26	4	31	31	55	37
	30	25	45	30	60	34	
	35	24	50	29			
	40	23	55	27	45	20	53
	45	22	60	25	25	51	
	50	21		30	30	51	
	55	20	35	20	35	50	
	60	19		25	39	49	
				30	38	47	
25	20	21	35	37	50	45	
	25	20	40	36	55	43	
	30	19	45	34	60	40	
	35	18	50	33			
	40	17	55	31	50	39	
	45	16	60	29	25	37	
	50	15		28	30	36	
	55	14	10	26	35	35	
	60	13	2	24	40	34	
				30	44	33	
30	20	12	35	43	50	32	
	25	11	40	42	55	31	
	30	10	45	41	60	30	
				40	65	29	

EXAMPLE.—A Civilian aged 30 (next Birth-day), may secure 10,000 Rs. at his death, provided another person aged 60 (last Birth-day) be then living, by the annual payment of 250 Rs. during the joint continuance of the two lives.

TABLE V.

DEFERRED ANNUITIES.

For Civil Servants, and others not exposed to military risks.

Annual Premium for an Annuity of 100 rupees, to commence after the expiration of 10, 15, 20, 25, or 30 years.

Annual Prem, if the Annuity commence after

Age.	10	15	20	25	30	Age.	10	15	20	25	30
	Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.		Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.
18	rs	rs	rs	rs	rs	rs.	rs.	rs	rs	rs	rs
18	116	62	36	22	13	20	98	50	28	16	8
19	115	61	36	21	13	30	96	49	27	15	8
20	1	3	60	35	21	13	95	48	26	14	8
21	112	59	34	20	12	3	93	47	25	14	7
22	110	58	33	20	12	3	91	45	24	13	7
23	108	57	33	19	11	35	89	44	23	12	6
24	107	56	32	19	11	3	87	43	22	12	1
25	105	55	31	18	10	36	85	41	22	11	6
26	103	54	30	17	10	37	83	40	21	10	5
27	102	52	29	17	9	38	81	39	20	10	5
28	100	51	29	16	9	39	79	38	19	9	5
						40	77	36	18	9	4

EXAMPLE I.—A Civilian, (aged 30 last Birth-day), may secure an annuity of 1,000 rupees, to commence after TEN years' continued residence in India, by the annual payment of 960 rupees.

EXAMPLE II.—A Civilian of the same age may secure the like annuity, to commence after FIFTEEN years' continued residence in India, by the annual payment of 490 rupees.

EXAMPLE III.—A Civilian of the same age may secure the like annuity, to commence after TWENTY years' continued residence in India, by the annual payment of 270 rupees.

EXAMPLE IV.—A Civilian of the same age may secure the like annuity, to commence after TWENTY-FIVE years' continued residence in India, by the annual payment of 150 rupees.

EXAMPLE V.—A Civilian of the same age may secure the like annuity to commence after THIRTY years' continued residence in India, by the annual payment of 80 rupees.

TABLE VI.

SHORT TERMS.

For Officers in the Army or Navy, and others exposed to military risks

Annual Premium for the Assurance of 1,000 rupees, for the respective terms of 1, 3, 5 and 7 years.

Annual Premium for the term of

Age.	1	3	5	7	Age.	1	3	5	7
	Yr.	Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.		Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.
18	rs	rs	rs	rs	rs.	rs.	rs	rs	rs
18	31	32	32	33	30	44	45	45	46
19	32	32	33	33	41	45	45	46	47
20	32	33	33	34	41	45	46	47	48
21	33	33	34	34	42	46	47	47	49
22	33	34	34	35	43	47	48	49	50
23	34	34	35	35	44	48	49	50	51
24	34	35	35	36	45	49	50	52	53
25	35	35	36	37	46	50	52	53	54
26	36	36	37	37	47	52	53	54	55
27	36	37	37	38	48	53	54	55	57
28	37	37	38	38	49	54	55	57	58
29	37	38	38	39	50	55	57	58	60
30	38	38	39	39	51	57	59	60	62
31	38	39	39	40	52	59	60	62	64
32	39	40	40	41	53	60	62	64	67
33	40	40	41	41	54	62	64	66	68
34	40	41	41	42	55	64	66	68	70
35	41	41	42	43	56	66	68	70	72
36	42	42	43	44	57	68	70	72	74
37	43	43	44	44	58	70	72	74	77
38	43	44	44	45	59	73	75	77	80
					60	75	78	80	83

EXAMPLE.—A Military or Naval Officer (aged 30 next Birth-day) may secure 100,000 rupees at his death, provided he die within the term of

One year, by the payment of 380 rupees;

Three years, by the annual payment of 380 rupees;

Five years, by the annual payment of 300 rupees;

Seven years, by the annual payment of 390 rupees.

TABLE VII.

WHOLE LIFE.—EQUAL RATES.

For Officers in the Army and Navy and others, exposed to military risks

Annual Premium for the Assurance of 1000 Rupees for the whole term of Life.

Age.	Annual Premium	Age.	Annual Premium
	Rs		Rs
18	40	39	58
19	41	40	59
20	41	41	60
21	42	42	62
22	42	43	63
23	43	44	65
24	44	45	66
25	45	46	68
26	45	47	70
27	46	48	71
28	47	49	73
29	48	50	75
30	49	51	77
31	49	52	79
32	50	53	82
33	51	54	84
34	52	55	87
35	53	56	89
36	54	57	92
37	55	58	95
38	57	59	98
		60	101

EXAMPLE.—A Military or Naval Officer may secure 10,000 rupees at his death, by the annual payment of 490 rupees during the whole period of life.

TABLE VIII.

WHOLE LIFE.—INCREASING RATES.

For officers in the Army or Navy and others, exposed to military risks.

Annual Premium (increasing at the end of seven and fourteen years) for an Assurance of 1000 Rupees for the whole term of life.

Annual Premium payable during			Annual Premium payable during		
First 7 Yrs. of Life.			Second term in 7 Yrs. of Life.		
Age.	First 7 Yrs.	Second 7 Yrs.	Age.	First 7 Yrs.	Second 7 Yrs.
	Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs
18	36	4	34	47	53
19	6	41	35	48	54
20	37	41	36	49	55
21	37	42	37	50	57
22	38	43	38	51	58
23	39	44	39	53	59
24	40	44	40	54	61
25	40	45	41	55	62
26	41	46	42	56	63
27	41	47	43	58	65
28	42	47	44	59	67
29	43	48	45	61	68
30	44	49	46	62	70
31	45	51	47	64	72
32	45	51	48	66	74
33	46	52	49	68	76
			50	69	78

EXAMPLE.—A Military or Naval officer may secure 10,000 rupees at his death, by the payment of 440 rupees until the expiration of seven years; 490 rupees after 7 years, until the expiration of 14 years; and 550 rupees after 14 years, during the remaining period of life.

TABLE IX.

CONTINGENT ASSURANCES.

For Officers in the Army or Navy and others, exposed to military risks.

Annual Premium for an Assurance of 1000 rupees, payable at the death of A, provided B, be then living.

Age of A.	Age of B.	Annual Premium.	Age of A.	Age of B.	Annual Premium.	Age of A.	Age of B.	Annual Premium.
		Rs.			Rs.			Rs.
20	20	34	30	35	30	10	50	45
	25	33		40	38		55	43
	30	32		45	37		60	40
	35	31		50	35			
	40	30		55	33	15	20	60
	45	29		60	31		25	59
	50	28				30	30	58
	55	26	35	20	47		35	57
	60	24		25	46		40	56
				30	45		45	54
25	20	38		35	44		50	52
	25	37		40	43		55	50
	30	36		45	41		60	47
	35	35		50	39			
	40	34		55	37	0	20	69
	45	33		60	35		25	68
	50	31					30	67
	55	29	40	20	53		35	66
	60	27		25	52		40	65
				30	51		45	63
30	20	42		35	50		50	61
	25	41		40	49		55	58
	30	40		45	47		60	55

EXAMPLE.—A Military or Naval Officer (aged 30 next Birth-day) may secure 10,000 Rs. at his death, provided another person (aged 60 1st Birth-day) be then living, by the annual payment of 310 Rs. during the joint continuance of the two lives.

TABLE X.

DEFERRED ANNUITIES.

For Officers in the Army or Navy or others, exposed to military risks.

Annual Premium for an Annuity of 100 rupees, to commence after the expiration of 10, 15, 20, 25, or 30 years.

Annual Premium, if the Annuity commence after						Annual Premium if the Annuity commence after					
Age.	10	15	20	25	30	Age	10	15	20	25	30
	Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.		Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.
18	9	10	11	12	13	20	8	9	10	11	12
19	9	10	11	12	13	21	8	9	10	11	12
20	9	10	11	12	13	22	8	9	10	11	12
21	9	10	11	12	13	23	8	9	10	11	12
22	9	10	11	12	13	24	8	9	10	11	12
23	9	10	11	12	13	25	8	9	10	11	12
24	9	10	11	12	13	26	8	9	10	11	12
25	9	10	11	12	13	27	8	9	10	11	12
26	9	10	11	12	13	28	8	9	10	11	12
27	9	10	11	12	13	29	8	9	10	11	12
28	9	10	11	12	13	30	8	9	10	11	12
29	9	10	11	12	13	31	8	9	10	11	12
30	9	10	11	12	13	32	8	9	10	11	12
31	9	10	11	12	13	33	8	9	10	11	12
32	9	10	11	12	13	34	8	9	10	11	12
33	9	10	11	12	13	35	8	9	10	11	12
34	9	10	11	12	13	36	8	9	10	11	12
35	9	10	11	12	13	37	8	9	10	11	12
36	9	10	11	12	13	38	8	9	10	11	12
37	9	10	11	12	13	39	8	9	10	11	12
38	9	10	11	12	13	40	8	9	10	11	12
39	9	10	11	12	13	41	8	9	10	11	12
40	9	10	11	12	13	42	8	9	10	11	12
41	9	10	11	12	13	43	8	9	10	11	12
42	9	10	11	12	13	44	8	9	10	11	12
43	9	10	11	12	13	45	8	9	10	11	12
44	9	10	11	12	13	46	8	9	10	11	12
45	9	10	11	12	13	47	8	9	10	11	12
46	9	10	11	12	13	48	8	9	10	11	12
47	9	10	11	12	13	49	8	9	10	11	12
48	9	10	11	12	13	50	8	9	10	11	12
49	9	10	11	12	13	51	8	9	10	11	12
50	9	10	11	12	13	52	8	9	10	11	12
51	9	10	11	12	13	53	8	9	10	11	12
52	9	10	11	12	13	54	8	9	10	11	12
53	9	10	11	12	13	55	8	9	10	11	12
54	9	10	11	12	13	56	8	9	10	11	12
55	9	10	11	12	13	57	8	9	10	11	12
56	9	10	11	12	13	58	8	9	10	11	12
57	9	10	11	12	13	59	8	9	10	11	12
58	9	10	11	12	13	60	8	9	10	11	12
59	9	10	11	12	13	61	8	9	10	11	12
60	9	10	11	12	13	62	8	9	10	11	12
61	9	10	11	12	13	63	8	9	10	11	12
62	9	10	11	12	13	64	8	9	10	11	12
63	9	10	11	12	13	65	8	9	10	11	12
64	9	10	11	12	13	66	8	9	10	11	12
65	9	10	11	12	13	67	8	9	10	11	12
66	9	10	11	12	13	68	8	9	10	11	12
67	9	10	11	12	13	69	8	9	10	11	12
68	9	10	11	12	13	70	8	9	10	11	12
69	9	10	11	12	13	71	8	9	10	11	12
70	9	10	11	12	13	72	8	9	10	11	12
71	9	10	11	12	13	73	8	9	10	11	12
72	9	10	11	12	13	74	8	9	10	11	12
73	9	10	11	12	13	75	8	9	10	11	12
74	9	10	11	12	13	76	8	9	10	11	12
75	9	10	11	12	13	77	8	9	10	11	12
76	9	10	11	12	13	78	8	9	10	11	12
77	9	10	11	12	13	79	8	9	10	11	12
78	9	10	11	12	13	80	8	9	10	11	12
79	9	10	11	12	13	81	8	9	10	11	12
80	9	10	11	12	13	82	8	9	10	11	12
81	9	10	11	12	13	83	8	9	10	11	12
82	9	10	11	12	13	84	8	9	10	11	12
83	9	10	11	12	13	85	8	9	10	11	12
84	9	10	11	12	13	86	8	9	10	11	12
85	9	10	11	12	13	87	8	9	10	11	12
86	9	10	11	12	13	88	8	9	10	11	12
87	9	10	11	12	13	89	8	9	10	11	12
88	9	10	11	12	13	90	8	9	10	11	12
89	9	10	11	12	13	91	8	9	10	11	12
90	9	10	11	12	13	92	8	9	10	11	12
91	9	10	11	12	13	93	8	9	10	11	12
92	9	10	11	12	13	94	8	9	10	11	12
93	9	10	11	12	13	95	8	9	10	11	12
94	9	10	11	12	13	96	8	9	10	11	12
95	9	10	11	12	13	97	8	9	10	11	12
96	9	10	11	12	13	98	8	9	10	11	12
97	9	10	11	12	13	99	8	9	10	11	12
98	9	10	11	12	13	100	8	9	10	11	12
99	9	10	11	12	13	101	8	9	10	11	12
100	9	10	11	12	13	102	8	9	10	11	12
101	9	10	11	12	13	103	8	9	10	11	12
102	9	10	11	12	13	104	8	9	10	11	12
103	9	10	11	12	13	105	8	9	10	11	12
104	9	10	11	12	13	106	8	9	10	11	12
105	9	10	11	12	13	107	8	9	10	11	12
106	9	10	11	12	13	108	8	9	10	11	12
107	9	10	11	12	13	109	8	9	10	11	12
108	9	10	11	12	13	110	8	9	10	11	12
109	9	10	11	12	13	111	8	9	10	11	12
110	9	10	11	12	13	112	8	9	10	11	12
111	9	10	11	12	13	113	8	9	10	11	12
112	9	10	11	12	13	114	8	9	10	11	12
113	9	10	11	12	13	115	8	9	10	11	12
114	9	10	11	12	13	116	8	9	10	11	12
115	9	10	11	12	13	117	8	9	10	11	12
116	9	10	11	12	13	118	8	9	10	11	12
117	9	10	11	12	13	119	8	9	10	11	12
118	9	10	11	12	13	120	8	9	10	11	12
119	9	10	11	12	13	121	8	9	10	11	12
120	9	10	11	12	13	122	8	9	10	11	12
121	9	10	11	12	13	123	8	9	10	11	12
122	9	10	11	12	13	124	8	9	10	11	12
123	9	10	11	12	13	125	8	9	10	11	12
124	9	10	11	12	13	126	8	9	10	11	12
125	9	10	11	12	13	127	8	9	10	11	12
126	9	10	11	12	13	128	8	9	10	11	12
127	9	10	11	12	13	129	8	9	10	11	12
128	9	10	11	12	13	130	8	9	10	11	12
129	9	10	11	12	13	131	8	9	10	11	12
130	9	10	11	12	13	132	8	9	10	11	12
131	9	10	11	12	13	133	8	9	10	11	12
132	9	10	11	12	13	134	8	9	10	11	12
133	9	10	11	12	13	135	8	9	10	11	12
134	9	10	11	12	13	136	8	9	10	11	12
135	9	10	11	12	13	137	8	9	10	11	12
136	9	10	11	12	13	138	8	9	10	11	12
137	9	10	11	12	13	139	8	9	10	11	12
138	9	10	11	12	13	140	8	9	10	11	12
139	9	10	11	12	13	141	8	9	10	11	12
140	9	10	11	12	13	142	8	9	10	11	12
141	9	10	11	12	13	143	8	9	10	11	12
142	9	10	11	12	13	144	8	9	10	11	12
143	9	10	11	12	13	145	8	9	10	11	12
144	9	10	11	12	13	146	8	9	10	11	12
145	9	10	11	12	13	147	8	9	10	11	12
146	9	10	11	12	13	148	8	9	10	11	12
147	9	10	11	12	13	149	8	9	10	11	12
148	9	10	11	12	13	150	8	9	10	11	12
149	9	10	11	12	13	151	8	9	10	11	12
150	9	10	11	12	13	152	8	9	10	11	12
151	9	10	11	12	13	153	8	9	10	11	12
152	9	10	11	12	13	154	8	9	10	11	12
153	9	10	11	12	13	155	8	9	10	11	12
154	9	10	11	12	13	156	8	9	10	11	12
155	9	10	11	12	13	157	8	9	10	11	12
156	9	10	11	12	13	158	8	9	10	11	12
157	9	10	11	12	13	159	8	9	10	11	12
158	9	10	11	12	13	160	8	9	10	11	12
159	9	10	11	12	13	161	8	9	10		

FAMILY ENDOWMENT & LIFE ASSURANCE & ANNUITY SOCIETY.

No. 12, CHATHAM PLACE, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.

CAPITAL £500,000.

The advantages of this society are as follows :—

A lower and more economical scale of premiums for Life Assurance than hitherto demanded by the established offices in India.

The Tables of premiums have been accurately prepared, after reference to all the various and best reports and statistical documents recently available, and particularly, that last prepared by Mr. Griffith Davis in 1844, based on Doolittle and Miles' army lists, and the investigations of Mr. Woolhouse, actuary of the national loan fund life assurance society.

To the actual or mathematical risk thus deduced, an ample per centage has been added to the scale of premiums for the safety of the society and the benefit of the assured, and it will be found by reference to the subjoined tables that, notwithstanding a considerable per centage thus added, the rates of premium will be cheaper at all ages to the holders of policies than those hitherto offered to the public in India.

The whole of the funds of this society in India are invested in Government Paper. The Directors are limited to such investment and to loans on security of Government Paper or Bank of Bengal shares only.

Three-fourths of the whole profits divided amongst the Policy-holders.

All holders of Policies in India on the profit scale, who may have paid five Annual Premiums, will be entitled at the expiration of the fifth year to a year's profit, calculated on the average of the preceding five years, such profit to be paid in cash, or to go in diminution of the future premiums payable, or to be added to the sum assured by the policy at the option of the holder, after the calculation of the profits shall have been made in London.

After the expiration of 1851, the profits will be declared annually, and the payers of five complete annual premiums be regularly entitled to a participation therein with a like option as to the mode of application.

Parties assured in India for life shall, on their return to England for a *permanency* and on the first half-yearly premium becoming due, be entitled to come upon the English rates of premium, and be placed under the rules and conditions of the society there obtaining.

All parties assured for life or for terms other than for life, whatever the number of payments or the permanency or otherwise of their residence in Europe, shall, after completing a full year from the date of their quitting India, and on the first half yearly premium thereafter becoming due, be entitled to a reduction of their premium to the English rates, such reduced rates being continued during their farther residence in Europe.

Parties in the military service holding civil offices, and those subject to no greater risk than members of the civil service, will be charged at the rate of premium of a civil list, but on return to their military duties the higher rate will be charged—due notice of such return must be given to the secretaries.

Premiums are payable half-yearly in advance, but arrangements may be made with the secretaries, for the payment of premiums annually or for a given number of years.

Assurance will be computed from the date of the certificates, but no assurance to be binding on the society until the first six months' premium shall have been actually paid to the secretaries.

Policies becoming claims upon the society, will be paid three months after satisfactory proof of the death of the party assured shall have been received at the society's office.

Policies granted by the Indian Branch, will be paid in India or London, at the option of the holder, at the exchange of two shillings per Company's Rupee, provided notice shall have been given to the secretaries, at least *three months* previous to a lapse occurring, of the place at which it is desired the payment may be made: If no notice shall have been given, the payment will be made at the place at which the last premium previous to lapse may have been paid.

All payments or receipts on account of the society of sterling money in India or of rupees in England, will be made also at the fixed rate of Two Shillings per Company's Rupee.

In cases of lives of more than ordinary hazard, an increased rate of premium will be charged proportionate to the risk; such increased rate will be regulated by the strict attention to justice between the society and the assured.

All applications for assurance must be accompanied by a Medical Fee of Eight Rupees.

Notices of assignments of policies will be duly registered at the office of the secretaries.

Applications for assurance to be made to the secretaries, Messrs. GORDON STUART AND Co., who are prepared to grant policies, to the extent of 30,000 Rupees on any one life, approved of by the Directors, and who will afford information regarding the business generally and rules of the Society in London as relates to assurances on lives or survivorships, the purchase and sale of annuities and reversionary interests, the granting endowments on existing children, and other ordinary business of the family endowment society.

GORDON, STUART & CO.

Secretaries,

Indian Branch.

The deferred annuity branch of the society, which has been lately extended to India offers all the advantages of a pension or retiring fund, as by the payment of very small monthly subscriptions, an annuity of £100 to £300 is secured at the expiry of the usual periods of service—the annuity increased also by a proportionate share of profits. Full particulars and tables of rates can be had on application to the Secretaries.

CONDITIONS ENDORSED ON THE POLICY.

POLICIES will become void if the Premiums be not paid within thirty days after the period limited by the policy for payment; but should prove be given, to the satisfaction of the directors, that the parties whose lives have been assured continue in good health, the policies may be revived at any period within six calendar months on the payment of a fine of one half per cent. on the sum assured; or at any period within twelve calendar months, on the payment of such a fine as the directors may think reasonable.

Policies will become void if the parties whose lives have been assured shall go to any of the following places, viz., Arracan, the Sound of Benggal, Assam, the province of Scinde, and all places subject to periodical visitation of the plague; or (not being of the military, or maritime profession at the time the assurance is effected) shall afterwards enter into or engage in any military, maritime, or other hazardous service or employment whatever,

unless in each case permission shall have been granted by the directors, which may be obtained by the parties paying a premium adequate to the extra risk ; but no additional premium will be demanded in consequence of the party whose life has been assured, proceeding on public duty, in obedience to the orders of his superiors, or in performance of his professional duties, to any of the above exempted places.

Policies will become void in case the parties whose lives have been assured shall die by duelling or by their own hands, or by the hands of Justice. But the directors will, in each case, make such allowance as they may deem reasonable ; and if the policy shall have been assigned to a *BONA-FIDE* creditor other than the society, the directors will pay such creditor to the extent of his interest in the policy, upon satisfactory proof of his interest being given to the directors.

All claimants upon policies must, if required, furnish proof of the death of the party assured, and give such further information as the directors may think necessary ; and reasonable proof will also be required of the age of the party assured, unless it shall have been previously established and admitted in the policy or by Indorsement thereon.

In the event of death taking place within the first six months of any year (commencing on the anniversary of the date of the policy) the premium for the next six months will be deducted from the sum assured, it being distinctly understood and agreed upon, that the premium for each entire year during the continuance of this assurance shall in all cases be paid.

Policies granted by the Indian Branch will be paid in India or London at the option of the Holder, at the exchange of Two Shillings per Company's Rupee, provided notice shall have been given to the Secretaries, at least *three months* previously to lapse, of the place at which it is desired the payment may be made: If no notice shall have been given, the payment will be made at the place at which the last premium previous to lapse may have been paid.

All payments or receipts on account of the Society of Sterling money in India or of Rupees in England, will be made also at the fixed rate of Two Shillings per Company's Rupee.

TABLE OF RATES OF ASSURANCE FOR LIVES IN THE FAMILY ENDOWMENT SOCIETY.

From which a reduction from realized profits has been declared for the year 1832, of 20 per cent to all policy holders, on the profit scale, who have paid 5 years premium, and of 10 per cent to all other policy holders, who have paid 3 years premium

INDIAN RATES.					ENGLISH RATES.				
Annual Premium for Assuring Rupees 1,000 on a single Life for the whole term of Life.					Annual Prem. for Assuring £100 on a single Life for the whole term of Life.				
Age.	CIVIL.		MILY. & NAV.						
	With profits.	Without profits.	With profits.	Without profits.	With profits.	Without profits.	Age.	With profits.	Without profits.
	Rs. 33	Rs. 30	Rs. 37	Rs. 34	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
18	33	30	37	34	1 16 1	1 12 4	18		
19	33	30	37	35	1 16 10	1 13 3	19		
20	33	31	38	35	1 17 9	1 14 3	20		
21	34	32	38	36	1 18 8	1 15 1	21		
22	34	32	39	36	1 19 0	1 16 1	22		
23	35	33	39	37	2 0 10	1 17 0	23		
24	35	33	40	37	2 1 11	1 18 1	24		
25	35	33	40	38	2 3 1	1 19 1	25		
26	36	34	41	38	2 4 3	2 0 0	26		
27	36	34	42	39	2 5 7	2 1 3	27		
28	36	34	42	40	2 6 10	2 2 4	28		
29	37	35	43	40	2 8 2	2 3 5	29		
30	38	35	44	41	2 9 7	2 4 7	30		
31	38	36	45	42	2 10 6	2 6 0	31		
32	39	36	45	42	2 12 0	2 7 2	32		
33	40	37	46	43	2 13 4	2 8 4	33		
34	41	38	47	44	2 14 11	2 9 9	34		
35	42	39	48	45	2 16 2	2 11 1	35		
36	44	41	49	46	2 18 2	2 12 2	36		
37	45	42	50	47	2 19 11	2 13 10	37		
38	43	43	51	47	3 1 11	2 15 10	38		
39	43	44	52	48	3 3 9	2 18 0	39		
40	49	45	53	49	3 5 9	3 0 3	40		
41	50	46	54	50	3 7 0	3 2 1	41		
42	51	47	55	51	3 9 0	3 3 10	42		
43	52	48	56	52	3 11 9	3 5 9	43		
44	54	50	57	54	3 14 0	3 7 9	44		
45	53	52	59	55	3 16 2	3 9 10	45		
46	57	58	60	56	3 18 10	3 12 2	46		
47	58	54	61	57	4 1 6	3 14 8	47		
48	60	56	63	59	4 4 7	3 17 2	48		
49	61	57	64	60	4 7 10	4 0 5	49		
50	63	59	66	61	4 10 0	4 4 9	50		
51	64	60	67	63	4 14 0	4 8 10	51		
52	66	61	69	64	4 17 0	4 12 1	52		
53	68	63	70	66	5 0 0	4 15 6	53		
54	70	65	72	68	5 3 6	4 18 9	54		
55	72	67	74	69	5 7 6	5 2 5	55		
56	74	69	76	71	5 11 0	5 6 1	56		
57	78	71	78	73	5 14 8	5 9 10	57		
58	71	73	80	75	5 18 11	5 13 10	58		
59	80	75	82	77	6 3 4	5 18 1	59		
60	82	77	84	79	6 7 11	6 2 5	60		

Parties assured in India for life shall, on their return to England for a permanency, and on the first half-yearly Premium becoming due, be entitled to come upon the English rates of Premium, and be placed under the rates and conditions of the Society there obtaining.

All parties assured for life or for terms other than for life, whatever the number of payments at the permanency or otherwise of their residence in Europe, shall, after completing a full year from the date of their quitting India, and on the first half-yearly Premium thereafter becoming due, be entitled to a reduction of their Premium to the English rates, such reduced rates being continued during their further residence in Europe.

TABLE OF RATES OF ASSURANCE FOR LIVES IN THE FAMILY ENDOWMENT SOCIETY.

From which a reduction from realized profits has been declared for the year 1852, of 20 per cent to all policy holders, on the profit scale, who have paid 5 years premium, and of 10 per cent, to all other policy holders, who have paid 3 years premium.

INDIAN RATES.										ENGLISH RATES.									
Annual Premium for Assuring Rupees 1,000 on a single Life for short terms—without profits										Anl. Prem for Assuring £100 on a single Life for short terms—without profits.									
CIVIL.					MILY. AND NAVAL					One year.					Five years.				
Age.	One year.	Three years.	Five years.	Seven years.	One year.	Three years.	Five years.	Seven years.	Age.	One year.	Three years.	Five years.	Seven years.	Age.	One year.	Three years.	Five years.	Seven years.	Age.
Re.	Re.	Re.	Re.	Re.	Re.	Re.	Re.	Re.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
18	24	25	26	27	29	29	30	30	0 13 0	0 10 5	0 17 0	0 18 0	0 18 0	18	0 13 0	0 10 5	0 17 0	0 18 0	18
19	25	26	27	28	29	30	30	30	0 16 4	0 16 8	0 17 6	0 18 0	0 18 0	19	0 16 4	0 16 8	0 17 6	0 18 0	19
20	25	26	27	28	30	30	30	30	0 16 8	0 17 0	0 17 6	0 18 0	0 18 0	20	0 16 8	0 17 0	0 17 6	0 18 0	20
21	25	26	27	28	30	30	30	30	0 17 0	0 17 6	0 18 0	0 18 0	0 18 0	21	0 17 0	0 17 6	0 18 0	0 18 0	21
22	25	26	27	28	30	30	30	30	0 17 6	0 18 0	0 18 0	0 18 0	0 18 0	22	0 17 6	0 18 0	0 18 0	0 18 0	22
23	25	26	27	28	30	30	30	30	0 17 11	0 18 0	0 19 0	0 19 0	0 19 0	23	0 17 11	0 18 0	0 19 0	0 19 0	23
24	26	27	28	29	31	31	31	31	0 18 5	0 19 0	0 19 0	0 19 0	0 19 0	24	0 18 5	0 19 0	0 19 0	0 19 0	24
25	26	27	28	29	31	31	31	31	0 18 11	0 19 7	1 0 6	1 0 6	1 0 6	25	0 18 11	0 19 7	1 0 6	1 0 6	25
26	26	27	28	29	31	31	31	31	0 19 6	1 0 0	1 1 0	1 1 0	1 1 0	26	0 19 6	1 0 0	1 1 0	1 1 0	26
27	26	27	28	29	31	31	31	31	1 0 0	1 0 10	1 1 5	1 1 5	1 1 5	27	1 0 0	1 0 10	1 1 5	1 1 5	27
28	27	28	29	30	32	32	32	32	1 0 6	1 1 2	1 1 10	1 1 10	1 1 10	28	1 0 6	1 1 2	1 1 10	1 1 10	28
29	27	28	29	30	32	32	32	32	1 1 0	1 1 6	1 2 2	1 2 2	1 2 2	29	1 1 0	1 1 6	1 2 2	1 2 2	29
30	28	29	30	30	32	32	32	32	1 1 4	1 2 0	1 2 7	1 2 7	1 2 7	30	1 1 4	1 2 0	1 2 7	1 2 7	30
31	28	29	30	31	33	33	33	33	1 1 8	1 2 6	1 3 0	1 3 0	1 3 0	31	1 1 8	1 2 6	1 3 0	1 3 0	31
32	28	29	30	31	33	33	33	33	1 2 3	1 3 0	1 3 6	1 3 6	1 3 6	32	1 2 3	1 3 0	1 3 6	1 3 6	32
33	28	29	30	31	34	34	34	34	1 2 8	1 3 6	1 4 4	1 4 4	1 4 4	33	1 2 8	1 3 6	1 4 4	1 4 4	33
34	28	29	30	31	34	34	34	34	1 3 0	1 3 10	1 4 4	1 4 4	1 4 4	34	1 3 0	1 3 10	1 4 4	1 4 4	34
35	29	30	30	31	35	35	35	35	1 3 4	1 4 6	1 5 7	1 5 7	1 5 7	35	1 3 4	1 4 6	1 5 7	1 5 7	35
36	29	30	31	32	36	36	36	36	1 3 10	1 5 2	1 6 3	1 6 3	1 6 3	36	1 3 10	1 5 2	1 6 3	1 6 3	36
37	29	30	31	32	36	36	36	36	1 4 4	1 6 2	1 6 6	1 6 6	1 6 6	37	1 4 4	1 6 2	1 6 6	1 6 6	37
38	30	31	32	32	37	38	38	38	1 5 0	1 7 5	1 7 9	1 7 9	1 7 9	38	1 5 0	1 7 5	1 7 9	1 7 9	38
39	30	31	32	33	38	38	38	38	1 6 0	1 8 11	1 9 4	1 9 4	1 9 4	39	1 6 0	1 8 11	1 9 4	1 9 4	39
40	30	31	32	33	38	38	38	38	1 6 9	1 10 3	1 10 10	1 10 10	1 10 10	40	1 6 9	1 10 3	1 10 10	1 10 10	40
41	31	32	33	34	39	40	40	40	1 7 0	1 11 8	1 12 6	1 12 6	1 12 6	41	1 7 0	1 11 8	1 12 6	1 12 6	41
42	31	32	34	35	40	41	42	42	1 8 10	1 13 0	1 14 2	1 14 2	1 14 2	42	1 8 10	1 13 0	1 14 2	1 14 2	42
43	32	33	34	35	41	42	43	43	1 10 0	1 14 2	1 16 0	1 16 0	1 16 0	43	1 10 0	1 14 2	1 16 0	1 16 0	43
44	33	34	35	37	42	43	43	43	1 11 6	1 15 4	1 17 10	1 17 10	1 17 10	44	1 11 6	1 15 4	1 17 10	1 17 10	44
45	33	34	35	38	43	43	43	43	1 13 4	1 16 8	1 19 2	1 19 2	1 19 2	45	1 13 4	1 16 8	1 19 2	1 19 2	45
46	34	35	36	38	43	43	43	43	1 14 6	1 17 8	2 1 1	2 1 1	2 1 1	46	1 14 6	1 17 8	2 1 1	2 1 1	46
47	34	35	37	39	45	45	45	45	1 15 6	1 18 8	2 2 8	2 2 8	2 2 8	47	1 15 6	1 18 8	2 2 8	2 2 8	47
48	35	36	38	40	45	46	46	46	1 16 6	2 0 0	2 4 4	2 4 4	2 4 4	48	1 16 6	2 0 0	2 4 4	2 4 4	48
49	36	38	40	41	46	48	49	49	1 17 4	2 1 2	2 6 0	2 6 0	2 6 0	49	1 17 4	2 1 2	2 6 0	2 6 0	49
50	38	40	41	44	48	49	50	50	1 19 1	2 2 4	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	50	1 19 1	2 2 4	2 8 0	2 8 0	50
51	40	42	43	46	49	50	51	51	2 0 2	2 3 10	2 10 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	51	2 0 2	2 3 10	2 10 0	2 10 0	51
52	42	44	46	48	50	51	52	52	2 1 4	2 5 10	2 13 6	2 13 6	2 13 6	52	2 1 4	2 5 10	2 13 6	2 13 6	52
53	43	45	47	50	51	53	54	55	2 2 8	2 8 0	2 15 0	2 15 0	2 15 0	53	2 2 8	2 8 0	2 15 0	2 15 0	53
54	45	47	49	51	53	54	55	57	2 3 10	2 10 0	2 18 0	2 18 0	2 18 0	54	2 3 10	2 10 0	2 18 0	2 18 0	54
55	47	48	51	52	54	56	57	58	2 5 0	2 12 6	3 1 6	3 1 6	3 1 6	55	2 5 0	2 12 6	3 1 6	3 1 6	55
56	49	51	54	56	56	57	58	60	2 6 6	2 15 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	56	2 6 6	2 15 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	56
57	50	52	56	58	57	58	60	61	2 8 0	2 13 0	3 9 0	3 9 0	3 9 0	57	2 8 0	2 13 0	3 9 0	3 9 0	57
58	52	55	58	61	58	60	61	63	2 10 0	3 1 6	3 13 6	3 13 6	3 13 6	58	2 10 0	3 1 6	3 13 6	3 13 6	58
59	54	57	61	64	60	61	63	64	2 13 0	3 6 0	3 18 0	3 18 0	3 18 0	59	2 13 0	3 6 0	3 18 0	3 18 0	59
60	56	59	64	63	63	64	66	68	2 17 0	3 10 0	4 3 0	4 3 0	4 3 0	60	2 17 0	3 10 0	4 3 0	4 3 0	60

Notices of assignments of Policies will be duly registered at the office of the Secretaries.
 Premiums are received half yearly, but in the event of death taking place within the first six months of any year (commencing on the anniversary of the date of the Policy) the Premium for the next six months will be deducted from the Sum assured, it being distinctly understood and agreed upon, that the Premium for each entire year during the continuance of an Assurance shall in all cases be paid.

QUESTIONS TO THE MEDICAL REFEREE.

1. How long have you known Mr.
2. Are you his usual Medical Attendant?
3. Are you in the habit of attending him frequently?
4. What was the nature of the illness for which you last attended him and when?
5. Is he of regular and temperate habits?
6. Has he had Small-pox, or Cow-pox, and Measles?
7. Are you acquainted with any circumstance relating to his family which would lead you to suspect that he may be subject to any hereditary disorder?
8. Has he any defect or deformity of person?
9. Is he at present in a sound state of health?
10. Has he been afflicted with gout, Dropsy, Rupture, Fits or Convulsions, Asthma, Insanity, Spitting of Blood, Habitual Cough, or disease of the Heart or Lungs, or any other disease or disorder tending to the shortening of life?
11. Do you consider him likely to live as long as any other person of the same age?

I hereby Certify, that
of *has this day appeared before me, and,*
that having made enquiries respecting his health, constitution, hereditary or
otherwise, and his general habits, I have herein truly stated the result there-
of, and I further declare that I have no interest in the Assurance proposed
to be effected upon his life.

Signature of Referee and date.

FAMILY ENDOWMENT SOCIETY.

QUESTIONS TO THE PRIVATE REFEREE.

1. How long have you known Mr.
2. Are you in the habit of seeing him frequently?
3. When did you last see him?
4. In what state of health was he at that time?
5. Is he of regular and temperate habits?
6. Are you acquainted with any circumstance relating to his Family which would lead you to suspect that he may be subject to any hereditary disorder?
7. Has he any defect or deformity of person?
8. Is he at present in a sound state of health?
9. Do you know or have you heard of his having been affected with any kind of disease, illness or injury, and of what nature?
10. Do you know of any circumstance tending to impair his health or shorten his life?
11. Have you any interest direct or indirect in the Assurance proposed to be effected?

Signature of Referee and date.

PROPOSAL FOR A LIFE ASSURANCE.

Own life.

1. Name, residence, and profession, business, or occupation of the party proposing the assurance.

2. Has a proposal been made for assuring the life of the party, at this, or any and what other office, and whether accepted at the usual premium, or at what other premium, or declined?

3. Is the party single or married?

4. Place and date of party's birth.

5. For what period has the party resided in India or other tropical climate?

6. Has the party had the Small-Pox, or Cow-Pox, and the Measles?

7. Has the party been afflicted with gout, dropsy, rupture, fits, or convulsions, asthma, insanity, spitting of blood, habitual cough, or disease of the heart or lungs, or any other disease, disorder, or accident, tending to shorten life?

8. When was the party last ill? what was the nature of the illness? and who was the medical attendant on that occasion?

9. Name and residence of an intimate friend, who can give general information respecting the state of health of the party.

10. Name and residence of the party's usual medical attendant.

11. Is the party of sober and temperate habits?

12. Is there any other matter or circumstance which may render an assurance on the life of the party more than usually hazardous?

13. Amount of assurance, Rs. Term,

14. Whether with participation of profits or not?

DECLARATION.

TO BE SIGNED BY THE PARTY PROPOSING THE ASSURANCE.

I the above-named *do hereby*
declare, that the above Statement is true in every particular and I agree that
the same shall be the basis of the Contract between me and the above Society,
and that if, at any time hereafter, the above statement shall be found to be
untrue in any particular or any material information omitted which ought
to have been communicated, all Monies paid upon the policy to be granted by
the said Society shall be forfeited, and the said policy shall become void.
Dated this *Eighteen Hundred and*
day of

*Declared and Signed }
 in presence of }*

514. LIVERPOOL ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY. [APPENDIX,
CALCUTTA BRANCH OF THE LIVERPOOL ROYAL INSURANCE
COMPANY.

CAPITAL: TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

Agents.

JAS. CHURCH, Junior, & CO.

Conditions of Insurance.

1. Every person desirous of effecting an insurance must state his name, place of abode, and occupation; he must describe the construction of the buildings to be insured, where situate, and in whose occupation, of what materials the same are respectively composed, and whether occupied as dwelling-houses or otherwise; also, the nature of the goods or other property on which such insurance may be proposed, and the construction of the buildings containing such property, and whether there be any apparatus in or by which heat is produced, other than grates in common fire-places, in any of the said buildings or connected therewith.

2. Every insurance attended with particular circumstances of risk, arising from the situation, contiguity to other buildings, or construction of the premises, or the nature of the trade carried on, or goods therein, is to be specially mentioned in the order for the policy, so that the risk may be fairly understood; if not so expressed, or if any misrepresentation be given, so that the insurance be effected upon a lower premium than would have been charged had such risk been so fairly stated, or if buildings or goods be described in the policy otherwise than they really are, or if, after an insurance shall have been effected, there shall be any erection or alteration of any apparatus for producing heat as aforesaid, or if any hazardous operation or trade shall be carried on, or any hazardous goods be deposited, or any hazardous communication be made, and the same be not respectively made known to the office, in writing, the insured will not be entitled to any benefit under the policy, but the party so insuring may have a new policy upon such terms as may be agreed upon.

3. No insurance proposed to this company is to be considered in force until the premium and duty be actually paid; and persons desirous of continuing annual insurances must make their respective payments of the premium and duty thereon, on or before the commencement of each succeeding year, or within fifteen days thereafter. No receipts are to be taken for any premiums of insurance but such as are printed and issued from the office, and witnessed by one of the clerks or agents of the office.

4. The interest of any deceased person in any policy of this company may be continued to the executor or administrator, or to the person otherwise entitled to the property insured, provided the person so entitled shall procure his or her interests therein to be endorsed on the policy, at the office of the company; and if goods insured be removed to any other situation than where the same were deposited at the time of effecting the insurance, such removal must be also allowed by endorsement on the policy, and a premium paid if the risk be increased by the removal, in proportion to such increase.

5. Any person who shall have effected an insurance on any dwelling-houses or other buildings, and shall change the same to other houses or buildings, may have the benefit of their original policies, if the nature and

circumstances of their risk be not altered, upon their giving due notice of such change, at the office of the company, and the same being allowed by indorsement to be made upon the policy.

6. Persons insuring property at this office must, when required, give notice of any other insurance made elsewhere on the same property, on their behalf, and cause a minute or memorandum of such other insurance to be endorsed on their policies; in which case this company shall only be liable to the payment of a retable proportion of any loss or damage which may be sustained; and unless such notice be given, the insured will not be entitled to any benefit under such policy.

7. Insurances on buildings and goods, in trust or on commission, must be so described and declared at the time of effecting such insurances, otherwise the policy will not extend to cover such property.

8. Losses by lightning will be made good by this company, as far as where either the buildings or the effects assayed have been actually set on fire thereby, and burnt in consequence thereof. No allowance will be made for any hay, corn, agricultural produce, or other property which may be destroyed or damaged by its own natural heating, nor for any goods which may be destroyed or damaged, while undergoing any process in, or by which the application of fire heat is necessary; neither will the company be responsible for loss or damage by explosion of any kind.

9. Books of account, deed, notes, bills, bonds, and written securities, stamps, money and gunpowder, cannot be assured upon any terms.—watches, trinkets, medals, coins, sculptures, curiosities, jewels, pictures, prints, drawings, manuscripts, miscell., or other curious or rare books, musical, mathematical, and philosophical instruments, China, glass, earthenware, and looking glasses, are not included in any assurance, unless they are specified in the policy.

10. No loss or damage to be paid on fire happening by any invasion, foreign enemy, civil commotion or riot, or any military or usurped power whatever; nor for any damage done by fire occasioned by earthquakes or hurricanes.

11. All persons insured by this company sustaining any loss or damage by fire are immediately to give notice to the company, or its agents, and, within fourteen days after such loss or damage has occurred are to deliver in as particular an account of their loss or damage as the nature of the case will admit of, and make proof of the same by their declaration or affirmation, and produce such other evidence as the directors of this company or its agents may reasonably require; and until such declaration or affirmation, account, and evidence, are produced, the amount of such loss, or any part thereof, shall not be payable or recoverable; and if there appear fraud in the claim made for such loss, or false declaring or affirming in support thereof, the claimant shall forfeit all benefit under the policy.

12. Persons insured by this company, and who may suffer loss, will receive their indemnity without deduction or discount; but, in every case of loss, the company will reserve to itself the right of re-statement, in preference to the payment of claims, if it shall judge the former course to be most expedient.

13. If any difference shall arise with respect to the amount of any claim for loss or damage by fire, and no fraud suspected, such difference shall be submitted to a arbitrators, indifferently chosen, whose award, or that of the umpire, shall be conclusive.

14. The directors of the company shall not be sued, or made personally responsible for the assurance until the funds of the company are first exhausted; and the agents shall in no case be responsible, either on account of any legal or other investigation, which they may find it necessary to institute

for the satisfaction of the company; nor can their personal property be attached on account of any alleged loss by the assured.

N. B. Pitch, tar, turpentine, rosin, saltpetre, sulphur, gunpowder, cotton, flax, hemp, jute, oils, tallow, and distilled spirits, are denominated hazardous goods; and amongst the trades deemed hazardous are included apothecaries, chemists and druggists, dyers, distillers, brewers, maltsters, bakers, confectioners, carpenters, and all other workers in wood mills of all descriptions, manufacturers of cotton, wool, hemp, flax soap, candle, starch, snuff, tobacco and hots; theatres sugar refineries, sail makers, ship chandlers, dealers in China, glass, and earthenware, inns, taverns, hotels, stable keepers, printers, and foundries.

* * Many other goods, trades, and manufactories will also fall under this denomination.

The following are the Rates of Premium to be charged on the various Risks, subject to such alterations as may hereafter be deemed necessary:—viz.

Brick or stone buildings, used as private residences and their contents.....	
Ditto—employed as large mercantile depôts and their contents.....	} ½ or 8 annas per cent. per annum.
with warranty not to contain raw cotton, or other hazardous articles.	
without such warranty.....	} From ½ or 10 annas to ¾ or 12 annas per cent. per annum.
Ship yards.....	
Ships in Harbour for 1 month.....	1 per cent. or 16 annas per annum.
2 months.....	} ½ or 8 annas.
or 3 months.....	
6 months.....	} ¾ or 10 annas.
or 9 months.....	
12 months.....	1 per cent. or 16 annas.

BENGAL SAVINGS' BANK.

FORT WILLIAM, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT,

7th October 1833.

The right honorable the Governor-General in council directs that the following rules of the Savings' Bank, established in Calcutta, under the guarantee and responsibility of Government, be published for general information:—

1. The bank to be denominated "The Government Savings' Bank."
2. All classes, British and native, may invest their savings' in the Government Savings' Bank.
3. The return of the exact sum deposited, together with the interest due thereon at the undermentioned rate, is secured to the depositor under guarantee of the Supreme Government.
4. The general direction and control of the bank shall be vested in a committee of management, consisting of covenanted civil and military officers of the government, and other persons, to be nominated by the governor-general in council. The committee shall meet at such stated periods as may be necessary for the due and efficient control of the proceedings of the bank.
5. The government agents are charged with the immediate superintendence and execution of all details connected with the bank. They will also be members of the committee of management. The third government agent will be ex-officio secretary to the bank.
6. A register of deposits will be kept, and generally such other accounts as may be determined on, and approved of, by the managing committee.
7. Any sum not less than one rupee will be received in deposit.

8. Whenever any sum deposited by any one individual shall amount to 500 rupees, the same or so much thereof as may be necessary will be transferred from the bank to the government agent subject to the rules which obtain in his department for the purchase of a government note in the four per cent. or any other loan which may be preferred and pointed out by the depositor, a delay of one month being allowed in all cases where the depositor may intimate his intention to withdraw the whole or any portion of the funds within one month from the date it has reached that amount, when should no withdrawal have been made, a transfer will be effected as if no such notice had been given.

9. Interest at 4 per cent. per annum will be allowed on deposits until further notice.

10. Interest will be calculated on a deposit, from the first day of the month succeeding that in which it shall be received; and up to the last day of the month preceding that in which it shall be withdrawn. No interest will be allowed for broken periods of a month, nor calculated on fractional parts of a rupee.

11. The government reserves to itself the power of lowering or raising the rate of interest; such alteration not to affect deposits above 500 rupees previously invested in public securities, and due notice to be given in the Calcutta Gazette of the intention of government, six months before alteration shall take effect.

12. All deposits will be regularly entered in a book at the time they are made, and the depositor of the deposit made at the presidency, will be furnished with a small book having a duplicate of the entry. This book is to be brought to the bank whenever any sum is deposited or withdrawn. The account thus kept will be closed on the 30th of April of every year, and the balances of interest due at that period will be paid to the depositor, or carried to account, thenceforward to accumulate at compound yearly interest, until it shall amount to 500 rupees, when the same will be transferred from the accounts of the bank, and subscribed on account of the depositor to the government 4 per cent. loan, as per rule 8, unless notice of withdrawal be given within one month as above, or unless the rate of interest be altered, as provided in rule 11.

*13. No person or persons to deposit money for the benefit of any other person or persons, except parents on behalf of and on account of their children being minors. If such deposits are made in the children's names they cannot be withdrawn during the minority of the children; nor without an authority from them after they have come of age. No trust will be allowed to appear on any deposit provided however that this rule shall not be construed to prohibit individuals resident out of Calcutta, or females who according to the manners and customs of the country do not usually make their appearance in public from making their deposits in their own names by the hands of other persons as Agents in their behalf.

14. No sum deposited to be transferrable, excepting on the personal application of the depositor, supported by written sanction. When peculiar circumstances render a deviation from this rule necessary, the case shall be submitted to the committee of management for their sanction.

15. No person will be allowed to deposit any money without making known his or her name, together with his or her profession, business, occupation, calling and residence. A duplicate of this description will be entered in each depositor's book, to be produced whenever any sum is afterwards deposited or withdrawn.

16. Depositors will be at liberty at any time to withdraw any sums, or portions of sums, deposited by them, receiving interest calculated up to the end of the month preceding that in which the withdrawal is made.

17. As a general rule, deposits, with the interest due thereon, will be re-paid to the depositors personally in all practicable cases. In the case of individuals unable to attend in person, the Secretary will exercise his discretion in regard to re-payment of deposits to responsible persons duly authorized by such absentees to receive the same.

18. Military officers and soldiers, European and native, will be allowed to invest their savings in the Government Savings' Bank, through the pay-masters of corps or divisions, and pay-masters are hereby authorized to receive subscriptions to the Bank, or to deduct monthly from their abstracts, such sums as the parties within their circle of payment may be desirous of depositing, not being less than one rupee, nor more than five hundred rupees.

19. The deposits referred to in the preceding rule, are to be brought to the credit of subscribers on the last day of the month, in which the payment or deduction is made; and rules 16 and 17, respecting the withdrawal of deposits, by parties subscribing through pay-masters, will be carried into effect under instructions which will be furnished to the pay-masters by the accountant to the military department.

20. In case of the death of the depositor, the sum at his credit will be paid to his or her executor, or assign; or in case of no will, according to the law on this head, or the regulations of the service, if the deceased be military.

21. In case of any difference between the secretary of the bank, and any depositor, it shall be referred for the decision of the committee of management.

22. A general statement of the funds of the bank, shall be annually made out to the 30th April, after the first of May. The same to be submitted for the information of Government, and published in the Calcutta Gazette.

23. The bank to be open daily, Sundays and holidays excepted, and all balance, above five hundred rupees, to be paid over at the close of each day's proceedings, by the secretary, into the general treasury, where an account with the bank will be opened and kept.

The following gentlemen have been appointed a Committee of Management:
C. H. Lu-hington, Esq.

Adjutant General of the Army; Adjutant General of Her Majesty's Forces; Senior Officer of the Queen's Troops in Fort William; Town Major; Theodore Dickens, Esq.; Anshotosh Day; Radhamadub Bonnerjee; Russomoy Dutt and Kassi Persaud Ghose.

The Government Savings' Bank will commence business on the 1st proximo
G. A. BUSHBY, *Offg. Secy. to the Govt*

OFFICE RULES OF THE GOVT. SAVINGS BANK, FORT WILLIAM.

1. The Actuary is authorized to certify by his signature (in brief) all deposits, or on his own responsibility to nominate the Deputy Actuary to that duty.

2. The bank opens for the transaction of business at 10 A. M. and closes at 2½ P. M. for receipts and payments every day, Sundays and Holidays excepted.

3. Every depositor or withdrawer is expected to transact business in person.

4. No money will be received and kept except in the name of the actual proprietor, nor can it be withdrawn unless on the application of the said proprietor.

5. No sum less than One Rupee nor more than 500 can be credited each time.

6. All copper coin will be rejected and only the Bengal Bank Notes are allowed to be received.

7. Whenever the individual desires to deposit or withdraw any sum of money, his book must be produced in order that the necessary entry of the transaction be made.

8. Promissory Notes to be claimed by proprietors residing in Calcutta or its neighbourhood in person at the Bank within 3 months of investment, after which period Promissory Notes unclaimed will be transferred to the custody of the Government Agent, subject to the rules of that department.

9. No trust accounts allowed, as per advertisement in Government Gazette 15th January 1843.

10. Interest at 4 per cent per annum will be allowed on deposits until notice.

RULES OF THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

1. That the Fund be designated the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund.

2. That the object of this Fund be to provide for the maintenance of the Widows and Children of those who shall subscribe to it on the terms and conditions specified below, or such others as may be determined upon by the subscribers, or a majority of them.

3. That all Christian men in the Uncovenanted Service of Government in the Presidency of Fort William* in Bengal, including Section Writers and Uncovenanted Pensioners, not being under the age of 18 or above the age of 70, are eligible as subscribers.

4. That Bachelors and Widowers in the Uncovenanted Service of Government in the Presidency of Fort William who may contribute to the Fund, shall be considered as Donors; but in the event of their subsequently becoming subscribers, such donations shall be adjusted to their credit with reference to age and the amount of annuity required.

5. That the Fund shall be under the patronage of the Governor-General of India.

6. That the management of the Fund shall be vested in a Committee of 13 Directors; three Members of the Committee to go out annually by rotation, and three others to be elected in their stead at the Annual General Meetings. The Members going out, shall not be eligible for re-election until after the expiration of one year. Non-resident Subscribers to have the right to vote by proxy at such annual elections. The Directors shall have power to fill any vacancies that may occur among their number between the annual meetings.

7. That the Directors meet for the despatch of business at least once every month, and that five form a quorum.

8. That the Directors appoint a Secretary and an Accountant and Collector who shall be under their control and direction.

9. That the Secretary and the Accountant and Collector shall keep proper books of record and account under the general supervision of the Directors, and that three members chosen by the Directors from among themselves, shall specially act as Auditors of account. The Chairman of the Directors to be ex-officio an Auditor.

10. That all books, proceedings and accounts of the Fund be open to the inspection of subscribers at all business hours, but that no documents or copies of documents be permitted to be taken away without the permission of the Directors.

11. That the Secretary circulate immediately among the Directors any important papers that he may receive, and also submit them with all other documents, at the next meeting of the Directors. Minutes of Proceedings to be authenticated by the Directors present at every meeting.

12. That the Sub-Treasurer of Government being (ex-officio) the Treasurer of this fund, all monies shall be drawn from the General Treasury by drafts signed by two Directors, the Accountant and the Secretary, which drafts shall specify the purpose for which the money drawn is required.

13. That an account be opened with the Bank of Bengal in the name of the Directors; and that all monies, as received by the officers of the fund, be sent in daily to the Bank. At the end of every fortnight, the accumulation shall be transferred to the General Treasury by cheque signed by the Accountant and Collector, the Secretary and two Directors.

14. That all drafts upon the Sub-Treasurer to meet the liabilities of the fund shall be in favor of the Bank of Bengal, and all payments on account of the Fund shall be made by cheques on the said Bank signed by the Accountant and Collector, the Secretary, and two Directors.

* The term "Fort William," includes the North Western Provinces and the Eastern Settlements.

15. That the payments for annuities be regulated according to the rates laid down in Tables A, B and C; the maximum amount of annuity under table A, shall not exceed Rs. 150 per month, and under Tables B and C, Rs. 50 per month, for each nominee. Provided always, that in no case shall the aggregate amount of annuity subscribed for by one individual, exceed Rs. 300 per month.

16. That Fathers be allowed to subscribe for annuities for daughters above the age of 34, and for daughters who may be afflicted with mental or severe bodily infirmity which renders them ineligible for marriage, and for widowed daughters who may not already be incumbents on the fund, also for boys who may be labouring under mental or bodily infirmity which incapacitates them from earning their livelihood, at the same rates of subscription, under the existing rules of the fund, as are required by the Table A for a wife of the same age; the charge, however, for a nominee under the age of 18, to be taken at the rate for 18, but the amount of annuity shall not in any case exceed the prescribed limit for the children's fund.

17. That in applying the rates of subscription under tables A, B and C, the age of the subscriber shall be taken at the birth-day nearest to the date of his application, and that of the nominee at the birth-day preceding the date of application.

18. That all applications for admission as a subscriber, shall be accompanied by a statement, a Medical Report, a solemn affirmation and certificate from a friend according to forms A, B, C, D and E; the medical certifying officer must be in possession of a diploma under which he may legally practice, and the solemn affirmation shall be made before a magistrate or other officer exercising judicial powers, or before a Director of the fund.

19. That the certificate of health and affirmation shall bear the same date, and that the letter of application accompanied by not less than one month's subscription or proof of payment of one month's subscription, shall be forwarded within two days thereafter; if delayed beyond that period, a fresh Medical Report, certificate and affirmation may be required by the Directors.

20. That the Directors shall be at liberty to refuse admission to an applicant without assigning any reason.

21. That a party who has, at any time, been afflicted with insanity, shall not be admitted as a subscriber, although his general physical health may not have been affected thereby, and although a medical man may pronounce him to be a good life.

22. That when application is made for admitting a life exposed to more than ordinary hazard but otherwise good, and in cases where a subscriber shall enter into or engage in any hazardous service or employment, an augmented rate of subscription will be charged proportioned to the increased risk, which will be regulated by the Directors with reference to the circumstances of the case.

23. That to entitle a party to the annuity or increased annuity subscribed for, full six months' subscription must have been received. In the event of a subscriber dying before he shall have paid up the full sum, the amount required to make up the deficiency shall be deducted from the annuity payable to his nominee.

24. That an entrance certificate according to form F, after being duly entered on the records of the fund, shall be granted to each subscriber on his admission.

25. That mere payment of money shall not, in the event of lapse, entitle parties to the benefits of the Fund, as in order to the validity of their claims, the usual entrance certificate must have been executed, the date of which document shall constitute the date of the admission of an applicant provided he was in existence on that date.

26. That a subscriber wishing to increase the recorded provision for his family, or to provide for his wife or any children not already on the fund, shall in all respects, conform to the rules and comply with the forms prescribed for observance in cases of original application for admission.

27. That a subscriber shall be at liberty on application, to decrease the recorded provision for his family.

28. That in every case of admission or of increased provision, the subscription shall be computed from the 1st day of the month in which such entrance or increase may be effected. All reductions in the recorded provision, shall take effect from the 1st day of the month following that in which application shall be made.

29. That if the connection of a subscriber with the service of Government shall cease, he shall, nevertheless, be considered a member of the fund, and be entitled to increase or decrease the recorded provision for his family, and otherwise to extend or renew his interest in the Fund at any subsequent period, subject to the rules and conditions prescribed for observance in cases of original application for admission.

30. That all subscriptions are due and payable in advance on the first day of every month, for the current month. Non-payment of such subscription until midnight of the last day of such current month shall, in the event of the death of the subscriber, render void all claims of his family to benefit from the Fund; and non-payment for three months from the day on which subscription became due and payable as aforesaid, shall subject the subscriber to be struck off the Fund with forfeiture, in both cases, of all past payments.*

31. That so long as subscription money shall continue to be paid, whether by the party subscribing or any other, the interest of parties registered upon the books of the fund, shall be maintained.

32. That all monies or remittances received on account of Entrance Subscription by either the Secretary or the Accountant and Collector be immediately acknowledged in the Form G, to be countersigned by a Director.

33. That the Form of receipt H, be adopted by the Accountant and Collector for all monthly subscriptions paid to him direct, such receipt to be countersigned by the Secretary and a Director of the Fund.

34. That no receipt for subscription paid or acknowledgment for money received, be deemed valid unless it bears the signature of a Director in addition to that of the Secretary or the Accountant and Collector to the Fund.

35. That a valuation of the assets and liabilities of the Fund, both in the Widows' and Children's branches, shall be made annually by a competent Actuary.

36. That the surplus capital existing at the date of such valuation, shall form a Reserve Fund, to be held available, at the decision of the Subscribers, for any pecuniary emergency that may arise.

37. That the interest arising from such Reserve Fund, shall be available for reduction of subscriptions.

38. That such interest accruing annually, shall on the 1st of May in each year, be appropriated to the reduction of the monthly rates of subscription for the ensuing year; and that all Subscribers who shall on or before the 31st of April preceding, have completed five years consecutive payments according to Tables A, B and C, shall be entitled to share in the reduction.

39. That the ascertained surplus and the consequent rate of reduction to which qualified Subscribers will be entitled during the year, shall be published in the *Calcutta and Agra Gazette* and in two of the principal newspapers.

40. That before a party can be admitted to the benefits of the fund, the entrance certificate must be surrendered to the directors, and such other documents furnished, as may be deemed necessary to establish the fact of the subscriber's demise and the identity and existence of the parties interested.

* A dies either on the 1st or 30th of September, or on any day between the 1st and 30th September, leaving his subscription for September unpaid; in this case, his family reaps the benefit of the Fund after deduction of the subscription for September.

B dies on the 1st of October, say at 5 minutes after midnight; or on any day subsequent to this date, leaving his subscription for September unpaid. In this case, his family will have no claim on the fund.

A or B being alive, leaves his subscription for September unpaid up to the expiration of November following. In this case, he forfeits all claims and ceases to be a member of the Fund at midnight of the 30th November.

41. That incumbents on the Fund shall be paid their annuities in India at par, or in Europe at the fixed rate of 2 shillings to the rupee. It shall be imperative, however, on all widows, incumbents on the Fund, to furnish, half-yearly, a certificate from competent local authority or from two subscribers to the Fund, of existence and continued widowhood. (Form I.) A certificate of existence and, where necessary, of spinsterhood also, shall be furnished in the case of incumbents on the children's Fund. (Form J.)

42. That the annuities of children under the age of 18 shall be paid to their natural or constituted Guardians. In cases where there may be no Guardians, or where there may be uncertainty as to who are the proper Guardians, the Directors shall take due care at once to secure the Fund from loss and to provide that the annuity shall be applied to the benefit of the incumbent.

43. That in cases where incumbents are resident beyond sea, it will be necessary, in order to entitle the parties to draw their pensions, to furnish the Directors, half-yearly, with a certificate of existence signed by any competent authority of the place where they may be residing. A solemn declaration shall also be made by the incumbent, if a widow, that she continues the widow of the deceased Subscriber; and by a female child, if above the age of 14, that she is still unmarried. In the case of children below that age, their guardians shall obtain the prescribed certificate of their existence, and furnish, moreover, his own solemn declaration that they are alive.

44. That the pension to the widow of a deceased subscriber shall cease on her re-marriage, but from the date of her again becoming a widow, she will be re-admitted to her former pension. If her second husband shall be qualified to become a subscriber, he may subscribe for her in the same way in which he would be entitled to do, if she had no previous connection with the Fund, and in the event of his death, she will be entitled to the pension subscribed for by both her husbands. Provided, however, that the total amount of the annuities shall not exceed the maximum of Rs 150 per month.

45. That a widow shall within six months after her re-marriage, furnish the precise age of her second husband, if he be not or does not himself become a subscriber, and that she shall keep the Fund informed every year of the place of her residence.

46. That a General Meeting of Subscribers be held in the month of December of every year, or should this not be practicable, in the month of January following; the day to be publicly notified six weeks before the time appointed, in the *Calcutta and Agra Gazette* and in two of the principal newspapers.

47. That at these annual meetings, a report of the proceedings of the Directors be read, and that the books of the fund together with an abstract statement of the accounts and a list of subscribers and incumbents, be laid before the meeting.

48. That to qualify a subscriber to vote at general Meetings, or on questions submitted by circular, he must have paid up subscription for six months.

49. That it shall be competent to any twelve subscribers, duly qualified, to require the directors to call for a *Special General Meeting* of subscribers. Notice of such meeting to be given in the public papers, six weeks before the time appointed but it shall be essential to the validity of the decision of such meeting that not less than fourteen subscribers, resident in Calcutta, be present thereat, exclusive of the votes by proxy and such of the *Requestionists*, and the Directors, as may be present at the Meeting. The Proxy shall in all cases be a subscriber to the Fund and shall be present at the meeting, his appointment being notified to the Secretary before the meeting takes place.

50. That it shall be competent to the Directors to decide upon matters provided for by the existing rules; any party aggrieved by such decision, shall at liberty to appeal, through the Directors, to the general body of subscribers, or to a *Special general meeting* of subscribers constituted as above;

the decision, in either case, to be final and binding on the appellant and the Directors.

51. That every proposition for the enactment of a new rule, or for the amendment or abolition of an existing rule, and also every proposition involving any permanent or contingent expenditure (except advertising and printing charges) exceeding Rs. 50 per month or Rs. 600 per annum, shall be submitted by circular to the whole body of subscribers; and the adoption or rejection of every such proposition shall be determined by the majority of votes received within three months from the date of such circular.

BYE-LAWS.

1. That a Chairman and Deputy Chairman be elected by the Directors from among themselves.

2. That except in cases of emergency or in mere matters of form, no question shall be considered to have been disposed of, but by the votes of a majority of the Directors present at a regular meeting in which such question shall have been discussed.

3. That any Director absenting himself from the meetings of the Directors or two months, or leaving Calcutta without the intention of returning within two months, shall be considered to have vacated his seat in the Direction.

4. That the Directors appoint one of their body, turn by turn, to be countersigning Director for one month, and that a register be kept of whatever receipts or money acknowledgments he may authenticate, and that he see that all monies so acknowledged, are carried to the credit of the fund.

5. That the auditors shall report quarterly to the Directors on the state of the Fund and the date to which the books have been brought up and audited by them.

6. That an extract from the auditors' quarterly report shewing the state of the fund, shall be published in the *Calcutta and Agra Gazette*.

7. That the Directors may publish information respecting the fund whenever they consider it necessary; but that no individual member, nor the secretary nor the accountant and collector, shall be at liberty to do so without their previous sanction.

8. That the Directors shall obtain legal advice when deemed necessary.

9. That subscribers paying subscription by deductions from pay bills or office abstracts, must be careful to see that these deductions are entered prior to the bills or abstracts being forwarded to the pay department where such deductions will be duly recognized under the orders of Government conveyed in Mr. Secretary Prinsep's letter, dated 26th April, 1837.

10. That where subscription shall be stated to have been paid for a particular month, without any payment having been made for the month prior, such payment shall be credited to the month for which no payment has been made, and the subscription for the month professed to have been paid for, shall be demanded.

11. That application for admission to the fund be circulated to the Directors by the Secretary immediately on receipt thereof; and if sanctioned, the same be registered and the entrance certificate issued, without waiting for the stated meeting of the Directors.

12. That no registration upon the books of the fund be made without proof of payment of subscription money.

13. That Entrance Certificates be signed by all the Directors, but in case of the absence of any one or more of the Directors, a note to that effect shall be made on the certificate.

14. That in issuing Entrance Certificates, it be specified under the signature of the Accountant and Collector to the Fund, whether subscription money has been paid direct into the Fund or through the Government treasuries; in the latter case, the date of the receipt or certificate furnished, and by whom given, to be noted.

15. That a fresh Entrance Certificate shall be granted to a subscriber applying to enter the Fund upon re-marriage, the former Certificate being valid in regard to the children who may have been admitted with the deceased wife.

16. That on the issue of every Entrance Certificate, a registry fee of 5 Rs. be levied and carried to the credit of the Fund.

17. That the Forms K, L, M and N, be observed in making endorsements on the Entrance Certificates of Subscribers augmenting the annuities for their families, bringing on additional nominees, or reducing or cancelling the existing annuities.

18. That for every engrossment on the Entrance Certificate, a fee of one rupee be levied and carried to the credit of the Fund.

19. That the receipts for the payment of annuities to incumbents shall be according to Forms O, P and Q.

20. That a certificate of marriage having been duly solemnized, shall be considered sufficient for the purposes of the Fund.

FORM A.

To the Secretary, Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund.

Sir,

Calcutta

I request to be admitted a subscriber to the uncovenanted service family pension fund for the benefit of my _____ as per Statement, Medical Report and Affirmation enclosed, and I hereby promise and engage to submit to and abide by the rules and Bye-Laws of the Institution.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

185 . }

Applicant's Signature

NOTE. The Statement, Medical Report and Affirmation should bear even date, and the application should be forwarded within two days of that date, accompanied by the Entrance Subscription and Fee, and the certificates from the Friend to whom reference may be made respecting the applicants state of health and manner of living.

N. B.—Wilful omission or misrepresentation of any facts connected with the name, age, health, or constitution of the applicant, or with the name and age of the nominee, will involve the forfeiture of all claim on the Fund.

FORM B.

Application Statement of Mr _____ to be admitted a Subscriber to the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund.

Name & official designation of the Husband, & names of Wife and Children.	Place and date of Birth.		Age of each.		Amount of annuity (payable monthly) intended to be secured for the Widow and Children.	Proposed mode of paying (monthly) subscription, whether through the Department pay or otherwise.	Remarks.
	Place.	Date.	Years.	Months.			
			Vide Rule 17.				
					Vide Rules 15 and 10.	Vide Rule 30 & By-Law 9.	Vide Rules 22, 23, 25, & 28.

185 . }

(Applicant's Signature.)

This to be forwarded under a separate sealed cover.

FORM C.

Medical Report.

It is requested that to the following Queries, replies be furnished by a Medical gentleman in the Queen's or Company's Service, or by one in possession of a diploma under which he may legally practice. It is also requested that the document, when filled up and signed, may be returned to the applicant, under a sealed cover, to be forwarded to the Secretary. The replies and any other information contained in this Report, will of course be considered strictly private and confidential.

Queries.

1. Name the Applicant?
2. How long have you known him?
3. Have you attended him professionally?
4. What is your opinion of the general state of his health?
5. Have you had occasion to know or to hear that he is subject to any dangerous disease, or that he is predisposed to any hereditary disorder?
6. Has he, to the best of your knowledge, information or belief, been at any time afflicted with insanity, Apoplexy, rupture, gout, spitting of blood, habitual cough or other disease of the lungs, scrofula, dropsy, vertigo, palsy or any organic disease or infirmity whereby his constitution has been seriously impaired?
7. Are his habits sober?
8. Is there any circumstance within your knowledge connected with his health, with which the Directors ought to be acquainted?
9. Has he had any severe attack of illness within the last two years; if so, of what nature? and is there any predisposition to a return of such attacks?
10. Have you minutely questioned him on all points contained in the foregoing queries, and, on the whole, do you consider the application as having a fair prospect of attaining the usual limit of human life?

Replies.

*Signature of Medical Officer
and Official designation*

(if any.)

Dated at
this day of 185 . }

Vide Rule 18.

FORM D.

Affirmation.

I do hereby solemnly affirm and declare that I have this day presented myself for medical examination before that I have truly and faithfully answered all questions put to me by him; and that I have not wilfully or designedly concealed any circumstance relative to my health, habits or constitution.

I further affirm that I am not conscious that I labor under any serious physical disorder at present.

I also affirm and declare to the best of my knowledge and belief, that the contents of the annexed Statement (Form B.) as regards names and ages are true, and that my present place of abode is at

Affirmed in my presence
at this
day of 185 . }

Signature and Official designation.

Vide Rule 18

Magistrate or Director.

FROM E.

Reference to a Friend.

It is requested that the following *Queries*, replies be furnished by a *Friend* who is intimately acquainted with the applicant—a subscriber to the fund would be preferred. It is also requested that the document when filled up and signed, may be returned to the applicant under a sealed cover, or may be forwarded to the Secretary direct. The replies and any other information contained in this report, will be considered strictly private and confidential.

Queries.

1. How long have you been acquainted with Mr.

2. When did you see him last?—and are you in the habit of seeing him frequently?

3. Has Mr. at any time been afflicted with Insanity, fits, rupture, gout, spitting of blood, habitual cough or other disease of the lungs, scrofula, dropsy, vertigo, palsy or any other serious malady;—or is he liable to any such by hereditary pre-disposition?

4. Do you consider his present and general state of health to be good, and his habits and manner of living such as will not endanger it?

5. Is he sober and temperate?

6. Is there any other circumstance with which the directors ought to be made acquainted, to enable them to form a just estimate of the risk proposed?

Replies.

Dated at this day of 185 } Signature of the Friend
and whether he is a Subscriber to the Fund.

N. B. It is discretionary with the directors in cases in which they may deem such a course necessary, to make a direct reference or to call for a report from a second party acquainted with the applicant.

FORM F.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

Entrance Certificate.

Certified that Mr. has this day been admitted a Member of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund under the terms and conditions thereof, for the eventual benefit of the undernamed, and that his entrance subscription, for the month of
Rupees has been duly received by

Calcutta, 185 :

Accountant and Collector.

Names.	Age.		Where born.	Where resident.	Provision for Wife & Children.
	Years.	Months.			

All casualties, as well as marriage of children, must be communicated to the Secretary as they occur.

Registered as No.

Secretary.

Directors.

Received registry-fee Rs. 5

To FORM G.

SIR,

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your application, certificates, &c., which will be placed before the Directors without delay. I have also received the sum of Co.'s Rs. which I hold on your account pending the decision of the Directors.

Yours obediently,

*Uncovenanted Service
Family Pension Fund Office,* }
185 .

(Secretary or Acctt. and Collector.)
Director.

FORM H.

No. Co.'s Rs. being the amount
Received from Co.'s Rs. of his registered subscription to the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund, for the month of
Director. Secretary, Accountant & Collector
Dated

FORM I.

Form of half-yearly Certificate for Widows.

We do hereby certify that Mrs. widow of the late Mr.
is now in existence, and that we have personally seen her this
day. We do further declare that she is still in a state of widowhood.

Subscribers to the U. S. F. Pension Fund.

Dated

(or any competent local authority.)

FORM J.

Form of half-yearly Certificate for Children.

We do hereby certify that the children of the late Mr.
are in existence, and that we have personally seen them this
day. We do further certify that Miss. is still unmarried.

Two Subscribers to the U. S. F. Pension Fund.

Date

(or any competent local authority.)

FORM K.

Certified that an increased provision of Co.'s Rs. per month,
has this day been subscribed for his [wife or children] - within
named, by the within named under the rules and conditions of the
Fund.

By Order of the Directors,

Chairman.

Accountant & Collector.

Secretary.

FORM L.

[Additional] (child or children) registered since issue of the Certificate
and for whom provision is made according to the rules of the Fund.

Name. Date of birth. Date of admission. Amount of provision
per month.

By Order of the Directors.

Chairman.

Accountant & Collector,

Secretary.

FORM M.

Dated
Certified that the provision [or increased provision] of Rs. per month,
subscribed for by the within named for his [wife or children]
within [or above] named, has, at his request, been reduced
from this date to Rs. per month.

Chairman.

Accountant & Collector,

Secretary.

FORM N.

Dated

Certified that the provision [or increased provision] of Rs. per month
 subscribed for the within [or above] named has been cancelled
 from this date, at the request of the within named

Chairman.

Accountant & Collector.

Secretary.

FORM O.

For Widows and Orphans.

185 .

To the Directors of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund,

GENTLEMEN,

I hereby most solemnly declare, that I am in a state of widowhood, and
 entitled to the following pension for the month of last; on my own
 account, Co.'s Rs.

On account of my child viz:

born

Co.'s Rs.

Agreeably to Entrance Certificate No. dated signed by the
 Directors of the Institution established 11th April, 1837, to which my late
 husband was a subscriber.

Witness,

(On back)

185 .

I do hereby acknowledge to have received from the Directors of the Un-
 covenanted Service Family Pension Fund, Co.'s Rs. on my own account,
 and Co.'s Rs. on account of my within-mentioned child for the
 month of 185 .

Residing at No.

FORM P.

For Orphans by their guardian.

Co.'s Rs.

185 .

I do hereby acknowledge to have received from the Directors of the
 Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund the sum of Co.'s Rs. being the
 amount of pension for the month of last [at the rate of Co.'s Rs. per
 messum for each child] due to the undermentioned Orphans of the Fund to
 which their late father, Mr. was a subscriber for their benefit, in virtue
 of Entrance Certificate No. granted by the Directors of the Fund.

[Names of children in full and dates of birth.]

Guardian.

FORM Q.

For Orphans by themselves.

Co.'s Rs.

185 .

do hereby acknowledge to have received from the Directors of the
 Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund, Co.'s Rs. being the amount
 of pension at the rate of Co.'s Rs. for the month of
 last, as orphan of the above Institution to which late father, Mr.
 was a subscriber for benefit, in virtue of Entrance Certificate No.
 the Directors of the Fund.

CALCUTTA PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Registered under Act XLIII. 1850.

METCALFE HALL.

CONSTITUTION.

1. The Library is a Public Library of reference and circulation, open to all ranks and classes of the community.

2. The Property of the Library is vested in trustees, for the benefit of the Proprietors.

3. The books are circulated among subscribers as well as proprietors under rules hereinafter specified.

4. Upon all pecuniary questions, and questions relating to proprietary rights, each proprietor is entitled to one vote for every share held by him. Upon all questions which are not pecuniary or relating to proprietary rights, each subscriber of the 1st class and of one year's standing has one vote.

MANAGEMENT.

5. The management of the Library is entrusted to a Committee of three Curators, chosen yearly by the proprietors and subscribers of all classes, and each Curator by virtue of his office is entitled to a vote on pecuniary questions and questions relating to proprietary rights whether he himself is a proprietor or not.

6. The Curators for the time being are deemed to be the Trustees of the Calcutta Public Library, under Act XLIII of 1850. Any one of whom shall have authority to draw interest on the government securities and any two to sell and transfer or to pledge or assign the said government securities.

7. All accounts are to be audited annually or oftener if necessary by two auditors to be elected yearly for the purpose.

8. All proceedings of the Curators shall be entered in a book, which shall always be on the table of the Library, for the inspection of the proprietors and subscribers.

9. No resolution of the Curators, disposing of any funds of the Society exceeding in amount one thousand rupees, shall be carried into effect until the accounts have been on the table of the Library for the space of one week, nor, if a special meeting is required for considering any such resolution, until it is confirmed by the meeting.

10. The Curators have the power of suspending from his privileges any proprietor or subscriber, for gross misbehaviour, or breach of the rules or bye laws. In every such case, the Curators shall forthwith call a special meeting, to which the case must be reported.

11. The Curators have the power of making such bye-laws for the management of the Library consistent with the rules, as they may consider necessary, which shall be binding on the proprietors and subscribers, and all persons using the Library. The Curators have also the power of altering, or rescinding any such bye-laws. All such bye-laws or alterations are to be reported to the next General Meeting.

MEETINGS.

12. A meeting in the month of January in each year is to be called by advertisement by the Curators.

13. The Curators may call a special meeting at any time they think fit, giving not less than seven days' notice thereof, and they are bound to call such meeting, to be held within one month from the receipt of a requisition, signed by any five proprietors, or any ten proprietors and subscribers of the first class of one year's standing, expressing the objects for which the requisitionists require such meeting. If notice of such meeting shall not be given by such Curators, within one fortnight of the receipt of such requisition, any three proprietors may call the same, giving not less than seven days' notice thereof. No questions shall be discussed at any special meeting except those for which it is called.

PROPRIETORS.

14. A payment of Co.'s Rs. 500 constitutes a proprietor of the Library.

15. Proprietors may not have more than 10 shares each.

16 All shares of persons who became proprietors before the end of the year 1849, are transferable on payment of a fine of Co's. Rs. 100 for each share transferred.

17 The shares of proprietors admitted otherwise than by acquisition of a share which existed before the end of 1849, are a life interest only and are not transferable.

18. All transferable shares may be transferred on the death of the proprietors by authority of their legal executors or administrators either to the name of one of such executors or administrators, or to that of any other person on payment in either case of the customary fine of 100 Rupees by the transferee.

19 The shares of the proprietors, mentioned in rule 16 h, who leave India or die, which are not claimed, and the claimant's title thereto duly recognized by the Curators within five years from the time of such death or departure, at the end of such five years revert to the Library.

20 No share of a Proprietor can be transferred until the debts due by him are paid in full.

SUBSCRIBERS

21. First class subscribers pay Co's. Rs. 6 every month.

22. Second „ „ „ „ „ 4 „ „ „

23 Third „ „ „ „ „ 2 „ „ „

24. Fourth „ „ „ „ „ 1 „ „ „

25. Any subscriber may become a proprietor upon making up his contribution to Co's Rs 500, with interest at 5 per cent. per annum from the time of commencing his subscription. In calculating this sum, no interest is to be credited to the subscriber on his monthly payments *

26. Parties ceasing to be subscribers, but afterwards re-admitted, will receive no credit for the amount of their previous subscriptions, in calculating the amount they may have to pay for the purchase of a share under rule 15th. But this rule is not to take effect as to intermissions of subscriptions before the 1st Ap il 1849

27 All subscriptions are collected in advance, and become due on the 1st day of every month.

28. No subscriber, failing for one month to pay his subscription, is allowed to take books from the Library, without satisfactory cause shown to the Curators

29 Subscriptions are not received for broken parts of a month, and are held to run as from the first of the month in which the subscribers are enrolled.

30 Subscribers quitting Calcutta, or residing in Calcutta, and wishing to withdraw their subscription, are to make known their intention in writing to the Curators, and are liable for their subscription until their intention is so made known by them whether they take out any books or not or whether the issue of books has been suspended.

31. Subscribers desirous to discontinue their subscription, must give notice to the Librarian before the 1st day of the month: when notice is given after the 1st day of the month, they will be charged for the whole month in which such notice is given.

32. In order to prevent the accumulation of doubtful claims, the Librarian shall be at liberty to keep in suspense and with the leave of the Curators remove from the list the names of such subscribers as may be known to have left Calcutta without notice or may not have been heard of for more than a month, or who do not pay up their subscription on demand.

33. All subscribers who are in arrear for more than a month and do not pay up on demand are liable to be immediately sued for the amount due

34. The names of all defaulters shall be printed in the annual report, with the amount due from them.

35. Persons ceasing to be subscribers whilst in arrear and wishing to be readmitted shall pay the amount due by them, the Curators having the option of resitting the claim in part or wholly with reference to the merits of the case.

* Shares so acquired, are not transferable under rule 17.

36. Persons wishing to subscribe to the Library must sign the following declaration in a book kept in the Library Rooms for the purpose, on receiving a copy of the Rules.

"I hereby acknowledge to have received from the Calcutta Public Library a copy of its printed Rules and Bye-laws on the date attached to my name subscribed below, and I hereby agree to hold myself bound by the said rules and Bye-laws."

37. Defaulters forfeit the privilege of admission to the Library and News-Rooms, but may be re-admitted by the Curators on special and satisfactory causes assigned.

LIBRARY AND READING ROOMS.

38. The News-Rooms shall be open from sunrise to sunset, and the Library from 9 A. M. till sunset daily, except on Sundays, Christmas Day and Good Friday, and also except on the following holidays, viz:

8 days at the time of.. .. .	Doorga Poonjah.
1 day.. .. .	Seraswati Poonjah.
1 day.. .. .	New Year's Day.
1 day.. .. .	Queen's Birth Day.

and any other day on which the Library shall be closed by direction of the Curators, of which a week's notice shall be given.*

39. The proprietors and subscribers are not entitled to have in their possession, or take at a time, more than the following sets of books

New Work New Periodical Old Books
No of Sets or Serial No. of Sets.

Proprietors and 1st class Subscribers..... 1 2 4

(or 3 instead of a new work.)

2nd class ,, 1 1 3

(or 2 instead of a new work.)

3rd class ,, 0 0 2

4th class ,, 0 0 1

Any proprietor or subscriber having more old books than he is entitled to, to have no new books or new periodicals until he returns the sets in excess on application.

40. When fresh works are taken out sent, the works in the possession of the members are liable to be called for: any number of books sent to a member above those he is entitled to, is distinctly understood to be a provisional accommodation, reclaimable at the discretion of the Curators but in no case shall it exceed double the quantity to which a member is entitled to at one time without special leave of the Curators.

41. Any works comprised in one volume, and in general, the works of any one author, or set of authors published together, shall be accounted a set of works; provided that in voluminous works the Curators shall have power, in their discretion, to limit the number of volumes which shall be taken out at one time.

42. Books which have been published for less than 12 months are to be considered new.

43. Proprietors and subscribers taking out books are entitled to keep them for the following periods, exclusive of the day of delivery, subject to such modification as may be, from time to time, deemed needful by the Curators.

Periodicals,	{ Quarterly.. .. .	4 days.	
	{ Month'y.. .. .	2 days.	
Novels,	{ 8vo. exceeding 50 pages,	1 week	
	{ post 8vo. not exceeding 500 pages,	3 days	
	{ 12mo. ditto,	2 days	
Other works on Literature or Science;	{ folio	45 days	Per Volume.
	{ 4to.	1. month	
	{ 8vo.	15 days	

* Resolution passed at a special meeting held on the 21st February 1851.

That the Curators be requested to take the necessary steps to keep the Calcutta Public Library open on all native holidays either by increasing the establishment or by a liberal extra allowance to the present establishment for their attendance on such days.

44. Any person, not returning after due notice any book or books within the times limited by the Library Rules, can have no other book delivered to him. He becomes also liable for and will be charged the cost of a complete copy of the work or works so detained by him to be purchased in such case for the accommodation of other members; and in default of payment will have his privileges as a proprietor or subscriber suspended.

45. The following books shall not be circulated without special leave of the Curators.

1. Encyclopædias.
2. Dictionaries.
3. Regulations and Act of Government.
4. Valuable Illustrated Books.
5. Rare and Scarce Books difficult of replacement.

The number of plates in every valuable illustrated work is to be counted and written on its title page and a special receipt of the number of plates to be taken in the event of the work being lent out.

46. Any proprietor or subscriber, taking away books without giving notice to the Librarian, shall pay a fine of five Rupees for each volume so taken.

47. All books shall be returned direct to the Library, and none are to be sent by one proprietor or subscriber to another; any person receiving a book otherwise than from the Library, shall be deemed to have taken it away without notice.

48. All claims for Books Catalogues, Library Books, &c. shall be realized by legal means if not paid on application and all parties allowing such claims to remain unpaid will be treated as defaulters.

PURCHASE OF BOOKS.

49. A Committee of Selection, consisting of the Curators and three proprietors, or first class subscribers, chosen by the Curators, subject to the approval of the general meeting, shall be appointed, to whom all recommendations for the purchase of books are to be referred.

RULES.

50. The foregoing rules are Fundamental Rules of the Institution, and can be altered only at the General Annual Meetings, or at a Special Meeting called for that purpose by public advertisement, in some one or more of the daily newspapers in Calcutta, with not less than seven days' notice, and in which shall be expressed the object of the proposed alterations.

BYE-LAWS.

1. Every person desirous of reading in the Library, and not being a proprietor or subscriber, must apply to the Librarian, with a letter of introduction from a proprietor or subscriber, or any respectable house-holder of Calcutta, on which he will receive a ticket, entitling him to read in the Library.

2. Smoking in the Library rooms is strictly prohibited.

3. The circulation of books shall begin at 9 o'clock A. M.

4. All works as received shall be entered in the Library Catalogue, and shall not be sent out of the Library until so entered.

5. All books shall be put into paper covers (if time permit) before being circulated, on which shall be written the number of days allowed for their perusal.

6. All new works, as received, shall be entered in a book to be entitled the Privilege Book, and such works shall be issuable to proprietors and subscribers, who put their names under the respective entries, according to the order in which they put down their respective names. Proprietors and first class Subscribers, who put down their names within a month of the date of the receipt of such new works, are allowed to take out such new works before any subscriber of a lower class; but this rule is not to stop the circulation of books among the other proprietors and subscribers, while any such proprietor or first class subscriber has in his possession, any other new work.

7. Orders for new books are not to be registered before the receipt of the invoice.

8. Large orders, sent with a view to guide the Librarian in the selection of books, are not to be registered in the *Privilege Book*, unless they are accompanied with a request to that effect; and in no case will an order be registered for a greater number of sets than the party sending the order is entitled to have at one time.

9. Orders for books that may not be available are not to be registered, unless they are accompanied with a request to that effect.

10. Every application for books is to be accompanied by the member's *Library Book*, in the first page of which his name is to be entered by himself; in the absence of such *Library Book* no written orders for books will be attended to.

11. Members taking out books personally will have to acknowledge the entries of them in the *Library Day Book*. Such books, as well as those sent out to order, are to be entered in the *Library Books*, when they next come to hand.

12. The 1st, 2nd and 4th columns of the *Library Book* are to be filled up by the Librarian or one of his Assistants, and the 3rd by the members themselves. Such entries to be deemed as receipts for books delivered and returned, unless excepted against by the members or the Librarian within two days after the date of entries.

13. The *Library Books* are to be in the custody of the members, and to be left with the Librarian annually in December, for a reasonable period, for the adjustment of the accounts.

14. The price of each copy of the *Library Books* is to be 4 annas, and on the cover thereof the following words are to be printed:

LIBRARY BOOK, Cash 4 Annas.

15. Proprietors and subscribers will have books sent to them as they may direct, at their expense and risk. They are to pay also any charge approved by the Curators in sending for books taken by them and not duly returned.

16. Books are sent to any part of Calcutta and any place within 16 miles of Calcutta, and also to Chinsurah and Hooghly.

17. Newspapers, unless bound up, are not to be circulated.

18. The Curators shall have power to withdraw from circulation, any book at their discretion.

19. No person shall be entitled to take any books out of the Library, until he shall have discharged all claims against him on behalf of the Library.

20. Any book found, on return to the Library, to be damaged, shall be withdrawn from circulation until examined by the Curators, and the particular imperfection shall be notified in a conspicuous part of the book before it is issuable; the person in whose custody the book was when such damage occurred, shall be answerable to the Curators for the sum they may determine to be necessary to repair or replace the same.

21. When any fine has been incurred by any person who has taken out books, notice thereof shall be given to him by the Librarian; and no more books are to be issued to him until it is paid.

22. Proprietors, subscribers, and readers are prohibited from writing or making notes, in any of the books belonging to the Library.

23. Any person infringing the 22d Bye-law shall pay a fine of one rupee for every note or mark so made, or in the option of the Curators may be required to take the marked book and provide another copy for the use of the Library at his own expense.

PROPOSAL BOOK.

24. A proposal book is to be kept on the Library table; any person whether he is a proprietor or subscriber or not, is at liberty to insert in it the title of any work he may recommend for purchase, specifying, when known, the price and best edition.

Library Rooms, 7th April 1853.

Notice.—It having been brought to the notice of the Curators of the Calcutta Public Library that the difficulty of obtaining the perusal of new works is a matter of very general complaint, they have carefully examined into the causes of this dissatisfaction, and having arrived at the conclusion that it is attributable to the non-observance of the Rules which have been framed for the management of the Library, they now announce to the members generally their intention of enforcing a stricter observance of those Rules in future.

2. The Curators feel confident that this will curtail none of the legitimate advantages which the members now enjoy, while it will promote an extended and more rapid circulation of those works which are in general request.

3. With reference to new works, for which the demand is necessarily very great, the Curators intend to use the discretion vested in them by Rule 40, and on the day following that on which (according to Rule 43) the return of a new book or periodical is due, a printed letter, notifying the fact, will be sent to the member having the same, and no other work will be issued to him until that in question is returned.

4. The Curators do not think it necessary to enforce the provisions of Rule 43 as regards old works (viz. those which have been published more than 12 months) but members will be expected to return books of either class when applied for, and Rule 44 will be strictly enforced.

5. For the same reason, and to protect the Library from the loss which has frequently occurred in consequence of parties dying or leaving the country without returning the books in their possession, no member will be permitted to have more books at one time than the number allowed under Rule 39.

6. The Librarian has also been directed to adhere closely to the provisions of Bye-Laws 6, 7 and 8.

7. The Rule (43) which prescribes the period during which members are entitled to keep books has been modified as follows;

Inclusive of the day of delivery.

* New Periodicals..	{	Quarterly,....	5 days.	} (* i. e. the latest which have been received.)
		Monthly,.....	3 days.	
Novels.....	{	New,.....	3 days per vol.	
		Old,.....	5 days dit'o.	
Other works....	{	New,.....	1 week per vol.	
		Old,.....	15 days dit'o.	

Library Rooms, 13th September, 1853.

POSTSCRIPT TO THE APPENDIX..

EAST INDIA COMPANY'S NEW CHARTER

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ANNO DECIMO SEXTO & DECIMO SEPTIMO VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

CAP. XCV.

An Act to provide for the Government of *India*.

[20th August, 1853.]

WHEREAS by an act passed in the session of parliament holden in the third and fourth years of King William the fourth, intituled *an act for effecting an arrangement with the East India Company, and for the better Government of His Majesty's Indian Territories till the thirtieth day of April one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four* the territories therein mentioned were continued under the government of the East India Company until the thirtieth day of April one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, with the powers and subject to the superintendence, direction, and control therein mentioned; and the property and rights in the said act mentioned were continued in the possession of the said company in trust for the crown for the service of the said government: and whereas it is expedient to provide for the government of the territories now in the possession and under the government of the said company after the expiration of the term limited by the said act: Be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lord's spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

I. Until parliament shall otherwise provide, all the territories now in the possession and under the government of the East India Company shall continue under such government in trust for her majesty, her heirs and successors, with and under the powers and restrictions, and subject to the superintendence, direction, and control now by law applicable to such government, and subject also to the provisions of this act; and all the provisions now in force of the said act of the third and fourth year of King

William the fourth, and all other enactments whatsoever now in force with relation to the said company and government and territories respectively, shall, save so far as the same are altered by or are repugnant to this act, continue in force after the said thirtieth day of April one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, as if the said term had not expired; and no appointments, arrangements, or acts made or done under the provisions and enactments hereby continued, shall, by reason only of the expiration of the said term, cease or be affected:

Until parliament shall otherwise provide the British territory in India to be continued under the government of the company, subject to the provisions of this act.

After the second Wednesday in April 1854, there shall be eighteen directors of the company. &c.

II. From and after the *Wednesday* in the month of *April* one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, there shall eighteen directors and no more of the said company, to be from time to time appointed and elected as herein-after mentioned; and such directors, or any ten or more of them, shall be and shall be called a court of directors, and such directors and court of directors respectively shall have the same powers and privileges as the directors and court of directors of the said company now have, save so far as such powers and privileges are altered by this act; and in every case where the presence, signature, consent, or concurrence of thirteen directors of the said company, or of any greater number of such directors, is now requisite, the presence, signature, consent, or concurrence (as the case may be) of ten directors under this act, shall be sufficient; and in all despatches and written documents proceeding from the said court of directors the signature of the chairman and deputy chairman and of the senior member of the said court, or of any two of them, countersigned by the secretary or deputy secretary for the time being of the said company, shall be sufficient in lieu of the signature of the majority of the said directors.

Her Majesty to appoint three of the first directors for two, four, and six years.

Directors appointed by her majesty to be persons who shall have served ten years in India.

III. It shall be lawful for her majesty, by warrant under the royal sign manual, at any time before the said second *Wednesday* in *April* one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, to appoint three persons to be, from the said second *Wednesday* in *April* one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, directors of the said company, under this act, and one of such persons shall be appointed to be a director for the term of two years, one other for the term of four years, and one other for the term of six years; and every director to be so appointed, and every other director to be appointed by her majesty under the provisions herein contained, shall be a person who shall have been for ten years at the least in the service of the crown in *India*, or in the service of the said company there.

The present directors and the directors out by rotation, to appoint from their own body fifteen of the first directors under this act, five for two years, five for four years, and five for six years.

IV. On the second *Wednesday* in the month of *March* one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four the present directors of the said company, or such of them as may then remain in office, and the persons, or survivors of the persons, heretofore directors of the said company, who in the month of *April* one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three ceased to be such directors by the expiration of the term for which they were elected, or the major part of the said directors and persons, shall, from among the said directors and persons heretofore directors as aforesaid, appoint fifteen persons to be, with the three persons to be appointed by her majesty, the first directors of the said company under this act from the said second *Wednesday* in *April* one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four; and of such fifteen persons five shall be appointed for the term of two years, five others for the term of four years, and the remaining five for the term of six years; and for the purposes of such appointments aforesaid, as well the said persons heretofore directors, as the said present directors remaining in office, shall meet and act together as a court of directors of the said company on the said second *Wednesday* in *March*, and the names of the directors who shall be appointed at such court, together with the respective terms for which they are appointed, shall be certified to the board of commissioners for the affairs of *India*, under the seal of the said company.

Upon the happening of casual vacancies, number of directors appointed by the crown to be increased to six, those not so appointed to be reduced to twelve.

V. To the intent that the number of the directors of the said company to be appointed by her majesty under this act be increased to six, and the number of other directors reduced to twelve, it shall be lawful for her majesty, upon the first, second, and third vacancy respectively among the directors under this act not appointed by her majesty which may happen otherwise than by the expiration of the term of years for which a director may have been appointed or elected, to appoint by warrant as aforesaid a person to be a director of the said company to fill each of such vacancies.

Vacancies among directors how to be filled up.

VI. Every vacancy happening from time to time in the office of any director who shall have been appointed by her majesty under any provision herein contained shall be filled up by her majesty by warrant under the royal sign manual; and, subject to the provisions herein contained for increasing the number of directors to be appointed by her majesty, every vacancy among the directors not appointed by her majesty shall be filled up by general court of the said company, in the manner in which directors are now elected.

Ordinary term of office of directors to be six years, and directors re-eligible.

VII. Every director appointed by her majesty or elected by the said general court to fill a vacancy occasioned by the expiration of the term of office of a director shall be appointed or elected for the term of six years; and every director appointed by her majesty or elected by the said general court to supply the place of any director whose office shall have become void otherwise than by the expiration of his term of office, shall be appointed or elected for the remainder of the term of office of such last-mentioned director; and every person who shall, or but for re-appointment or re-election would, cease to be a director by the expiration of his term of office, shall be capable of being forthwith re-appointed or of being re-elected at the election holden on the day of the expiration of such term.

Term of office of directors to expire, and biennial elections to be holden on the second Wednesday in April.

VIII. The terms of two years, four years, and six years respectively, for which the directors first appointed under this act shall be appointed, shall be taken to expire at the end of the day on the second *Wednesday* in the month of *April* in the second, fourth, and sixth years, respectively after the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and the term of office of every person appointed or elected to supply a vacancy upon the expiration of any term shall be taken to expire at the end of the day on the second *Wednesday* in *April* in the sixth following year; and it shall be lawful for her majesty from time to time, upon or after the expiration of the term of office of any director or directors appointed by her majesty by warrant under the royal sign manual, to appoint or re-appoint a person or persons to fill such vacancy or vacancies; and biennial elections shall be holden on the second *Wednesday* of the month of *April* in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and in every alternate year for filling up such vacancies among the directors by the expiration of any term of office as the general courts of the said company may be authorized to fill up, and all the provisions applicable to the general annual and other elections of directors by the said general court shall be applicable to the biennial and other elections of directors by such general court under this act, so far as circumstances will admit.

Six of the directors not appointed by the crown to be persons who shall have served

IX. Of the fifteen directors first appointed under this act by the present directors and persons heretofore directors of the said company, six shall be persons who shall have resided for ten years at the least in *India*; and

ten years in India. all such vacancies happening from time to time in the offices of any of the six directors so qualified as the general court may be authorized to fill up shall be filled up by persons qualified in like manner; and in case by the vacancies among the directors not appointed by her majesty, which her majesty is authorized to fill up, or any of such vacancies, the number of directors so qualified as aforesaid (exclusive of those appointed by her majesty) be reduced below six, every person thereafter elected by the general court to be a director upon any vacancy, except any of the directors first appointed under this act who may be elected at the expiration of their term of office, shall be a person qualified in like manner until the number of directors so qualified, exclusive of those appointed by the crown, be restored to six, and every casual vacancy thenceforth happening among such six directors so qualified shall be filled up by the election of a person qualified in like manner; and when at the time of any biennial election thereafter of directors by the general court the number of the directors for the time being who shall have resided for such time in *India*, exclusive of any such directors whose term of office may expire with the day of the election, and of the directors appointed by the crown, is less than six, the directors to be then elected, or so many of such directors as may be necessary for making up the number of directors who shall have resided for such time in *India* to six, shall be a person or persons, who shall have resided for such time in *India*.

Qualification of a director as respects the possession of East Indian stock;

qualified to be chosen or appointed and to continue a director of the said company, under this act, who shall have in his own name and in his own right and to his own use one thousand pounds or more in the capital stock of the said company; and all enactments and all provisions of any charter or byelaw having reference to the qualification of a director shall be construed as if the said sum of one thousand pounds were substituted therein, and in the said charter of King *William* the third, for the sum of two thousand pounds; and in the case of any such director appointed by her majesty, it shall be sufficient if, before he shall act as such director, he shall have such qualification in the said capital stock as is required under this act, although he may not have the same at the time of his appointment; and every person who shall be hereafter elected or appointed a director of the said company shall, before he shall act as such director, make the following declaration:

Director before acting to make a declaration.

'I A. B. do declare, that the sum of one thousand pounds now standing in my name of the stock of the East India Company belongs to me in my own right and not in trust for any other person or persons whatsoever.'

Directors appointed by her majesty may sit in parliament.

so appointed shall be subject to be removed by the general court of the said company; but it shall be lawful for her majesty, if she shall think fit, to remove any such director for inability or misbehaviour.

The authority of the present directors to cease on the second Wednesday of April 1844.

X. Notwithstanding the provision of the charter of the tenth year of King *William* the third, any person shall be deemed, so far as respects the possession of stock or the said company, to be qualified to be chosen or appointed and to continue a director of the said company, under this act, who shall have in his own name and in his own right and to his own use one thousand pounds or more in the capital stock of the said company; and all enactments and all provisions of any charter or byelaw having reference to the qualification of a director shall be construed as if the said sum of one thousand pounds were substituted therein, and in the said charter of King *William* the third, for the sum of two thousand pounds; and in the case of any such director appointed by her majesty, it shall be sufficient if, before he shall act as such director, he shall have such qualification in the said capital stock as is required under this act, although he may not have the same at the time of his appointment; and every person who shall be hereafter elected or appointed a director of the said company shall, before he shall act as such director, make the following declaration:

XI. No person appointed by her majesty to be a director under this act shall, by reason of such appointment, be incapable of being elected, or sitting or voting in parliament; and no such director

XII. From and after the second *Wednesday* of the said month of *April* one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, all such of the present directors of the said company as shall not have been appointed to be directors under this act shall cease

to be directors of such company; and no vacancy which shall happen in the meantime in the office of any of the said present directors shall be filled up; and notwithstanding any such vacancies, such of the said present directors as for the time being may remain in office, or the majority of them, shall, until the commencement of the term of office of the first directors under this act, have and exercise all the powers by law vested in the directors of the said company; and in every case where the presence, signatures, consent, or concurrence of thirteen directors of the said company or of any greater number of such directors is now requisite, the presence, signature, consent, or concurrence (as the case may be) of the majority of such of the said directors as for the time being may remain in office shall be sufficient.

XIII. Every person who shall hereafter be appointed or elected a director of the said company shall, before he shall act in that office, take the following oath, instead of the oath now appointed to be taken by a director; that is to say.

'I A. B. do swear, that I will be faithful to her majesty Queen Victoria, and will to the best of my ability perform the duty assigned to me as a director of the East India Company in the administration of the government of India in trust for the crown.

So help me God.

XIV. If at any general court of the said company, after the transaction of such business as by any act of parliament or any byelaw of the said company may be required to be transacted at such court, the number of proprietors assembled and qualified to vote exclusively of any directors then present, shall not amount to twenty, it shall be lawful for the chairman of the said court, and he is hereby required upon the fact of the number of proprietors so assembled not amounting to twenty being brought to his notice, to declare the court adjourned without putting the question.

XV. The provisions of the said act of the third and fourth years of King William the fourth, relating to the division of the presidency of *Fort William* in *Bengal* into two presidencies, and to the measures consequent thereupon, which have been suspended under the authority of the act of the session holden in the fifth and sixth years of King William the fourth, chapter fifty-two, shall remain suspended until the court of directors, under the direction and control of the board of commissioners for the affairs of *India*, shall otherwise direct; and during the continuance of such suspension the provisions of such last-mentioned act, authorizing the appointment of a lieutenant governor for the North-western Provinces, then under the government of the presidency of *Fort William* in *Bengal*, and the appointments and arrangements made thereunder, shall remain in full force.

XVI. It shall be lawful for the said court of directors, under such direction and control as aforesaid, if and when they think fit, at any time after the passing of this act, to declare that the governor general of *India* shall not be governor of the presidency of *Fort William* in *Bengal*, but that a separate governor shall be appointed for such presidency, and in such case a separate governor shall be from time to time appointed for such presidency accordingly, in manner provided by the said act of the third and fourth years of King William the fourth, in the case of vacancies happening in the offices of the governors of the presidencies of *Fort Saint George* and *Bombay*; and from and after the appointment of such governor, the power by the said act vested in the governor general of *India* of appointing a deputy governor of the said presidency of *Fort William* in *Bengal*

Directors before acting to take the oath herein named.

Quorum of general courts of the company.

The provisions of 3 & 4 W. 4. c. 83 for creating a presidency of *Agia*, which has been superseded by 5 & 6 W. 4. c. 52, to remain so until the same be revoked.

A separate governor may be appointed for the presidency of *Bengal*;

in the want time a lieutenant governor may be appointed.

shall cease; and unless and until a separate governor of such presidency shall be constituted as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the court of directors, under such direction and control as aforesaid, if and when they think fit, at any time after the passing of this act, to authorize and direct the governor general of *India* in council to appoint from time to time any servant of the said company who shall have been ten years in their service in *India*, to the office of lieutenant governor of such part of the territories under the presidency of *Fort William* in *Bengal* as for the time being may not be under the lieutenant governor of the said north-western provinces, and to declare and limit the extent of the authority of the lieutenant governor to be so appointed.

Power to directors to create one new presidency or to authorize governor general to appoint a new lieutenant governorship.

XVII. It shall be lawful for the court of directors of the said company, under such direction and control, if and when they think fit, to constitute one new presidency within the territories subject for the time being to the government of the said company, and to declare and appoint what part of such territories shall be subject to the government of such new presidency; and unless and until such new presidency be constituted as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the said court of directors, under such direction and control as aforesaid, if and when they think fit, to authorize (in addition to such appointments as are herein before authorized to be continued and made for the territories now and heretofore under the said presidency of *Fort William*) the appointment by the said governor general in council of a lieutenant governor for any part of the territories for the time being subject to the government of the said company, and to declare for what part of the said territories such lieutenant governor shall be appointed, and the extent of his authority, and from time to time to revoke or alter any such declaration.

Power to alter from time to time the limits of presidencies and lieutenant governorships.

XVIII. It shall be lawful for the said court of directors, under such direction and control as aforesaid, from time to time to declare and appoint what part or parts of the territories for the time being subject to the government of the said company shall be or continue subject to each of the presidencies and lieutenant governorships for the time being subsisting in such territories, and to make such distribution and arrangement or new distribution and arrangement of such territories into or among such presidencies and lieutenant governorships as to the said court of directors, under such direction and control as aforesaid, may seem expedient.

The enactments now existing in such presidencies to extend to new presidencies.

XIX. The provisions of the said act of the third and fourth years of King *William* the fourth, as amended by this act, and all other provisions now in force for the administration of the executive government of the presidencies of *Fort Saint George* and *Bombay* respectively, and authorizing the revocation and suspension of the appointment of councils and the reduction of the number of councillors in such presidencies respectively, and as to the powers, duties, functions, and immunities of the governors of such presidencies respectively, and of such governors in their respective councils, and concerning or applicable to the appointment and provisional appointment of governors and members of council of the said presidencies respectively on vacancies, and otherwise providing for vacancies in the office of any such governor, and concerning the removal and dismissal of such governors and members of council, and the revocation of appointments and provisional appointments of governors and members of council of such presidencies, and concerning the salaries and emoluments of such governors and members of council, shall extend and be applicable in like manner to and in the case of any new presidency

to be established as aforesaid under this act, and also to and in the case of the presidency of *Agra*, in case the same be constituted under the provisions of the said act of the third and fourth years of King *William* the fourth; and the said provisions concerning appointments of governors and members of council on vacancies, as amended by this act, shall extend and be applicable to and for the first appointment of a governor and members of council of such new presidency and the presidency of *Agra* aforesaid.

All appointments of members of council to be subject to the approbation of her majesty.

Provision of 3 & 4 W. 4 c. 85 excluding the fourth ordinary member of council from certain meetings repealed.

XX. Every appointment by the court of directors of any ordinary member of the council of *India*, or of any member of the council of any presidency in *India*, shall be subject to the approbation of her majesty, to be signified under her royal sign manual, countersigned by the president of the board of commissioners for the affairs of *India*.

XXI. So much of the said act of the third and fourth years of King *William* the fourth as provides that the fourth ordinary member of the council of *India* shall not be entitled to sit or vote in the said council, except at meetings thereof for making laws and regulations, shall be repealed.

Legislative councillors added to the council of *India* for making laws and regulations.

XXII. For the better exercise of the powers of making laws and regulations, now vested in the governor general of *India* in council, the several persons herein-after mentioned shall, in addition to and together with such governor general and the members of the said council, under the said act of the third and fourth years of King *William* the fourth, be members of the said council of *India* for and in relation to the exercise of all such powers of making laws and regulations as aforesaid, and shall be distinguished as legislative councillors thereof; (that is to say,)

One member for each presidency and lieutenant governorship for the time being established in the said territories, to be appointed from time to time by the governor of such presidency and the lieutenant governor of such lieutenant governorship respectively, from among the persons having been or being at the time of their appointment in the civil service of such company with such presidency or lieutenant governorship, and who shall have been ten years in the service of the said company:

The chief justice of the supreme court of judicature at *Fort William* in *Bengal*, or the chief justice or chief judge of any court of judicature hereafter to be constituted in the said territories to or in which the powers of such supreme court may be transferred or vested:

One of the other judges of such supreme court, or one of the judges appointed by her majesty of any such future court as aforesaid, to be named by the said governor general:

And it shall be lawful for the court of directors, if they think it expedient under the direction and control of the board of commissioners for the affairs of *India*, to authorize and direct the governor general of *India* to appoint from time to time, in addition to such legislative councillors as aforesaid, two persons to be selected by the said governor general, having

Legislative councillors to vote only at meetings for making laws and regulations.

been ten years in the service of the company to be legislative councillors of the said council under this act: Provided always, that the legislative councillors added to the council of *India* by or under this act shall not be entitled to sit or vote in the said council, except at meetings thereof for making laws and regulations.

Appointment of a vice president of council to preside at meetings in absence of governor general; Quorum for legislative business.

XXIII. It shall be lawful for such governor general to appoint any member of the said council to be vice president thereof at meetings of the said council for making laws and regulations, who shall preside therein at such meetings in the absence of such governor general, and in the absence of such vice president the senior ordinary member of the council of *India* there present shall preside therein; and the powers of making laws or regulations vested in the said governor general in council shall be exercised only at meetings of the said council, at which such governor general or vice president or some ordinary member of council, and six or more members of the said council, shall be assembled, the chief justice or chief judge, or such other judge of the supreme court or such other court as aforesaid, or the fourth ordinary member of the said council of *India*, being one, and in every case of difference of opinion at meetings of the said council for making laws and regulations, where there shall be an equality of voices, the governor general, or in his absence the vice president, and in the absence of the governor general and vice president such senior ordinary member of council there present and presiding, shall have two votes or the casting vote.

Governor general's assent to be requisite to the validity of laws.

XXIV. Provided always, that no law or regulation made by the said council shall have force or be promulgated until the same has been assented to by the said governor general, whether he shall or shall not have been present in council at the making thereof.

Time for meeting of council with new legislative councillors to be fixed by governor general by proclamation.

XXV. Provided also, that the said governor general shall by proclamation appoint a time, not being later than six months from the commencement of this act, for the first meeting of the said council of *India* for making laws and regulations under this act, and summon thereto as well the legislative councillor appointed by and under this act as the other members of such council; and until such first meeting the powers now vested in the said governor general of *India* in council of making laws and regulations shall and may be exercised in like manner and by the same members as before the passing of this act.

No law or regulation of governor general in council invalid by reason of the same affecting any prerogative of the crown.

XXVI. No law or regulation made by the governor general in council shall be invalid by reason only that the same affects any prerogative of the crown, provided such law or regulation shall have received the previous sanction of the crown, signified under the royal sign manual of her majesty, countersigned by the president of the board of commissioners for the affairs of *India*.

All fines, penalties, &c. to belong to the East India Company.

XXVII. All fines and penalties incurred by the sentence or order of any court of justice within the territories under the government of the *East India Company*, and all forfeitures for crimes of any real or personal estate within the said territories, and all real and personal estate within the said territories escheating or lapsing for want of an heir or successor, and all property within the said territories devolving as *Bona vacantia* for want of a rightful owner, shall (as part of the revenues of *India*) belong to the *East India Company* in trust for her majesty for the service of the government of *India*; provided also, that the governor general in council, and any other person or persons who may be authorized by any act passed in that behalf by the governor general in council, shall have power (in cases where the same may appear suitable and proper) to make any grant or disposition of any property so accruing by forfeiture, escheat, or otherwise to or in favour of any relative or connexion of the person from whom the same shall have accrued, or to or in favour of any other person or persons.

Recital of provisions of 3 & 4 W. 4. c. 85. as to appointment of Indian law commissioners.

XXVIII. And whereas by the said act of the third and fourth years of King William the fourth it was provided, that commissioners to be appointed thereunder, and to be styled the *Indian law commissioners*, should inquire into the jurisdiction, powers, and rules of the existing courts of justice and police establishments in the said territories, and all existing forms of judicial procedure, and into the nature and operation of all laws, whether civil or criminal, written or customary, prevailing and in force in any part of the said territories, and should from time to time make reports, in which they should fully set forth the result of their inquiries, and should from time to time suggest such alterations as might in their opinion be beneficially made in the said courts of justice and police establishments, forms of judicial procedure, and laws, due regard being had to the distinction of castes, difference of religion, and the manners and opinions prevailing among different races and in different parts of the said territories: and whereas the *Indian law commissioners* from time to time appointed under the said act have, in a series of reports, recommended extensive alterations in the judicial establishments, judicial procedure, and laws established and in force in *India*, and have set forth in detail the provisions which they have proposed to be established by law for giving effect to certain of their recommendation, and such reports have been transmitted from time to time to the said court of directors; but on the greater part of such reports and recommendations no final decision has been had:

Her majesty may appoint commissioners in England to consider and report on the reforms proposed by the *Indian law commissioners*.

It shall be lawful for her majesty, at any time after the passing of this act, by commission under the royal sign manual, to appoint such and so many persons in *England* as to her majesty may seem fit to examine and consider the recommendations of the said *Indian law commissioners*, and the enactments proposed by them for the reform of the judicial establishments, judicial procedure, and laws of *India*, and such other matters in relation to the reform of the said judicial establishments, judicial procedure, and laws, as may, by or with the sanction of the commissioner for the affairs of *India*, be referred to them for their consideration, and to authorize and direct the persons so appointed, or such number as may be limited by their commission in this behalf, to report their opinion to her majesty on the matter aforesaid, and especially to report from time to time what laws or regulation should be made or enacted in relation to the matters aforesaid, but so that every such report be made within three years after the passing of this act; and for the purposes of such examination it shall be lawful for her majesty to authorize the persons so appointed, or the number limited by the commission in this behalf, to call before them and examine in *England* such persons in the service of the crown and the said company respectively, and to require the production of such official documents in the possession of the board of commissioners for the affairs of *India*, or of the said company, as they may think fit.

Advocate general to be approved by board of control.

XXIX. No appointment of any advocate general of the said company shall be valid without the approbation of the board of commissioners for the affairs of *India*.

Commander in chief of her majesty's forces to be commander in chief of the company's forces.

XXX. Any person who shall be hereafter appointed by her majesty to be the commander-in-chief of her forces in *India* shall by virtue of such appointment be also the commander-in-chief of all the company's forces in *India*, and any person who shall be hereafter appointed by her majesty to be the commander-in-chief of her forces in any presidency in *India* shall by virtue of such appointment be also the commander-in-chief of the company's forces in such presidency.

Limit of European troops of the company and of their troops in training at home extended.

XXXI. So much of the act of the twenty-eighth year of King *George* the third, chapter eight, as limits the numbers of the *European* forces of the said company to twelve thousand two hundred men, and so much of the act of the thirty-ninth year of King *George* the third, chapter one hundred and nine, as limits the number of non-commissioned officers and private men which the said company are authorized to enlist and have in pay at any one time, or to train or discipline at any one time, in *Great Britain* and the Islands of *Guernsey* and *Jersey*, by virtue of that act, to two thousand men, shall, from the passing of this act, be repealed; and it shall be lawful for the board of commissioners for the affairs of *India*, at any time after the passing of this act, and from time to time, to give or approve such directions as they may think fit for raising and maintaining out of the revenues arising from the said territories such number of *European* forces as they may judge necessary, so that the number of *European* forces of the said company at any one time do not amount in the whole to more than twenty thousand men, including the commissioned and non-commissioned officers; and it shall be lawful for the said company to enlist and have in pay and train and discipline under the said last-mentioned act any number of non-commissioned officers and private men not exceeding at any one time four thousand.

Sick leave or furlough regulations may be extended as to residence out of the limits of the company's charter.

XXXII. Nothing in any enactment now in force, or any charter, relating to the said company, shall be taken to prevent the establishment, by the court of directors (under the direction and control of the said board of commissioners), at any time after the passing of this act, and from time to time, of any regulations which they may deem expedient in relation to the absence on sick leave or furlough of all or any officers and persons in the service of the said company in *India*, or receiving salaries from the said company there under which they respectively may be authorized to repair to and reside in *Europe* or elsewhere out of the limits of the said company's charter, without forfeiture of pay or salary, during the times and under the circumstances during and under which they may now be permitted (while absent from their duty) to reside in places out of *India* within the limits of the said company's charter, or during such times and under such circumstances as by such regulations may be permitted.

Salary of president of board of control.

XXXIII. And whereas by the said act of the third and fourth years of King *William* the fourth it is enacted, that the president of the board of commissioners for the affairs of *India*, but no other commissioner, as such, and the secretaries and other officers, shall be paid by the said company such fixed salaries as his majesty shall, by any warrant or warrants under his sign manual, countersigned by the chancellor of the exchequer for the time being, direct: be it enacted, that such fixed salary of the said president of the board of commissioners shall in no case be less than the salary which shall be paid to one of her majesty's principal secretaries of state; and that only one of the said secretaries to the said board shall be capable of being elected or sitting and voting in parliament.

Yearly allowances to chairman, deputy chairman, and directors, instead of those now payable under byelaws.

XXXIV. Instead of the yearly sums allowed under the byelaws of the said company to the chairman, deputy chairman, and other directors, for their attendance upon the business of the said company, there shall be allowed to the chairman, deputy chairman, and directors, under this act, the yearly sums following; (that is to say,) to the chairman one thousand pounds a year, to the deputy chairman one thousand pounds a year, and to every other director five hundred pounds a year.

Salaries.

XXXV. There shall be paid to the several officers herein-after named the several annual salaries set against the names of such officers respectively, subject to such reduction as the court of directors, with the sanction of the said board, may from time to time think fit; (that is to say,)

To the commander-in-chief of the forces in *India*, one hundred thousand company's rupees, in lieu of all other pay and allowances: •

To each lieutenant governor, one hundred thousand company's rupees:

To each ordinary member of the council of *India*, eighty thousand company's rupees:

To each legislative councillor of the council of *India* (not holding any other office), fifty thousand company's rupees:

The several salaries aforesaid to be subject to the provisions and regulations of the said act of the third and fourth years of King *William* the fourth, concerning the salaries thereby appointed: provided always, that the salary of any such officer appointed before the passing of this act shall not under this enactment be reduced.

Provisions of 53 G. c. 155, and 3 & 4 W. c. 85 repealed, and existing rights of patronage of appointments to cease.

XXXVI. The provisions herein-after mentioned, respecting the appointment of persons to the civil service of the said company, and the admission of students into the college of the said company at *Haileybury*, (that is to say,) section forty-six of the act of the

fifty-third year of King *George* the third, chapter one hundred and fifty-five, and sections one hundred and three, one hundred and four, one hundred and five, one hundred and six, and one hundred and seven of the said act of the third and fourth years of King *William* the fourth, shall be repealed, and all powers, rights, or privileges of the court of directors of the said company to nominate or appoint persons to be admitted as students or candidates for such admission, or as assistant surgeons in the forces of the said company, shall cease as regards all vacancies which shall occur on or after the thirtieth day of *April* one thousand eight hundred and fifty four.

Persons desirous of being admitted to *Haileybury*, or appointed assistant surgeons to be admitted for examination.

XXXVII. Subject to such regulations as may be made by the board of commissioners for the affairs of *India*, any person being a natural-born subject of her majesty who may be desirous of being admitted into the said college at *Haileybury*, or of being appointed an assistant surgeon in the said company's forces, shall be admitted to be examined as a candidate for such admission or appointment respectively.

XXXVIII. It shall be lawful for the said board of commissioners at any time after the passing of this act, and from time to time, to frame and make regulations not inconsistent with the provisions of this act concerning such examinations, admissions, and appointments, and concerning the examination of persons to be admitted as students into the military seminary of the said company at *Addiscombe*, and for such other purposes as herein-after mentioned, and the said board may from time to time alter or vary such regulations as to the said board may seem expedient: provided always, that all regulations to be made by the said board under this act shall be laid before parliament within fourteen days after the making thereof, if parliament be sitting, and if parliament be not sitting, then within fourteen days after the next meeting thereof.

Regulations to be laid before parliament.

Regulations as to admission to *Haileybury* and *Addiscombe*, and for examination of candidates.

XXXIX. It shall be lawful for the said board, by such regulations as aforesaid, to determine the age and qualifications in all respects of persons to be admitted students into the said college and seminary respectively, and of persons who may be examined as candidates for such admission, and to make provisions for admitting

such qualified candidates to examination, and prescribing the branches of knowledge in which such candidates shall be examined, and generally for regulating and conducting such examinations, and for admitting into such college and seminary respectively qualified persons from among candidates who shall have been examined as aforesaid.

XL. It shall be also lawful for the said board, by Regulations as to admission into the civil and military service, and of assistant surgeon. such regulations as foresaid, to determine the age and qualifications of persons to be appointed to the civil service of the said company in *India*, or to their military service there, or as assistant surgeons in the said company's forces, and to prescribe the branches of knowledge in which candidates for appointment to the civil and military service respectively of the said company in *India*, and for appointment as such assistant surgeons as aforesaid, shall be examined, and generally to provide for regulating and conducting such respective examinations.

Persons qualified and entitled according to the regulations only to be appointed. XLI. Such persons only shall be appointed or admitted by the court of directors to the civil and military service of the said company in *India*, or as such assistant surgeons as aforesaid, as shall be qualified and entitled to admission according to the regulations for the time being in force under this act, and the court of directors shall from time to time appoint such persons as may become entitled to appointments under such regulations.

Board of control to appoint examiners. XLII. It shall be lawful for the said board of commissioners from time to time to appoint such persons as they may see fit, to be respectively examiners for conducting the examinations under the regulations to be made under this act, of persons desirous of being admitted as students into the said college at *Haileybury*, and seminary at *Addiscombe*, and of candidates for appointment to the civil and military service respectively of the said company, and of persons desirous of being appointed assistant surgeons in the said company's forces.

Commencement of act. XLIII. This act shall, save as herein otherwise expressly provided, commence and take effect on the thirtieth day of *April* one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

